ANDOVER NEWS

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

ANDOVER, N. Y. ..... MAY 7, 1942

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MOTHER'S DAY

WITH "May breathing sweet her spring perfumes" comes again that day we have individually and nationally, spontaneously and officially, dedicated to the appreciation, the memory of—Mother. Since President Woodrow Wilson signed a joint resolution of Congress in 1914 the second Sunday in May for us has been, and will always be, Mother's Day.

The outstanding quality or virtue which we so unreservedly honor and revere in the universal or particular Mother is that of love. Mother's love is the highest, most complete expression of human devotion. It is that charity "which suffereth long, and is kind." It is greater than faith or hope. We do not have to win, even deserve Mother's love; this sweetest expression of nature, this divine blessing, is poured upon us freely and unselfishly. A Mother's love is not a reward; it is a generous gift of the finest thing on earth.

It is both proper and fitting that we should dedicate one day in the annual cycle to appreciation of, to gratitude toward, Mother—everybody's Mother. But, to paraphrase the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln, it is for us, rather, to be dedicated to those lofty ideals of human affection, forgiveness, trust and charity so beautifully exemplified in Mother love. By turning our thoughts once a year to a special observance of Mother's Day we not only pay homage and respect to motherly devotion but we also honor and exalt ourselves.

The Home Nursing Course In Andover

IN THE latter part of January approximately 100 home makers in our community became interested in the nursing course given under the auspices of the Red Cross. For 12 weeks these residents made as distinct a contribution to home defense as one could imagine, attending once a week for a two hour period either Tuesday or Wednesday nursing classes in the Andover Central School and carrying back to their homes definite instruction on how to cope with emergency situations as well as promoting a program that is applicable to peace as well as war times.

That so many have completed the course and passed the examination is a tribute to the very fine spirit demonstrated in our community. Somewhat to the surprise of many, it has been discovered that there is real joy and genuine satisfaction in taking part in an activity of home defense. These home makers have enlisted in a righteous cause and will not dwell too long on the possible hardships that must be met with high courage and accept the momentary deprivations. They do not underestimate the dangers involved or the sacrifices to be made. It is this almost universal willingness to give and to serve that will confuse and finally defeat those who have failed to reckon with or estimate its potency and power.

You get close to the front lines when you buy a War Bond instead of spending the money for something you have long wanted.

Who can remember when everybody rushed outdoors in order to see a lone airplane flying overhead?

It is time for Americans, whether capitalists, laborers, farmers or middlemen, to put America first.

The Job Before Us Is Clear

THESE are stern days, but our course is clear. As a nation, we find ourselves faced with only one duty and one choice. This greatly simplifies things. When numerous courses were open to us as a nation, the range and diversity of opinion was wide. Now that we are faced with one unmistakable necessity, difference of opinion has been absorbed in complete unity of action.

Our sons and kinfolk in the Services unite us. Our financial support of the vast and costly war effort unites us. Our industries, diverted to the most massive schedule of production ever attempted, unite us in our daily task.

American industry has been called upon to do a gigantic job and to those who are inexperienced with operations of such magnitude its response may have appeared slow. In the automotive industry, we know from our own experience that progress has been unparalled and that the volume of production now under way will be commensurate with the tremendous needs ahead of us.

Our duty as civilians is as clear and imperative as that of our soldiers and sailors. As civilians we are responsible for the supply of the Forces and for the order and safety of our respective communities. We are responsible, too, for those agencies—especially the Red Cross and the U. S. O.—that convey our personal interest and service to the men of the Army and Navy.

We may expect mistakes to be made—men are only human. But we may confidently expect the traditional American reaction—that initial confusion will disappear, and mistakes be corrected.

In the end, we may expect our war effort to yield a secure nation—a world free from powerful aggressors—and the progress that comes thru pressure to discover new and better ways to do things.

So we know what we have to do. Our national conscience is clear. We have not coveted any nation's territory. We have not been jealous of any people's progress. We have not plotted any people's ruin. And we are absolutely confident of the outcome.

Stern as these days are, still they hold much of promise. Today as never before, ours is a common cause, and to it are pledged the entire facilities of the

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

I Am An American Day May 17

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has designated Sunday, May 17th, as "I Am An American Day" and urged that it be observed in a manner to impress on all citizens "the duties and opportunities of citizenship and its special responsibilities in a nation at war."

He said in a proclamation it was even more essential in time of war than in time of peace for a people to understand fully "the form and genius of their government and the responsibilities of citizenship."

Consequently, in accordance with an Act of Congress calling for recognition of all citizens in an I Am An American Day on the third Sunday in May each year, the Chief Executive called upon Federal, state, and local officials, patriotic, civil and educational organizations to take part in appropriate exercises.

Street-corner generals and arm-chair admirals never won a war, but they don't lose them, either.

Some questions asked indicate that somebody doesn't know much about what is being discussed.

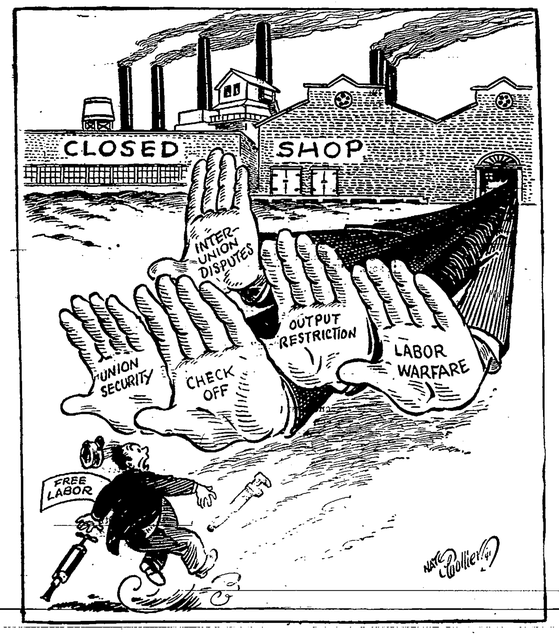
Times change—ten years ago there was no money for spending and now, with plenty of money, few things to buy.

Every child should observe Mother's Day without letting it stand for a whole year.

If you can keep from being jealous and envious of your fellowman, you are pretty civilized.

Russia and China are important allies, but let's not get the idea that Germany and Japan cannot be whipped without their help.

THE GLAD HAND



A Week of the War

Price Administrator Henderson issued a general price regulation placing rigid Government controls over retail and wholesale prices for the duration of the war.

Beginning May 11, manufacturer and wholesale prices may not exceed highest March 1942 levels for each individual seller. Beginning May 18, retail prices may not exceed the highest levels charged by each seller during March. Beginning July 1, no one may charge more for services sold at retail in connection with a commodity than he charged during March. All retailers, manufacturers, wholesalers and sellers of services must preserve for pricing purposes existing sales records made during March. Every retail store as of May 18 must display publicly the ceiling prices for "cost-of-living" commodities.

Agricultural commodities are excluded from the order. Various other items which do not conform with the Price Control Act's definition of a "commodity" are exempt also. In addition, Mr. Henderson issued orders for rent stabilization in 309 areas of 46 states and Puerto Rico, housing more than 76 million persons. Four-fifths of the rents will be frozen as of March 1, 1942. The remainder were ordered cut back to early 1941 levels.

President Roosevelt said the cost of living has advanced about 15 per cent since the autumn of 1939, and "we must now act to keep it from soaring another 80 per cent or 90 per cent during the next year or two—to hold it to somewhere near the present level." The President said "the only effective course of action is a simultaneous attack on all of the factors which increase the cost of living—prices, profits, wages taxes and debts."

Rationing

The Office of Price Administration said five different gasoline ration cards will be distributed during registration in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia May 12-14. One card will be for nonessential users and the other four will designate varying degrees of essential users. Commercial and Government users of gasoline will be exempt from the card rationing plan, OPA said, and such vehicles need not be registered if they are plainly marked.

The OPA announced appointment of 60 specialists to OPA offices thruout the country to serve as technical aides in handling problems arising from the sugar rationing program. Motor vehicles in essential services may not have new tires if recapped ones will serve their purposes, the agency said. New and used typewriters are not under quota restrictions but are available to eligibles who can establish their needs for them, OPA reported.

War Strategy

The President in a radio address said American warships are in combat in the Arctic, Mediterranean and in the North and South Pacific. American troops are at stations in South America, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, the Middle East and the Far East, the continent of Australia and many islands of the Pacific. American planes manned by Americans are flying in actual combat over all the oceans and all the continents, he said, and Flying Fortresses will soon be fighting for the liberation of Europe.

Australia, New Zealand and much other territory will be bases for offensive action, the President said, and the U. S. is determined that the territory which has been lost will be regained.

The War Front

Admiral William Stark, commanding U. S. naval forces in European waters, said the submarine menace off the U. S. Atlantic Coast is being beaten. Gen. MacArthur's headquarters in Australia reported a six-day aerial offensive by United Nations bombers against Japanese bases north of Australia destroyed more than 50 enemy planes, sank one transport and inflicted heavy damage on enemy ground installations. Air raid alarms on Corregidor Island passed the 250-mark, but the attacks began to lessen in intensity. U. S. gunners in the Manila Bay forts shot down five bombers and damaged two others, sank an armed Japanese vessel and scored hits on troop and truck columns and supply dumps.

Army and Selective Service

The War Department established an Eastern Military Area, including all of the Atlantic seaboard. Secretary Stimson said no mass evacuations of citizens are contemplated, but vital areas will be policed to prevent potentially dangerous persons from entering them. The Army announced establishment of "Port Agencies" in principal U. S. seaports to coordinate and speed shipment of war supplies to all United Nations. Mail to American prisoners of war in the Far East whose names have appeared on official lists of the Provost Marshal General may be sent postage free, the Red Cross said.

College students enrolling in advanced ROTC courses will be required to enlist in the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps if they have reached the age of 18, the War Department said. The Department reported 327 Negroes are now enrolled in Officer Candidate schools. Selective Service Director Hershey said men who registered last February 16 will be included in June calls of every SS local board.

Navy

The Marine Corps announced its maximum enlistment age is now 33 instead of 30, and height requirements range from 63 to 75 inches, instead of 64 to 74. The first submarine completed in the Great Lakes was launched at a Wisconsin port. The Navy Department reported Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties from December 7 to April 15 totaled 6,393, including 2,991 dead.

Production and Conversion

War Production Chairman Nelson said altho the U. S. is "over the hump" in war production and United Nations output exceeds that of the Axis by a considerable margin, the real production war has just begun because of the head start of the Axis. More than 1,000,000 men and women are working in war plants where joint labor-management Production Drive committees have been set up, he said. The War and Navy departments announced jointly the establishment of a Price Adjustment Board in each department to review financial set-ups of war contractors whenever there is reason to believe excess profits are being made.

War Labor Supply

President Roosevelt said plans to register women for war work have been abandoned for the present because there are more women workers now who want jobs than there are jobs available. He said any woman wanting to get into war work may register at a U. S. Employment Service office. War Manager Chairman McNutt said the number of persons employed in war work by the end of 1942 may reach 17,000,000 compared with 1,500,000 at the beginning of 1941. He said a million or more additional women will be employed in war industries this year. Mr. McNutt issued directives to the 1,500 Employment Service offices in regard to the placement of women and of men over 40.

War Bonds and Stamps

The President told his press conference he hoped people would buy War Bonds and Stamps out of current earnings rather than from cash reserves. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said investments of employees in firms operating under the Payroll Savings Plan must be raised at once to a minimum of ten per cent of the gross payroll. He said the number of employees purchasing Bonds regularly must be doubled, and average purchases raised from $7.50 to $20 per month.

Transportation

Transportation Director Eastman asked the 48 Governors and the mayors of all cities of 10,000 population or more to institute systematic staggering of business, school and working hours, planned group use of private cars, and improved regulation of local traffic to increase efficiency of passenger vehicle movement and mass transportation. President Roosevelt asked departmental and agency heads to draw up a transportation program for employees that will "substantially reduce" the number of cars necessary to take men and women to and from work. He asked that similar programs be planned by State and local governments.

("A Week of the War" summarizes information on the important developments of the week made available by official sources thru 5 p. m., EWT, Monday, May 4.)

WHO KNOWS?

1—What date will "live in infamy?"

2—Can you name the world's third largest city?

3—How strong a fleet is controlled by the Vichy-French Government?

4—What is the meaning of "horse opera" and "soap opera"?

5—How many planes are carried by U. S. aircraft carriers?

6—If introduced to "Lieutenant Smith" should you know whether he was in the Army or Navy?

7—How many full generals are in the U. S. Army? Name them.

8—What is the greatest single source of farm income in the U. S.?

9—Can you tell what governmental agencies are represented by these initials: BEW, OF, WPB?

10—What is the significance of Willow Run?

(See "The Answers" in another column.)

GAS TANK TOPICS

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Paratroops Boast First Jumping Chaplain

—INFANTRY SCHOOL PHOTO

CHAPLAIN RAYMOND S. HALL

Parachute troops at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, boast of a literal "sky pilot." He is Chaplain Raymond S. Hall, former rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Lowell, Mass., and the Army's first jumping chaplain.

Chaplain Hall is a quiet, husky young man inclined to regard his present assignment as the happy working of fate. When he was first assigned to Benning, there was no regulation requiring chaplains to jump. Chaplain Hall soon fixed that. After a week of talking to the men he applied for permission to take the gruelling five-week training course. He found it rough going. It had been more than ten years since Chaplain Hall was captain of Brown University swimming team and a member of the All-American swimmers, and life in the rectory had not prepared him for the enthusiastic body-bending a parachutist must perform in training.

Today, as a qualified parachutist, he looks forward to each jump with zest. He also speaks with modest satisfaction of the men's reaction to his jumping. "It increased attendance at church," he says.

Ask the Scientist

Question 1.—How can tires not be kept from deteriorating?

Answer.—Rubber chemists have found that heat and oxygen are the greatest enemies of rubber. Therefore, tires should be kept cool and away from the air as much as possible. They recommend that the air be let out of the tires until they are fairly soft, but not shapelessly flat. This removes the strain on the fabric but helps to keep them in shape.

To protect them from the air, paint them with melted wax or paraffin or first wrap them in strips of paper and then coat the paper with wax or shellac. They should then be stored in a cool dark place which is not too dry, say the fruit cellar. With this treatment, they would last probably two or three years longer than otherwise.—Dr. Aden King, chemist.

Question 2.—The Japs are reported to have started bubonic plague in China. What are their chances of starting such a plague in the United States and how would they go about it?

Answer.—Any epidemic of this disease would be promptly checked by our highly competent federal, state and local public health agencies long before any significant number of people were involved. Only those populations which live in congested, rat-infested slums, oppressed by poverty and ignorance, and living in close contact with rats are subject to epidemics of bubonic plague. The disease is spread by the bites of infected rat fleas.

As a matter of fact, this disease is already permanently established in California in the ground squirrels where it was introduced in 1907. Sporadic cases in man may and do appear occasionally in hunters and rural residents who get bitten by fleas from infected ground squirrels in this region. Epidemics have never developed from these isolated cases because of the good living conditions and efficient public health services in California. Except for possible lowering of the morale of timid people, attempts to induce plague epidemics in this country would have a negligible military value.—Prof. Henry N. Jones, bacteriologist.

Question 3.—Is it important for us to save tin cans? I have heard so many conflicting stories, I don't know whether to save them or not.

Answer.—In this locality, residents are being advised by the Salvage Division of the Office of Civilian Defense not to save tin cans. Altho the metal is much in demand, there are not plants in this part of the United States which are equipped to de-tin the cans. More plants are planned but only four are now in operation. The nearest one is in New Jersey. For the present the full capacity of this plant is cared for by the cities in its immediate vicinity.

I would not recommend that persons throw them away if they have storage space. They should cut out the ends, flatten down the sides and save them, at least for a while. We may need them.—Dr. King.

Question 4.—Will sugar sour?

Answer—Yes, if the sugar is dissolved in enough water, if bacteria are present, and if the temperature is suitable. If the concentration of the syrup is too high, the bacteria will be unable to grow and cause the souring of the solution. When the sugar solution sours, it is because bacteria are using the sugar for food and forming lactic acid as a by-product.

If yeasts happen to be the type of microorganism using the sugar for food, the by-products will be ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide gas. Dry sugar, of course, will not sour because bacteria require free water.—Prof. Jones.

Question 5.—You said some time ago that the inside of a radio tube was the dryest spot in America. What do you mean?

Answer.—The inside of a radio tube is as near to a perfect vacuum as it is possible to produce by ordinary methods. In the process of producing this vacuum, the air is removed until the pressure in the tube is approximately one one-hundred millionth of its original value. Therefore, the space in the tube is but one one-hundred millionth as moist as the air about us today. The air over the Sahara Desert is still very likely ten million times as wet.—Dr. King.

Question 6.—Is it possible for an enemy to make a gas attack by plane?.

Answer.—I realize there is a popular fear that a few bombing planes could annihilate the population of a large city. As a matter of fact, a single bomber carrying a load of 2,000 pounds of gas bombs could set up an effective gas concentration over an area equivalent to only a few city blocks even under the most ideal conditions of wind and terrain. This is a threat, however, against which we must all be prepared.

Most of those who had first hand experience with both high explosive and gas bombs during the last war will admit emphatically that they would prefer gas to explosives. In the last war less than nine per cent of the deaths were due to gas.

The worst effect such an attack would have upon American cities would be to create hysteria and confusion among the population with resultant decrease in our efficiency of production. This can be avoided easily if everyone understands the simple precautions necessary to prevent casualties during a gas attack.—Dr. Aden King, chemist.

Question 7.—Will a moth die in sunlight?

Answer.—I imagine the person who asked this question is wondering whether hanging woolen clothes in the sun will destroy the moths that might be in them. The sun will not kill these moths, but hanging clothes in the sunlight is not a useless procedure.

The life history of the moth is divided into four stages: the egg, the larva or maggot, the pupa, and the adult. The second stage, the maggot, is the one that does harm to clothing. The adult lays the eggs and they develop into the maggot; the maggot develops into the pupa which does not eat, and the latter develops into the adult which also does not eat wool.

If either the eggs or pupa are in the clothing, the sunlight will not get rid of them. If the adult is present it will undoubtedly crawl out and fly away. It is also possible that if the maggot is present it will crawl out and fall to the ground. So there is some merit to the idea that sunlight destroys moth altho it is not true.—Dr. Verlus Lindeman, zoologist.

Question 8.—What is the rarest flower in the world?

There is no such thing as a rare flower except as it is rare to any one locality or season. In England the English think the Golden Rod is pretty rare. I once saw a Golden Rod there with a fence built around it.—Dr. Reed.

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Wrote 'Sun Song' While Mice Crawled Over Face

The famous "Sun Song," or Song About Creatures, was written by St. Francis of Assisi, in Italian. It is still a widely popular hymn in all churches, most familiar perhaps in a translation which begins "All creatures of our God and King, lift up your voice and with us sing Alleluia!"

Under great difficulties St. Francis wrote this remarkable poem in the unusually hot summer of 1225, when he was ill and so suffering from loss of sight that he was unable to have his eyes exposed to any light. During this illness the good man lay helpless, and according to one biographer: "He was plagued by a swarm of field mice which probably had their home in the straw walls of the hut and which eventually ran over his face so that he had no peace day or night: and yet it was precisely in this wretched sickness that he composed this wonderful masterpiece."

There is some dispute as to the authorship of many of the hymns that are ascribed to St. Francis, but none concerning this Song of the Sun. It is a charming expression of St. Francis' childlike delight in God's good works.

'Hunch' Bets Okeh, Says Expert on Betting Odds

Scientific betting is sounder than common sense methods of wagering, but there are gambling situations in which the laws of probability cannot be applied, and times when even playing a "hunch" is dictated.

This conclusion was presented in a discussion of the science of probability, now an indispensible tool in modern business as well as in scientific research, by Dr. Milton B. Singer, research associate in philosophy at the University of Chicago and authority on mathematical methodology.

Dr. Singer classified methods of betting into the scientific, commonsense and superstitious. The scientific method is superior to the two others, he said, because it provides an exact method of calculating odds and chances.

"However," he declared, "it cannot completely supplant the use of common sense and superstition in making bets. There are many bets in which the laws of probability do not involve repeatable phenomena, or because statistics about the relevant factors have not been gathered."

Sign Language

Something over a century ago, 12-year-old Alice Cogswell encountered a young man in the garden of her father's home in Hartford, Conn. The young man, Thomas Gallaudet, had just completed his theological studies. He was waiting for an interview with the girl's father, whom he hoped might aid him to determine his field as a missionary. Alice had been deaf since she was two years old and, at that time, deaf-mutes were classified among the feeble-minded and insane.

Idly, Gallaudet attracted her attention with a few simple gestures. To pass the time, he casually pointed to his headgear and with a stick wrote on the ground H-A-T. A gleam of understanding passed over the child's face. She grabbed the stick, copied the word, took the hat and placed it upon her own head. Pointing to another object, she handed back the crude "pencil." Communication had been established.

Thomas Gallaudet's life thereafter was dedicated to his work for the education of the deaf.

Cosmetic Hygiene

New York university offers a well-rounded course in cosmetic hygiene to both men and women. This course, introduced five years ago by Florence E. Wall, outstanding woman chemist and cosmetologist, teaches students how to know their own needs and how to choose their cosmetics wisely and use them to the best advantage.

The No. 1 cosmetic necessity is a water softener. That's any one of those fragrant needle-fine crystal salts or powders that you heave by the handful into your basin and your tub. They're important, but not because they waft a cloud of perfume, but because they make the minerals in water receptive to soap. Thus, you get more action from your soap, little or no curd in the water, and a better job of cleansing. The water-softening habit is one in which this class of students is encouraged for all washing purposes—hair and hands, as well as bath and "basin laundering"—especially in hard-water districts.

Knowledge Trebled

"Knowledge of heart disease has trebled since the First World war and has advanced as much in that period as in the prior 200 to 300 years," said Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston, Mass., president of the National Heart association and Harvard lecturer, recently.

"What used frequently to be termed indigestion is now frequently called heart disease, and what used to be termed a disease of the arteries is also now frequently diagnosed as heart disease.

"We still can't give medicine and have heart trouble go away, but we are learning tremendously more about hygienic measures, such as proper diet and bodily and mental care, as an offset to the malady.'

Dr. Parrott to Retire As Head of State Experiment Station

Dr. A. J. Heinicke, head of the pomology department at Cornell University, will become the eighth director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at

A. J. HEINICKE

Geneva on September 1. This is the date set by Dr. P. J. Parrott, president director, for his retirement.

On retirement, Dr. Parrott will have completed 45 years of service with experiment stations, 40 of which have been at Geneva. He was vice-director of the Station for 13 years and director for the past five. He also headed the entomology division there.

The new director had farm experience as a boy on general and fruit farms in Missouri and Illinois. He specialized in horticulture at the University of Missouri, received two degrees there, and his Ph.D. at Cornell in 1917. When only 28 years of age, in 1921, he was chosen head of the Pomology department, one of the youngest men ever to be appointed head of a department at Cornell.

Tempering the Wind to the Shorn Lamb

"Isn't it about time baby called me daddy?"

She: "I've decided not to let him know who you are until the little darling gets a little stronger."

What Price Curate and Cutie?

"Yes," prattled the elderly lady, "that is the duke and dutchess; the couple behind them are the mayor and mayoress, and those on the right are vicar and the—er—vixen."

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Check These "Trouble-Spots" To Avoid Plowing Breakdowns, N. Y. State Expert Advises

KEEP 'EM SHINING! Soil clings to a rusty plow, causing excessive draft and fuel-waste. Clean off rust and rub share with oil every evening. When not in use, plow should be covered with thick coating of heavy grease, or a rust proof oil.

ADJUST CAREFULLY! Colters and jointers should be kept in careful adjustment. A colter that leans sideways will crowd the plow. A wobbly colter permits trash to wedge between jointer point and colter.

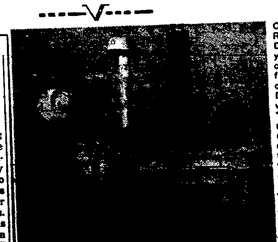
LUBRICATE TWICE DAILY! Grease colter-bearings and wheel-bearings twice a day with a good quality chassis lubricant. Cheap cup-grease is too easily squeezed out or washed out of the vital friction points; may result in expensive breakdowns.

By
Eric Patterson
Farm Supt. N. Y. State Institute of Agriculture

IN this day of mechanized farming and all-out farm production, one of the most serious problems confronting any farmer is machinery breakdown. It is probably safe to say that over a million dollars worth of crops are lost every year through unexpected work hold-ups.

Fortunately, most breakdowns can be averted if proper attention is given to the few "trouble spots" that do most of the damage. Our experience with all kinds of farm machinery and lubricants has shown that the "trouble spots" pictured here deserve particular attention during the plowing season.

Frequent and heavy lubrication of farm machinery is vital. Over-lubrication costs very little, while under-lubrication usually results in costly repair bills. Since dirt and dust are the greatest enemies of farm machinery, it is well to remember that when you see grease coming out of a bearing, you know that dirt isn't going in.



CHANGE OIL REGULARLY: Dirt entering your tractor's crankcase, makes frequent oil changes vital. Don't economize with cheap oil! Tractors, even more than automobiles, need top quality motor oil that stands up to the punishing heat of powerful engines. Oil Filters protect engines against grit and sludge — only when the filter element is replaced as soon as oil darkens. Lubrication is assured by proper quality and grade of oil—changed according to engine manufacturers' specifications.

Photo by courtesy of The Texas Co.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: It is not the policy of the N. Y. State Institute of Agriculture to recommend any specific products, and nothing in this article should be so construed.