ANDOVER NEWS

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

ANDOVER, N. Y. ---------- MAY 14, 1942

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The Hobby That Has Everything

FLOWER gardening is one hobby which is not affected by priorities. It does not compete with any of the essentials of the war effort yet it gives exercise, fresh air, sunshine, rest, relief from strain, artistic expression, inspiration, education and spiritual uplift. No other hobby may be so inexpensive; the whole family or the whole community can participate.

It helps make possible other forms of recreation such as lawn areas for tennis or croquet, outdoor fireplaces for picnic suppers, swings and sand boxes for the children or a simple shady nook where one can just rest.

People who think they have no time to garden are just the ones who need it most. Perhaps they have no place but a narrow backyard shaded by high buildings and enclosed by ugly fences; yet this is just the spot that needs a garden. Even in an apartment one can have at least a few well grown potted plants. Homes in which plants will not live are no more healthy for human beings.

To be a hobbyist, a person does not have to grow prize lilies, tulips and roses, nor to compete in contests or walk off with blue ribbons.

Those who are interested in beautifying the home grounds have nothing to stop them. Now is the time!

How Long the War?

COLONEL Eddie Rickenbaker, famous World War ace, expresses the opinion that the present war will last a minimum of five years, barring miracles, with a possibility that it may last ten years.

This may be a matter of opinion, but there will be no argument about his assertion that "there is nothing superior in this world to men of American manhood."

Explaining, the aviator declares, "No German, no Italian, no Jap, ever had the chance to be as good because he wasn't brought up in a country where mental and physical freedom gives him the chance to develop the type of character that is typically American."

What One Phase Means

"TOO LITTLE and too late," explains many of the disasters that have befallen the democracies in the present war. It would be foolish, however, to conclude that the "too little and too late" verdict has resulted from the erroneous strategy of our military and naval leaders.

The fact is that the democracies found themselves, almost without exception, entirely unprepared for total war. For years, military and naval leaders, who urged larger appropriations for preparedness, were branded as "warmongers" and the legislative bodies of free peoples, for a variety of reasons, refused to appropriate adequate funds for complete national defense.

The "too little and too late" phrase applies to appropriations for our armed forces, and thus understood, explains military results that have occurred on various fields of battle.

Now that baseball has gotten off to another start, and the fishing season is here, some people will forget the prices for food and meat.

Do You?

WHEN someone says: "It's Roosevelt's fault we are in this war"—do you say: "That's what Hitler claimed in his speech that announced the Nazi declaration of war on the United States"?

When someone says: "We ought to get out of the Far East, anyway, instead of sending our soldiers over there"—do you point out that that is exactly what the enemy wants the United States to do?

When someone says: "Britain is fighting an imperialist war and has managed to drag the United States in for British interests"—do you remind him that the Nazis told France that this was Britain's war, and then conquered France?

Whenever anyone relays rumors, spreads allegedly humorous stories or sayings, or asks questions designed to arouse suspicion of the Government or America's allies—do you spike the rumor, uncover the nefarious intent of the seemingly harmless joke, point out the innuendo in the question, then show how all these are subtle devices of the enemy's effort to divide the peoples of the United Nations and to undermine unity in America?

Do you? Or do you just sit around wondering how you can help defend your country?—Christian Science Monitor.

Something To Remember

IF YOU have a boy serving his country in the Army or the Navy, whose life may depend upon the delivery of supplies to the four corners of the earth, read this:

In Portland, Oregon, where conditions are similar to those in hundreds of other American cities, a freeborn American citizen answered the call for men to man a new freighter going into the transport service. He had waited around for some days before the ship was ready, and when it came time to sign up was about out of money. He then found that before he could go on board as a seaman he had to pay the labor union about $15.00. He didn't have the money. Fortunately he found a friend who loaned it to him.

Words are inadequate to express one's opinion of such a condition. Here is a situation where an American citizen can't get a job on an American ship carrying American-made supplies to American armed forces that are fighting to preserve this nation, until he pays tribute to private labor bosses. If the closed shop can tie our country up in this manner, what personal liberty have we to boast about?

In a free country, a man should have the right to join a labor union if he so desires, and he should have the right not to join if he so desires. Certainly no private organization should have the power to deny a man the right to work in a war effort, until that man can first pay it a cash tribute. How long the rank and file of American citizens will put up with such a condition remains to be seen.

All Must Help

EVERY community in the country, from crossroads village to metropolitis, must join in a fire prevention program which will really get results and cut our disgracefully high fire loss to the absolute minimum. Such a program would be invaluable to the nation in times of peace. In times of war, when labor and materials must be conserved, it is an absolute necessity.

As W. E. Mallalieu of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has pointed out "It is too late to think about fire prevention after vital resources are destroyed. Conditions conducive to serious fires are either eliminated or controlled by strict enforcement of an embrasive fire prevention ordinance. Handling of inflammables and explosives is regulated; cleanliness in industrial plants as well as in all business houses is enforced. The management of a plant at work on defense orders might say that its premises are absolutely safe from fire. That still would not protect that plant from fire which might start in the building next door because of improper care."

THE NEW ARRIVAL

A Week of the War

WEEK OF THE WAR—

The Office of Price Administration announced amounts of gasoline that motorists in 17 Eastern seaboard states will be granted upon presentation of rationing cards from May 15 to July 1. After July 1 another rationing system will be placed in effect.

Drivers for pleasure or those who drive less than six miles a day will receive 21 gallons, or an average of three gallons a week for the 47-day period. Motorists who drive from six to ten miles a day will receive 33 gallons for the period; those who drive from 10 to 14 miles, 45 gallons; and drivers of 14 or more miles daily, 57 gallons. Persons whose vehicles are necessary to their employment, such as physicians and ministers, will receive unlimited supplies. The OPA estimated that about one-third of all motorists in the area will be classed as non-essential and limited to three gallons weekly.

Preliminary figures showed 123 million persons, approximately 91 per cent of the total population, registered for sugar rationing. Nearly seven million persons were refused War Ration Book No. 1 because they already held more than six pounds of sugar. The OPA also reported persons or business needing a typewriter may rent a used machine or a new portable directly from any dealer. War Production Chairman Nelson said emergency coal rationing is probable unless consumers immediately build up their reserve supplies to "the limit of storage capacity."

Production and Conversion

The War Department said the Chicago Ordnance District is about to produce more tanks and tractors monthly than it produced in the entire World War I period. The Maritime Commission reported U. S. shipyards delivered 36 merchant vessels in April. Fifty-one vessels, double the January number, were launched during the month. The WPB established a Services Branch to clear priority and other problems confronting about three million service institutions such as banks, laundries, etc. The Commerce Department said income payments to individuals during March were 21 per cent higher than a year ago and reached the record annual rate of $106 billion.

The War Front

The War Department announced the planes which recently raided Japan were U. S. Army bombers. The attack was made in clear weather, in the middle of the day, and at low altitudes. The selected targets were "accurately attacked with demolition and incendiary bombs," the Department said. Japanese broadcasts admitted that between 3,000 and 4,000 casualties and fires which raged for 48 hours were caused by the raid, the Department said.

The Navy Department said 21 Japanese warships were sunk or damaged in the battle of the Coral Sea with relatively slight losses to U. S. forces. U. S. losses will be reported when the information is without value to the enemy, the Navy said, but all Tokyo claims of damages inflicted were declared without foundation. The Navy reported 85 Japanese warships and 96 noncombatant vessels had been sunk or damaged from Pearl Harbor to May 11. Resistance of U. S. and Filipino troops on Corregidor was finally overcome. The Navy reported the torpedoing of ten more merchant vessels off the Atlantic coast.

Army and Selective Service

First regulations were issued for the Army Specialist Corps which was set up to make available to the Army specially skilled persons not otherwise eligible for active duty. Officers and specialists will make up the Corps. Officers' pay will range from $2,600 for second lieutenants to $9,000 for the Director General, and specialists' pay will range from $1,800 to $3,500. The Department said construction has been started on flight trips adjoining highways in a strategic area on the Atlantic seaboard. The War Department said it cannot answer individual inquiries as to Army casualties or the whereabouts of Army personnel.

Selective Service Headquarters said occupational questionnaires to determine civilian skills will be mailed not later than May 27 to men of the first and second registration who are not already in the armed forces. SS Director Hershey instructed local boards to give careful consideration for deferment to individual registrants engaged in 141 critical occupations in the coal and railroad industries, as well as in ship construction and in coastal, intercoastal and offshore water transportation. SS Headquarters said a re-examination of approximately 100,000 men disqualified because of heart disorders is now advisable, because functional derangement in many cases was caused by temporary factors.

Navy

Navy Secretary Knox reported Navy personnel now total 500,000 compared with 140,000 in the summer of 1940. He said the Navy will include one million men by July 1943. The Senate sent to the White House a bill authorizing an increase of 200,000 tons in the U. S. submarine fleet. The Navy said two new aviation technical schools will be constructed—at Memphis, Tenn., and Norman, Okla.—to train 10,000 men every six months. The training center for Negro enlisted men will be at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.

California "Dimout"

The OCD ordered a "dimout" of the California coast from the Oregon border to Santa Maria, Calif., for the duration of the war, in order to keep the coastline clear of any lights that could be seen by lurking submarines. The order affects 48 cities and towns in nine counties. Street lights must be painted or shielded, display illumination must be shielded or eliminated, and night traffic must be rerouted or required to move at reduced speed with parking lights only. The order was requested by the 12th Naval District and will be enforced by the 9th Regional OCD office.

Prices and Consumer Credit

OPA said it will not tolerate wholesale evictions of war workers by landlords attempting to evade maximum rent regulations by bringing in new tenants at higher rents. Beginning May 18, retail prices may not exceed highest levels charged by each seller during March and every retail store must display publicly the ceiling prices for "cost-of-living" commodities.

The Federal Reserve Board ruled installment purchases must be liquidated within 12 months and placed new limitations on charge accounts. Loans of $1,500 or less to be met in one payment must mature within 90 days. The Board also made down payments ranging from one-fifth to one-third the purchase price, mandatory on all products.

War Bonds and Taxes

The Treasury reported War Bond sales during the first six business days of May were 21 per cent greater than in the same period in April and totaled more than 25 per cent of the nation's May quota of $600 million. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, in a letter to Congress, said the time has come to lower personal exemptions under the individual income tax to $600 for single persons, $1,200 for married couples, and $300 for each dependent.

Civilian Supply

The WPB prohibited the use of copper, bronze or brass after May 31 in manufacture of about 100 household and common civilian items —Use of iron and steel in more than 400 such items was prohibited after July 3. The orders include such products as waste baskets, fountain pens, flashlights, electric razors, cash registers and baking pans. Designs of glass containers were restricted to existing mold equipment. The Board said this standardization would increase production of such containers by 30 per cent and help meet a possible tin can shortage. Grinding of coffee beans during the rest of May and June was restricted to 70 per cent of the amounts ground in the corresponding period last year.

("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 11.)

WHO KNOWS?

1—How many U. S. workers are engaged in arms output?

2—How much higher is the cost of living compared with a year ago?

3—What amount does the Government hope to raise thru the sale of war bonds?

4—Why do Americans face rationing of sugar and in some cases, gasoline?

5—What is the age of Secretary of State Cordell Hull?

6—Where is the "cockpit" of Europe?

7—What is the difference between a copyright and a patent?

8—What is a monsoon?

9—How does airplane production in this country compare with that of last year?

10—What proportion of our population normally depends upon agriculture for a living?

(See "The Answers" in another column).

AROUND OUR HOUSE

Good Care Means Long Wear

Stretch the life of household rubber articles by taking care of them, suggests the New York State College of Home Economics. Heat, light and oil or grease are the enemies of long life in rubber goods. Here are the college's recommendations:

Store rubber in a cool, dark place, away from steam, radiator pipes, or chimneys. If the room is not dark, cover the rubber with a thick paper, or place it in a covered box.

In storing articles, try to leave them in their natural position. Papers stuffed into the articles help them keep their shape. If they must be folded, dust the surfaces that touch each other with talcum powder or cornstarch. When dry, inflate hot water bags and ice-caps with air before replacing the cap.

Oil or grease shortens the life of rubber. For instance, the gasket on the refrigerator door should be cleaned often with warm water or soap and water to remove the grease that comes from a person's hands. Body oils, too, may cause foundation garments to weaken, unless the garments are washed frequently and allowed to dry in a cool place.

Never dry-clean any garment that has rubber in it. If soap and water does not remove oil, grease or tar from the rubber, use a dry-cleaning fluid. Carbon tetrachloride is recommended, and may be sponged lightly over the spot; do not leave it more than two or three minutes. Be careful of the article while it has fluid in it, because it is weak and tears easily.

Ask the Scientist

Question 1.—Not long ago Life magazine carried pictures of the wounded in Bataan. In the story accompanying the picture there was this statement: "The soil of Bataan is rich in anaerobic bacteria that cause gangrene in wounds." Does this mean that gangrene is more likely to occur in some places than in others?

Answer—I saw those pictures in Life too. Gangrene of the types shown is due to the introduction into wounds of certain species of anaerobic bacteria. These bacteria normally live in the soil, where they carry on very useful activities necessary for the maintenance of its fertility.

In wounds they may also grow, especially if there is a lot of dead tissue present and air is excluded. If they do multiply they will destroy the adjacent tissues and this constitutes gangrene. Such infections are extremely dangerous.

Bacteria of this type are much more abundant in soils rich in humus, such as are found in well-watered sections of the tropics, than in less rich soils. Therefore, it is true that gangrene is more likely to result from wounds suffered in the tropics than farther north.—Prof. Henry Jones, bacteriologist.

Question 2.—Does the tree take nourishment from soil in winter?

Answer.—In warm climates such as the tropics the trees grow the year around. In the North if the roots are below the frost line or frozen ground, there is some growth in the roots where trees get their nourishment. In some of our climates where the ground is frozen thruout the winter, the tree is dormant and does not grow.—Prof. Nelson Brown, forester.

Question 3.—When pushing my boat around in shallow water on a small lake near Syracuse, I have noticed large bubbles of gas rise to the surface. What is this gas, how is it formed, and is it poisonous?

Answer.—This consists chiefly of a gas known to the chemists as methane. Its common name is marsh gas. When found in coal mines it is called fire damp and here it sometimes causes disastrous explosions. It is formed in nature by the bacterial decomposition (decay) of dead plant remains. It can also be produced artificially and is of great interest chemically because by additions and changes thousands of other organic compounds can be built up from it.

This gas is odorless and is not poisonous, altho one would suffocate in it if it were inhaled in great concentration. It is extremely inflammable; in fact, our household gas contains 30 to 40 per cent of methane while natural gas is 90 per cent or more methane.—Prof. Jones.

Question 4.—We were enjoying breakfast when in the midst of animated conversation there was a snap and we found a heavy glass plate had broken in half. Could it have been broken by the vibrations of our voices?

Answer.—It is unlikely that the vibrations of the voice caused the dish to break. However, sound vibrations of tremendous energy are the cause of the collapse of buildings during an explosion. The dish was probably under a severe internal strain due to manufacturing processes. Under these conditions any glass would shatter for no apparent reason. Cold food, even a slight jar might add the extra strain necessary to cause the break.—Dr. Aden King chemist.

Q uestion 5.—Are there cold germs present at all times in one's body?

Answer.—The term "cold" when applied to infections of the respiratory tract is a very vague one. The typical head cold, called rhinitis (literally, nose inflammation) by doctors, is a virus infection. Since the presence of this virus cannot be determined except by the effects it produces, it is impossible to say how frequently apparently normal persons harbor it. Apparently considerable numbers do.

The other types of respiratory infections often miscalled colds, such as bronchitis, tonsilitis, sore throat etc., are caused by bacteria of various types and these organisms can be found in the upper respiratory passages of many otherwise normal persons. We are all carrying around a varied assortment of streptococci of undetermined virulence in our throats.—Dr. Jones.

All Tired

"Wake up; your car is at the door."

"I know it—I hear it knocking."

GAS TANK TOPICS

NOW, more than ever, it is important to take the proper care of your car. Atlantic Lubrication, which is not just an ordinary grease job, will give you many more miles of pleasant driving.

We work from "Check-Charts," prepared by the manufacturer of your particular car. Come in and we will be glad to explain Atlantic Lubrrication to you.

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- ☐ Look (Every other week) ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ American Magazine ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Redbook Magazine ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Christian Herald ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Parents' Magazine ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Beauty & Health (formerly Physical Culture) ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Liberty Magazine ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Flower Grower ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Column Digest ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Your (Every other month) ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Official Detective Stories ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Popular Mechanics ..... 1 Yr.

GROUP B — SELECT ONE MAGAZINE
- ☐ Sports Afield ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ True Story ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ American Girl ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Screenland ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Fact Digest ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Science & Discovery ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Outdoors (12 Issues) ..... 14 Mo.
- ☐ Screen Guide ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ The Woman ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Click ..... 1 Yr.

GROUP C — SELECT ONE MAGAZINE
- ☐ Open Road (Boys) (12 Iss.) 14 Mo.
- ☐ Household Magazine ..... 2 Yr.
- ☐ Farm Jrnl. & Farmer's Wife. 2 Yr.
- ☐ Breeder's Gazette ..... 2 Yr.
- ☐ Capper's Farmer ..... 2 Yr.
- ☐ Modern Romances ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Pathfinder (Weekly) ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ American Poultry Journal ..... 2 Yr.
- ☐ Hunting & Fishing ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ American Fruit Grower ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Nat'l. Livestock Producer ..... 2 Yr.
- ☐ True Romances ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Successful Farming ..... 2 Yr.
- ☐ Silver Screen ..... 1 Yr.

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Facts About the Occupational Registration Given

What It Is

Every man between 20 and 44 years of age who registered for Selective Service on February 16 will receive an "Occupational Questionnaire" from his local Selective Service Board. The questionnaires will be mailed to registrants and must be filled out and returned to the Selective Service boards within ten days after they are received. The local board is mailing these questionnaires now to registrants of the third registration.

This occupational registration is being conducted jointly by the U. S. Employment Service and the Selective Service System, to provide information for the former.

What It Asks

Each questionnaire is in two identical parts—one for the Selective Service System and one for the U. S. Employment Service. The questionnaires ask for information about the registrant's present job, his education, and also asks him to indicate the kind of work for which he considers himself best fitted, whether or not he is presently employed at such work. In addition, the questionnaire contains a list of 228 different occupations which are important to the war industries. Registrants are to check any of these in which they have had training or experience and indicate those for which they are best fitted.

Applicants who need help in filling out their questionnaire are told to ask for such assistance from their employer, their labor union, from any office of the U. S. Employment Service, or from a member of the Selective Service Local Advisory Board for registrants. No fee is to be charged for this service.

The local Selective Service Board will keep one of the questionnaires and send the other identical part to the local United States Employment Service office in its area.

How the U. S. Employment Service Will Use This Information

The United States Employment offices will examine the occupational questionnaires which it receives to determine which men are already qualified or can be quickly trained for work in essential war industries. Those men will then be asked to come to the local United States employment office for a fact-finding interview.

Workers possessing skills important to war production, but who are not working in war industry or in essential civilian activities, but who are willing to be trained and transferred to such work will be given an opportunity to do so.

Purpose

The purpose of the occupational registration is to provide the Government with a complete occupational inventory of its manpower, in order:

1—To avoid the induction into the armed forces of men who are more urgently needed in war production,

2—To replace workers who are now deferred from military service on occupational grounds whenever possible, with vocational trainees or other qualified persons who, because of age, sex, or other reasons, are not suitable for military service, and

3—To speed up war production by promoting the transfer of workers from nonessential to essential work.

Following this first occupational registration, the same questionnaire will also be mailed to those men who registered for Selective Service during 1940 and 1941 (except those already inducted into the armed forces), and later to those men from 18 to 20 and from 45 thru 64. Eventually the Government will have information on the occupational skills of the entire male population between 18 and 64 years of age—approximately 40 million men.

The Selective Service System and the United States Employment Service will work closely together in carrying out the objectives of the registration program. The United States Employment Service will provide the Selective Service System with current information on the need for workers for war production so that these needs may be taken into account in classifying registrants for deferment or induction into military service. In any individual case the United States Employment Service will be in a position to provide the Selective Service System with factual information as to whether or not the individual possesses a skill urgently needed by the war industries. The Selective Service System will be guided by this information on war production labor needs in making its decision as to the way in which each individual can best contribute to the war effort.

John Splain Gets Motor Vehicle Appointment

Albany, May 11.—Carroll E. Mealey, president of the State Tax Commission, today announced the appointment of John Splain of Flushing, N. Y., as Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, effective Tuesday, at a salary of $10,000.

Mr. Splain has served as metropolitan director of safety responsibility since last October 16. Previously he served for a year as district deputy commissioner of motor vehicles in charge of the Queens office of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles at Jamaica.

As Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Mr. Splain succeeds Commissioner Mealey, who was elevated to the office of Commissioner of Taxation and Finance on April 23.

THE ANSWERS

1—Estimate: 8,000,000 out of 50,000,000.

2—About twelve per cent.

3—Not less than one billion dollars a month.

4—Because of a shortage of ships and tankers.

5—Seventy years.

6—Belgium.

7—Copyrights apply to literary and artistic work; patents to inventions.

8—A seasonal wind blowing from one direction.

9—Production has been tripled.

10—About one-third.

Don't Worry—They'll Be Back

If the cancelled check covering your State income tax payment in April didn't come back with your last monthly bank statement, don't write to the State Income Tax Bureau about it.

That is the advice of Roy H. Palmer, director of the bureau. He said 250,000 checks received in the April rush were deposited too late to clear the banks by the end of April.

Income taxpayers, alarmed if their cancelled checks are not immediately returned, have the habit of writing in about it. The result usually swamps the bureau with correspondence.

Read the advertisements.

Rochester Nurses to Hold Open House

On May 15 from 2-5 p. m., the nursing schools of Rochester will hold their annual open house for high school students interested in nursing. An invitation to visit the Rochester nursing schools on this day is extended to high school students, parents, vocational guidance counsellors, and other persons interested in nursing.

There will be an opportunity to visit the nurses' residences and to talk to student nurses and faculty members.

U. S. Navy Seeks Men In Construction Corps

Lieutenant R. R. Rowe, CEC will be in Buffalo for one day only on May 22 to interview men between the ages of 17 and 50 and skilled as divers, drillers, telephone men, metalsmiths, blacksmiths, boilermakers, carpenters, shovel operators or in other trades for enlistment in the U. S. Navy Construction Battalion.

Such skilled men may be enlisted as petty officers and receive good pay, plus, in many cases, extra allowances for dependents.

Men living in McKean, Potter, Cattaraugus, and Allegany counties apply before May 22 at the Navy Recruiting Station, Post Office Building, Olean. It is also imperative that applicants bring a certificate of proof of date of birth.

Prominent Mason To Be Speaker at Consistory Dinner

Melvin M. Johnson, Sovereign Grand Commander of Scottish Rite Masonry and distinguished author and lecturer will appear as the main speaker at the Annual Spring Reunion dinner of Corning Consistory and Co-ordinator Bodies, Friday according to information released by Commander-n-Chief Benjamin D. Scott.

All Scottish Rite Masons are urged to take advantage of this opportunity to welcome Commander Johnson, upon his first visit to Corning Consistory.

Life in Andover during the war will not be "as usual."

ELECTRIC BILLS
MUST BE PAID EY THE 20th TO GET NET RATE.
Service Discontinued After Two Months in Arrears.
VILLAGE OF ANDOVER
ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

Wellsville Man Killed in Auto Accident

Harry C. Tait, Jr., 21 of Wellsville, was instantly killed early Saturday morning near Big Flats, when the car he was driving collided with a big tractor-trailer outfit about 1:30 Saturday morning during a dense fog.

He is survived by his parents, three sisters and two brothers.

Farmers Protect Motors on Milkers and Coolers

A few wide-awake farmers are guarding against costly break-downs in milking machines and milk coolers this summer, according to P. T. Luce, district agricultural engineer.

However, Mr. Luce points out that many such motors and units have not received attention since being installed. Repairs will be hard to get if breakdowns occur at this time.

Canaadea and Friendship Meetings

A few simple steps can be taken to keep this vital farm equipment in operation at a time when it is needed more than ever before.

These will be explained at a meeting in the Canaadea Grange hall next Tuesday evening, May 19 and at the Friendship Grange hall the next evening, Wednesday, May 20. Both meetings start at 8 p. m.

Moving pictures will be used to explain the care, maintenance and protective service of milking machines, milk coolers, and electric water pumps. Mr. Luce will be in charge of the meetings.

"Where can I get a license?"

"A hunting license?" asked the clerk.

"No, the hunting is over. I want a license to marry the girl I caught."

BE SAFE!
As Well As Patriotic!

Bring your car in regularly for a "Check-up."

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How To Avoid Break-downs In Your Spring Land Fitting

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

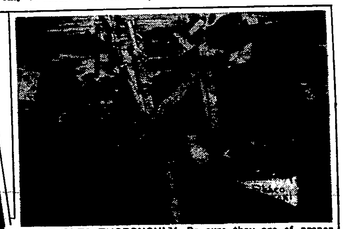
PERHAPS because they are the simplest of all farm tools, the plow and harrow are usually the worst neglected. Even the most progressive farmers are too often inclined to take care of them by the hit-or-miss, by-guess-and-by-gosh method

Our experience here at the N. Y. State Institute has indicated that those few "trouble-spots" which cause most of the "hold-up" are the result of improper lubrication. This is true of most farm machinery, and I cannot advise too strongly the use of top-grade oils and greases—not only to insure more efficient operation but to stretch out the life of your machinery.

My last article covered four plowing "trouble-spots." I think the ones pictured here are equally important.

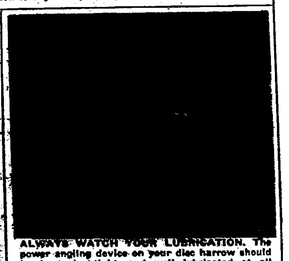
AUTHOR'S NOTE: It is not the policy of the N. Y. State Institute of Agriculture to recommend any specific products, and nothing in this article should be so construed.

KEEP YOUR PLOWSHARES SHARP! Dull shares waste tractor fuel and energy. Repoint or renew shares to reduce draft to a minimum. This will not only save money, but turn out a cleaner, more efficient job. (Note: Watch angle when sharpening. That shown in picture is correct.)



CHECK BOLTS THOROUGHLY. Be sure they are of proper size and securely tightened. Loose bolts and lost bolts cause play between parts which results in breakage. USE WOODEN BREAK-PINS to prevent breakage. Do not replace with bolts. Drawbar safety spring latch also prevents breakage, provided spring tension is adjusted properly.

CLEAN OIL FILTER or replace every time your tractor engine oil becomes dark. This keeps dirt out of the vital moving parts of your engine. Always use a heat-resisting premium oil in your crankcase. It saves money in the long run. Follow instruction book closely for oil change.



ALWAYS WATCH YOUR LUBRICATION. The power angling device on your disc harrow should be kept dust-tight—and well lubricated at all times. I recommend the same kind of motor oil that you use in your tractor crankcase. Your disc harrow bearings should be lubricated every four hours with a good grade of tough chassis lubricant that sticks to its job. Don't forget that a harrow operates in dirt; and wear-resisting grease keeps the dirt out.

Photo by courtesy of The Times Co.