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.

With or Without Ears

A. H. asks "What is the value of silo corn, with and without ears, as a milk-producing food for cows?

J. D. Burke of the animal husbandry department replies: "Good corn silage, on the basis of total digestible nutrients, is worth about one-third as much as good quality hay. However, because if its succulent palatability and laxative effect, it may be worth somewhat more.

"Additional benefits of silage in the ration will be noted most when the hay is only fair or poor in quality, and when free access to water is not provided.

"The silo is the most efficient and economical way to harvest the corn crop. A good crop of silage corn will yield more total digestible nutrients to the acre than any other roughage crop on most New York farms. A farmer who has both silage and hay has insurance of enough roughage to carry his herd through the winter. Seldom do the corn and hay crops fail the same year.

"It is a mistake to remove the ears from corn going into the silo, except for the last few loads at the top of the silo where spoilage may occur. Feeding experiments have shown that corn silage with the ears removed is worth only about 60 per cent as much as silage with the ears left on."

Drain-Pipe Cleaner

Mrs. A. M. B. writes: "Please tell me if there is some simple inexpensive solution, that might be made at home, to keep drain pipes from kitchen sinks, bath rooms and toilets in good condition and prevent clogging."

L. J. Cross, state chemist, answers: "The base of cleaners on the market is what is known as lye, with or without some fat solvent The use of lye in moderation with the occasional use of some kerosene will do what most commercial cleaners do.

"Be careful in using lye in hot water. Since it develops heat in dissolving, cold water is preferable, as it lessens the danger of spatterings on the user."

Tomato Juice Problems

Mrs. J. S. W. writes: "I am interested to know why water rises to the top of home-canned tomato juice and not in the purchased varieties; also why home canned tomato sauce, when heated with milk, curdles while commercial products do not."

Prof. Lillian Shaben of the college of home economics answers: "The water in home-canned tomato juice rises to the top because the pulp particles are heavier and go to the bottom. The only practical home methods for extracting the juice and pulp leave the pulp in rather coarse particles.

"Commercially, the particles can be forced thru finer sieves than are practical for home kitchens. Manufacturers also add a binder, which may also be a wholesome food.

"Different firms, of course, have different formulas and often they are trade secrets, to prevent others from duplicating their product.

"The only way to prevent canned tomato juice from separating is to shake it well immediately before serving. To prevent home-canned tomato juice from separating when heated with milk, do three things: 1, have both the tomato juice and milk hot; 2, have only small pieces of tomato in the sauce; 3, always pour the tomato into the milk slowly, rather than the milk into the tomato. The sauce should go to the table promptly or curdling will occur."

Cleaning Brushes

L. P. asks: "How can you clean brushes used with plaster?"

C. W. Mulligan of the agricultural engineering department replies: "Brushes used with plaster, whitewash, calcimine, or cold water paint should simply be washed in cold water. A little vinegar added to the water will help to remove these materials."

Uncle Ab says a revival is coming to some folks who treated walking as a lost art.

Your Hot Dog Hides 67 Separate Taxes!

When you're munching a hot dog, what do you think about? Probably whether you should have another. Certainly you don't open up your red-hot and start looking for hidden taxes. But an enterprising tax expert has done that for you—with surprising results!

Here's the dope on the tax problem as it relates to Coney Island red-hots: There are 67 separate taxes hidden in the average hot dog. And the foot-long bun the dog comes wrapped in has at least 53 tax payments milled and baked into it. The taxes, it seems, start with the farmer and continue adding up every step of the way from the producer to the consumer. The packing house, the retail butcher, two sets of supply houses, the railroads and the truckers all pay taxes that eventually are incorporated in the dog you love to eat. And a penny out of each nickel you pay, when you stand at the hot dog counter, goes to the tax collector, according to the expert.

What will you think about the next time you eat a hot dog? Well, probably just what you thought about before. That's why politicians prefer hidden taxes.

Report Proteins Used to Build New Body Material

Successful test tube combination of amino acids, the so-called building blocks of protein, into more complicated body substances, has been reported at the Stanford university conference on protein research.

These amino acids were added to a solution containing a little salt and either some extract of the papaya fruit or of animal tissues. The result was the formation of a substance which was neither an amino acid nor a protein, but rather something in between.

This gives scientists a substantial "break" in the long-standing attempt to unravel the mysteries of proteins.

Animal and plant digestive systems break down their food into simple substances and rebuild them into the particular kinds of proteins needed in their tissues, but nobody ever has been able to duplicate this feat by laboratory methods.

Some animo acids have been put together by purely chemical means, but the results fell far short of being proteins.

'Royal Guest' of Duce

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, formally accorded the title of emperor in 1936 after the Black Shirt legions strode through Ethiopia, is one of the last kings on the European chessboard. He was 72 years old November 11.

He was honored philatelically in 1938 by Italian East Africa, which included Ethiopia and the former colonies of Italian Eritrea and Somaliland. This area has been conquered by Britain.

The king has been called the "royal guest" of Mussolini, since most of the world knows that Il Duce tolerates the pint-sized septuagenarian solely because the personal popularity of the unpropossessing monarch is greater than that of the Black Shirt leader.

Victor Emmanuel rarely appears in public since he is extremely sensitive of his short stature and his spindly legs, a memento of rickets in childhood. When he does appear at state functions he is attired in clothes tailored to make him seem taller.

Two Kinds of Chewing

Perhaps the main use the human jaw may have in the future will be to talk. In the Stone age, its job was to tear apart tough fibers which were to be eaten.

The job of the jaw today is also to chew, but not so much chewing on tough foods as on what old-fashioned people call chewing the rag—talking.

Chewing the rag, however, is not hard enough exercise. So it is not surprising to learn that by the time the average American is 40 years old, half of his teeth have been lost beyond recall.

This loss of teeth is not usually noticed by strangers, since it is usually the back teeth, which cannot be seen, which take flight first. As soon as they are gone, though, the jawbone begins to make an adjustment for this loss and shorten up a little. This is why girls who did not appear to have receding chins when they were in high school may seem to have no chin at all by the time they are in their forties.

Defective Teeth

Fully 95 per cent of the nation's school children have defective teeth because of a lack of proper dental treatment, Dr. Clarence O. Simpson, radiodontics professor, of Washington university, St. Louis, asserted.

Dr. Simpson warned the nation's parents against allowing children to eat too much candy. Declaring a limited amount of sweets may not be harmful, the professor said "the candy habit is bad for the health and the teeth." Chewing gum, however, was recommended as beneficial.

The doctor recommended as a corrective and preventive measure an annual X-ray examination of every child's teeth after the sixth birthday.

134th Infantry Solved This One—But Quick

One of the outstanding characteristics displayed by today's service men is ingenuity. No situation, no matter how difficult, seems to stump them.

When the 134th Infantry gave a party at Camp Robinson, Ark., somebody neglected the all-important item of girls, an oversight which went unnoticed until the party was well under way. But Private Bob Skinner, a more than usually personable infantryman from Lincoln, Neb., proved equal to the occasion.

Commandeering a truck, he dashed over to a quartermaster outfit's dance, unerringly picked the prettiest blonde on the floor and cut in. Without loss of time the enterprising infantryman suggested a stroll in the moonlight. The girl agreed and he escorted her to the truck. Excusing himself, he returned, cut in on the second prettiest blonde and brought her out also.

When the truck was full Private Skinner roared back to the 134th's party with his giggling booty. The quartermasters haven't gotten over it yet.

New Design Takes Jolt Out of Railroad Cars

Railroad history was made recently with the initial test run of a new "free-floating" type of coach developed in Los Angeles.

Embodying radical departures in design from the standard car, it is hung from the railroad tracks instead of being balanced on top of them.

The car is remarkably free of swaying and jiggling, even at a speed of 102 m.p.h., attained during a trial run.

"Smooth as silk," observed veteran railroaders aboard the car. "The nearest thing to an airplane yet built to ride on rails."

The coach has the first fundamental car engineering innovations in more than 100 years of railroad history, according to Courtland T. Hill, president of the Pacific Railway Equipment company, builders.

The point of suspension in the car is above, rather than below, the center of gravity. Consequently, in negotiating curves at high speed, it does not lurch outward.

Saving Aluminum

During one month recently, a large eastern electric company reclaimed enough aluminum scrap—120,000 pounds—to build 10 large twin-engined army bombers.

This is more than the whole state of New York recovered in the government drive for old pots and pans. In the same month, the company also salvaged some 1,180,000 pounds of non-ferrous metals.

At the company's reclaiming plant near Pittsburgh, an official explained how the mixed scrap runs the gauntlet of great magnetic separators which pick out all ferrous-type magnetic metals. What remains goes into a melting pot and pure aluminum and pure copper are first separated. All the rest of the metals are divided into a large family of alloys or mixtures of metals.

Battleship Names

Battleships are named for the states, cruisers for the cities, destroyers are named for deceased naval and marine corps officers and enlisted men, former secretaries of the navy and congressmen who have been closely identified with naval affairs; mine sweepers are named for birds, submarines for fish and oil tankers for rivers in oil producing states; repair ships are named for mythical characters or places; gunboats for islands and cities; navy tugs for Indian tribes; transport ships for famous battles; supply ships are given synonyms for cold, and hospital ships are given synonyms for kindness; aircraft carriers are named for famous fighting ships and important battles of our early American history.

To 'Frighten' Evil Spirits

It is said that the Egyptians sought protection for their ships and their crews by placing the lotus, the insignia of Isis, the phoenix, or some other sacred symbol at the prow. The Phoeniceans, Greeks and Romans had the same custom of seeking to place themselves and their boats under the protection of one or another of the deities. The Norsemen used terrifying objects to frighten evil spirits of various kinds. Great Britain favored lions, dragons and fighting warriors. Patriotic France used winged figures with upraised trumpets. American clipper ships carried a few figureheads and these were mostly emblematic of their names.

Meat for Blood Pressure

In high blood pressure, it is important to eat sufficient meat so that the blood will not lack proteins.

The best medical opinion holds that diet, so long as it is not abnormal, has nothing to do with high blood pressure.

Electrocardiograph tests made under conditions of exertion by the patient or when pain is being felt by him will reveal a heart defect undiscoverable under other conditions.

Frequently such minor changes as moving from upper to lower floor or nearer to a car line which connects with his place of work will prolong a heart patient's life for many years.

WHO KNOWS?

1—What was the airplane goal set for 1942 by President Roosevelt?

2—Name the "Pittsburg of the Ukraine".

3—Where is Cyrenaica?

4—Who commands the U. S. Navy in Europe?

5—Who said "We got a hell of a beating?"

6—What are the P-38, P-39 and P-40?

7—Which is lighter, helium or hydrogen gas?

8—What are known as "blue laws"?

9—Who was known as the "Swamp Fox"?

10—Where are the closest Japanese armies to Chungking?

(See "The Answers" on another page.)

Soothing

Tuffold Nut was on the witness stand and was proving hard to handle. "Are you a drinker of hard liquor?" asked the cross-examining lawyer.

"That's my business," growled Tuffold defiantly.

"I know," soothed the lawyer, "but do you have any other business?"

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

Navy Cruisers are built in two classes, light and heavy, the latter displacing about 10,000 tons. Our navy has about an equal number of light and heavy Cruisers, the 10,000 ton Cruiser costing approximately $20,000,000. Many Cruisers are under construction and many more are needed.

To pay for these speedy and powerful ships with their heavy guns and armament we must buy War Bonds. Citizens of a large town or a given community, working in unity, could buy one of these ships for the Navy if they put at least ten percent of their income in War Bonds every pay day.

U. S. Treasury Department

One Way

"My brother never met with a disappointment in his life."

"How's that?"

"He never looks for anything but trouble."

CUE TO BARBECUE

Max O. Cullen, nationally-famous barbecue expert, shows Muriel Barr, young M-G-M. starlet, how simple it is to barbecue meat. Pete Smith, producer of short subjects bearing his name, looks on as Cullen illustrates the correct method for turning a steak during the filming of "Barbee-Cues."

Backyard Barbecue Solves War's Entertainment Problem

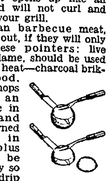
With the entire nation seeking simpler means of entertainment because of war time requirements, the old-fashioned barbecue is rapidly growing in popularity. Backyard barbecues are becoming quite the style from California to Maine.

Old timers at this business of barbecuing have developed it into a fine culinary art, and in this connection Max O. Cullen, nationally known barbecue and carving expert, has brought out some new wrinkles for the handling of those old standbys, hamburgers and frankfurters.

Why does a frankfurter curl? Well, that's a problem that has bothered many a host, but if you're having a barbecue party and you want your franks to lie slim and straight as they nicely brown, try Cullen's little trick, as taken from the M-G-M. Pete Smith specialty, "Barbee-Cues."

First, slice the frank lengthwise down one side without cutting entirely through the casing, turn it over and slice parallel to the first slice. Then it opens up like an accordion and will not curl and fall through your grill.

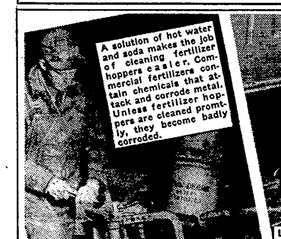
Anybody can barbecue meat, Cullen points out, if they will only remember these pointers: live coals, not a flame, should be used as a source of heat—charcoal briquettes are good.



Steaks and chops should run an inch or more in thickness, and need be turned only once in cooking. Surplus fat should be trimmed away so it will not drip into the coals and flame up.

If you'd like a hamburger barbecue, take another hint from Cullen's repertoire and satisfy everybody's taste. Make your hamburger into a ball and barbecue it slowly until the outside is well-done. Then, slice it into three parts and you have two well-done pieces for those who like it that way, and one rare piece—the center—for those who like their meat rare. Cullen personally guarantees that barbecue fans will go for hamburgers prepared this way.

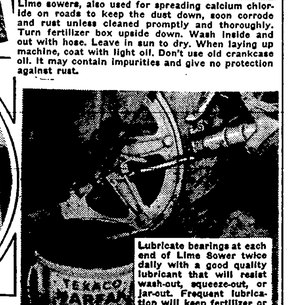
How You Can Help Win The War On Wear And Save Money And Needed Metal



A solution of hot water and soda makes the job of cleaning fertilizer hoppers easier. Commercial fertilizers contain chemicals that attack and corrode metal. Unless fertilizer hoppers are cleaned promptly, they become badly corroded.

Lime sowers, also used for spreading calcium chloride on roads to keep the dust down, soon corrode and rust unless cleaned promptly and thoroughly. Turn fertilizer box upside down. Wash inside and out with hose. Leave in sun to dry. When laying up machine, coat with light oil. Don't use old crankcase oil. It may contain impurities and give no protection against rust.

Examine the oil in air cleaner on your tractor daily. If impurities are present, change oil. Dust entering a tractor working under very dusty conditions without an efficient air cleaner may cause damage to such an extent that in 10 to 15 days new parts will have to be supplied.



Lubricate bearings at each end of Lime Sower twice daily with a good quality lubricant that will resist wash-out, squeeze-out, or jar-out. Frequent lubrication will keep fertilizer or calcium chloride from getting into the bearings and causing them to seize. Lubricate wheel bearings once daily.

(Pictures by courtesy of The Texas Company).

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

LIME sowers and other fertilizer dispensing machines can be a constant source of repair trouble and expense unless they are promptly and thoroughly cleaned and lubricated after they have been used.

A survey by the New York College of Agriculture showed that the average lime sower did only 43 tenhour days' work during its life. In other words, the machine didn't wear out, it rusted out.

One of the large Farm Equipment manufacturers reports that up to 47% of the total repair costs of farm machinery have been traceable to depreciation from weather. In a word: rust.

The farmer can save himself this needless purchase of repair metal by the consistent and thorough use of quality oils and lubricants. By winning the war on wear, he saves for our armed forces metal for the material they need so badly.

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.

Community Letters

FROM NEWS CORRESPONDENTS

All Correspondence Must Be in This Office Tuesday

Voorhees Hill

(Mrs. Raymond Church, Reporter)

June 30.—Mrs. Harlan Hadley and grandson, Howard Hadley of Jasper spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Adams.

Miss Verna Jean Church is attending the State encampment of the Youth's Temperance Council at the Chesbrough Seminary in North Chili this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Adams attended the Gowdy reunion at Petrolia Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Davie of Wellsville called at the Perkins home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hepker and Mr. and Mrs. John Slough of Wellsville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Adams Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hawks of Hornell and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wilcox and family of Wellsville were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy VanSchaick Sunday.

Mrs. Margaret Adams spent Friday with Mrs. Mianda Adams at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Allen near Friendship.

Independence

(Mrs. Floyd Clarke, Reporter)

June 29.—Mrs. C. M. Crandall returned from North Hampton, Mass., Friday, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arnold Remaley.

Mrs. Carl Clarke entertained Friday in honor of Miss Carolyn's third birthday, Mrs. Charles Clarke and Sally Jane, Mrs. Cecil Grantier, Jimmy and Tommy, Mrs. Grace Greene and Ann Marie.

Mrs. Charles Clarke has been in Hornell several days to see her brother, Robert Clarke who is in the Bethesda hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Spicer attended a business men's and farm organization meeting in Wellsville Friday evening.

Wallace Briggs of Smithboro is visiting his many friends this week.

The executive members of the Home Bureau met with Mrs. Merle Matteson Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Maude Clarke is home from Andover where she has been caring for Miss Mary Snyder.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Karr and children of Mt. Jewett, Pa., were Friday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cary Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleon Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Clarke, Miss Wanda Matteson and Jack were in Hornell Saturday.

The Lewis family held their reunion in the Grange hall in Hallsport Saturday.

Linford Potter, Edith and Joseph were Sunday guests of Mrs. Guy Armstrong in Dansville Sunday.

Wallace Clarke returned to Syracuse Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Clarke attended the Woodcock family reunion in Wellsville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Tucker and family of Belmont were Sunday callers of Mr. and Mrs. Cary Rogers.

The Wood family held their reunion in the parish house Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Crandall and sons of Canisteo are spending some time with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Crandall.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bassett attended the funeral of Mrs. W. A. Irish in Alfred Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elton Greene and family of Wellsville were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Greene.

Director and Mrs. S. W. Clarke and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Spicer attended the sub-district meeting of the Dairymen's League at Alfred Station Monday night.

U. S. OFFICIAL WEATHER

Registered by the Andover News Station.

For the past seven days, ending Wednesday, July 1, 1942

	High	Low	Rain
Thursday ---	66	45	.00
Friday -----	68	47	.11
Saturday ----	71	47	.00
Sunday -----	80	49	.00
Monday -----	84	50	.00
Tuesday ----	85	62	.00
Wednesday --	81	58	.55

Davis Hill

(Mrs. Floyd Slocum, Reporter)

June 30.—Mr. and Mrs. John Dodge and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dodge at Belmont Sunday.

Floyd Slocum is painting a house for Nora McAndrew at Wellsville.

Frank Robbins of Allentown was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Halsey Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hyland were visitors at Floyd Slocum's Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford Green and sons of Wellsville were callers at Floyd Slocum's Sunday.

Ed. Kilbane of Andover was a caller at Floyd Slocum's Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Mead of Wellsville were Friday evening callers of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hoagland.

Elm Valley

(Mrs. Charley Cole, Reporter)

June 29—Mrs. Melvin Matison and son Ardean from Painted Post were in Galeton, Pa., Wednesday.

Mrs. Eva Crowner was in Corning Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Olive Mead of Big Creek was a week-end guest in the Frank Mead home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mead and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Mead and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Mead and guest attended the Pease reunion at Island Park Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Lovell, Mrs. Joseph Walden and little son and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams and daughter Dawn of Wellsville were recent callers at Charley Cole's.

Mrs. Mangus, Mr. and Mrs. Horning, Miss Doris Honegger and Carl Will of Buffalo were week-end callers of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Will.

Mrs. Effie Meredith of Andover passed last week with Mr. and Mrs. Leon Wahl.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burdick, Mrs. Howard Burdick and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Burdrick attended the funeral of Harry Taylor in Caledonia Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Atwell and children spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Lockport.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Wheaton of Riverside were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis McAndrew.

The sympathy of the community is extended to the family of the late Homer Adams in their bereavement.

Remember the Community picnic Saturday.

Giving Her Credit

A girl met an old flame and decided to high hat him.

"Sorry," she murmured, when the hostess introduced him to her, "I didn't get the name."

"I know you didn't," rejoined the old flame," but you tried hard enough."

South Hill

(Mrs. Earl Schoonover, Reporter)

June 29.—Mrs. H. G. Clark was a Sunday guest at the home of her son, Newton Clark and family and Mrs. Charles Moon and mother, Mrs. Della Hunt also called on their daughter and granddaughter, Mrs. Newton Clark Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Stever of Arkport were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Schoonover.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Barney and little Betty Jo were Friday dinner guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Schoonover and also called at the home of Newton Clark in the afternoon.

Master Willam McNeill is spending a few days with his father and other relatives at Rexville.

Mr. and Mrs. William Joyce and family were Hornell business callers Saturday evening.

Miss Lula Paine of Wellsville is assisting Mrs. Howard Barney with her house work.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Schoonover and son Gerald were business callers in Hornell and Canisteo Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Schoonover and daughter Dorothy and Louis Dodge called on Mr. and Mrs. Howard Barney Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Filcowski were Sunday evening callers of their sister, Mrs. Charles Moon.

Stanley Baldwin spent the week-end with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moon.

THE ANSWERS

1—50,000 airplanes.

2—Kharkov.

3—A province in northeast Libya.

4—Admiral Harold L. Stark.

5—Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, chief of U. S. forces in Burma.

6—Fighter planes; Lockheed, Bell and Curtiss-Wright respectively.

7—Hydrogen, but Helium is favored for lighter-than-air craft because it is inflammable.

8—Those which impose vexations restrictions on the ordinary life of a commodity or seek to regulate private morals.

9—Gen. Francis Marion.

10—Around Ichang on the Central front, about 300 miles away.

New York State raises about 44 per cent of the nation's total of more than 12 million ducks. Suffolk county on Long Island, is the state's big "duck county."

Mean Brute

Nix: "What! You smoking stogies?"

Nil: "Yeh. I'm determined to smoke something my wife and daughter won't swipe."

How Your Scrap Rubber Will Be Reprocessed

There is nothing new about the process which will convert the discarded over-shoes and useless rubber hose, the broken hot water bottles, and the out-worn galoshes contributed during the scrap rubber campaign into rubber products which will help to overcome the rubber shortage and win the war, George Walker, Chairman of the New York State Scrap Rubber Drive, declared today. For many years a number of "reclaiming plants" have been taking junk rubber and converting it into serviceable rubber, Mr. Walker pointed out, rubber, which met commercial standards of itself in a number of items and which, mixed, with a certain per centage of new crude rubber, was in many respects the equilent of crude rubber itself.

The present capacity of United States reclaiming plants is about 320,000 tons a year, and according to the Rubber Manufacturers Association, 208,971 long tons of reclaimed rubber was produced in 1940.

"Most of the rubber used by the reclaiming plants in the past," Mr. Walker said, has come from old automobile tires. Old automobile tires were flowing in great quantity to the reclaiming plants in the days when no one worried about getting the last few thousand miles of wear out of their casings, and it is believed that a large portion of the scrap collected during the rubber campaign is in the form of tire casings which have blown out or casing with so little tread left that retreading is impossible.

"Here is what happens to the rubber you have contributed to the war effort. When enough of it, the dismal looking tires from your garage and the garages of your townsmen, the rubber boots and nipples, and galoshes, and mats and hose—even the rubber toys and rubber balls—everything but the rubber plant in the hall—has been collected to make shipment worth while, they are loaded into a railway car, which eventually is shunted onto a siding at a reclamation plant.

"Here big cranes reach their mechanized hands into the carload containing your scrap along with the scrap from perhaps a thousand other homes and farms and garages. This junk rubber is stacked in neat piles on either side of the tracks, great rectangles of forlorn automobile tires, huge pyramids of a fantistic rubber miscellany.

"Let us assume that among this was a worn out tire. This, tire if it is to be reclaimed by the commonly used alkali process, passes into the plant and on to what is called a 'de-beading' machine, which strips the beads from the balance of the casing. The 'scalped' tire then is ground. It passes through rollers past rapidly rotating knives which cut it up into minute particles for the purpose of 'digesting' just as your teeth prepare food for your stomach. This ground up scrap rubber is 'digested under pressure by means of caustic soda. The caustic soda constitutes the 'digestive juices' and the stomachs of the reclaiming plant are steam jocketed autoclaves equipped with devices which stir the caustic soda into a 'meal' of from 2 to 4 tons of ground up tie scrap. The caustic soda, together with certain oils, acts on the scrap rubber while at the same time high temperatures and pressure do their work.

"Once digested, the scrap must be cleaned, it must be washed free of dirt, and of the caustic which remains. Digested, washed, the scrap rubber is put through a squeezing press to take out as much water as possible drying it on belt dryers operating in temperature of from 200 to 275 degrees. The reclaimed rubber then is put through rollers while at the same time certain ingredients are added to give it such specific qualities as may be desired. The reclaimed rubber is passed through a refining operation. At this point the scrap rubber is strained, and emerges from the 'strainer' in long spraghetti-like strings. After this it goes through a second refining operation and is wound on rotating drums. The reclamed rubber ends up as a square slab and these slabs after being dusted with powder to keep them from adhering one to the other, then are ready for use in military or essential civilian manufacture."

All For Efficiency

I eat my peas with honey
I've done it all my life
They do taste kind of funny,
But it keeps them on my knife.

BRIEF BUSINESS BRINGERS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Currants will be ready next Monday—2 quarts, 25c —James Backus, Phone 442.

FOR SALE—116 acre Farm. Free gas, spring water.—LYLE HUNT, Andover, R. D. 2. tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Upper flat with modern conveniences on East Greenwood street.—Inquire of Mrs. Belle Bloss. 26p

FOR RENT—Five room apartment on First street, Andover. All modern conveniences, $8.00 per month.—Isabel Bailey, 22 McDougall Ave., Hornell. tf

WANTED

WANTED—Girl to do finishing. Andover Novelty Co.

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SUMMONS

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY COURT:
COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.

GERTIE GLASE SLOCUM,
Plaintiff
against
BERTHA BLAUVELT SMITH, NINA WITTER, RONALD WITTER, HOWARD WITTER and CHARLES SLOCUM,
Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANTS:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served with this Summons, to serve a notice of appearance, on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. In case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Allegany.

Dated: May 11th, 1942.

REGINALD J. SOOTHERAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff
Office and Post Office Address
Andover, New York

TO RONALD WITTER:

The foregoing Summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an Order of Hon. Ward M. Hopkins, County Judge of Allegany County, dated May 29th, 1942, and filed with the Complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany at Belmont, New York.

REGINALD J. SOOTHERAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

The object of this action is to partition certain real property in which the said Ronald Witter has an interest, which interest is described in the Complaint filed in the County Clerk's Office at Belmont, New York, and that a brief description of the property affected by this action is being a house and lot situate on the Easterly side of Third Street in the Village of Andover, New York, and being the property owned by Chancy G. Witter during his life time and described in a Deed from Joseph L. Williams and Ida Williams to the said Chancy G. Witter, and recorded in Allegany County Clerk's Office on the 12th day of March, 1924, in Liber 259 of Deeds at Page 62 28

YOUR CAR

How to Get the MOST out of it

FEEL ITS PULSE OCCASIONALLY

A modern automobile, like a human being, can take a lot of punishment and still keep going. Just because your car is able to move away from the curb under its own power, don't assume it is operating efficiently. If you notice some obvious symptoms, naturally you investigate. But even if you don't find any symptoms, it pays to run a finger over your car's pulse occasionally.

Simplest check is gas consumption. Fill your tank. Note your speedometer mileage. Keep a record of the gas added. After 1000 miles fill the tank again and divide the mileage driven by the number of gallons added plus the gas required to fill it the second time. Most car ailments affect gas mileage, just as most bodily ailments affect pulse beat. So if your mileage per gallon is low, further investigation is warranted. Bad spark plugs, for example, sometimes waste as much as one gallon in ten.

Occasional periodic check-ups are recommended for the following:

Cooling system. Radiator, flush out twice a year. Fan belt, check for shredding at 10,000 miles.

Ignition system. Distributor points and timing, every 10,000 miles. Spark plugs, every 5,000 miles. Spark control, for correct adjustment to type of gas used.

Fuel system. Automatic choke, twice a year if seasonal adjustments are required. Fuel pump, once or twice a year. Fuel lines, occasionally for leaks. Don't forget the air cleaner needs cleaning too, and don't tinker with the carburetor.

Drive system. Adjust clutch occasionally so that pedal has one inch of "play."

Note: This is the ninth in a series of articles based on the book, Automobile User's Guide, published by the Customer Research staff of General Motors. Next article: Batteries and Brakes.

Andover Directory

S. B. Scott, M. D.
Office: E. Center Street, Andover
Hours: 8-9 a .m., 1-3, 7-8 p. m.
Thurs. and Sun. by Appointment
Telephone 2106

H. J. Leahy, M. D.
Main Street - Andover, N. Y.
Office Hours:
8-9 a. m., 1-3 and 7-8 p. m.
Telephone - Andover 87

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Office: 11 North Main Street
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