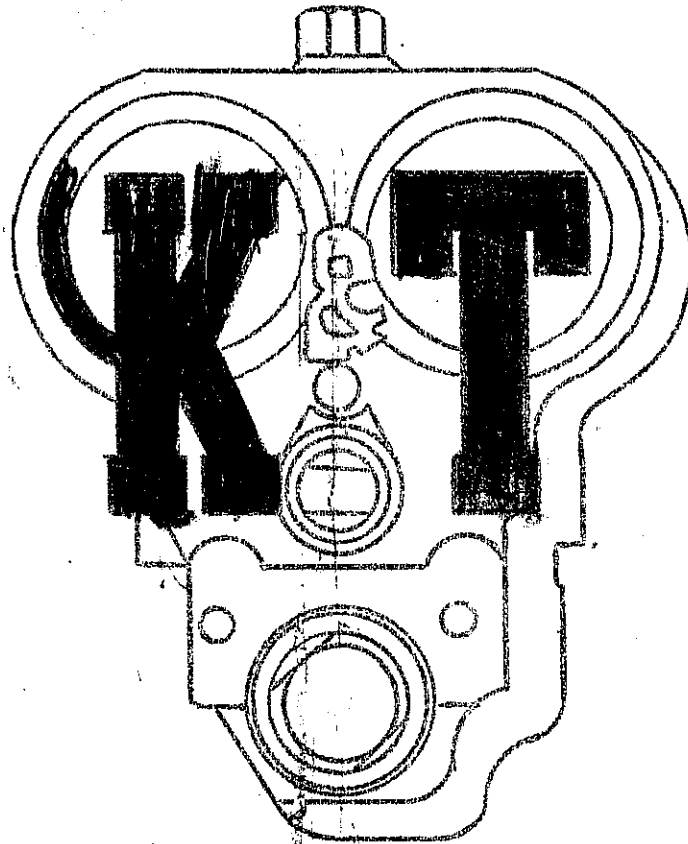


KURRENT TOPICS



FEBRUARY
1941

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MEMBERS OF THE K & T APPRENTICE & JOURNEYMAN'S ASSOCIATION

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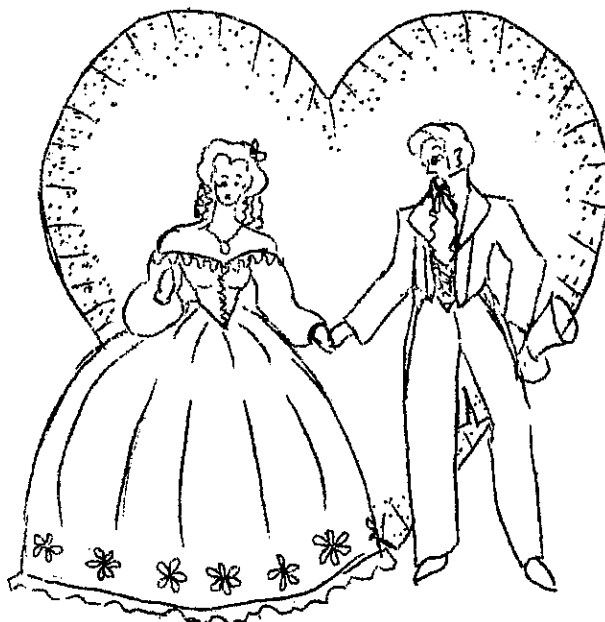
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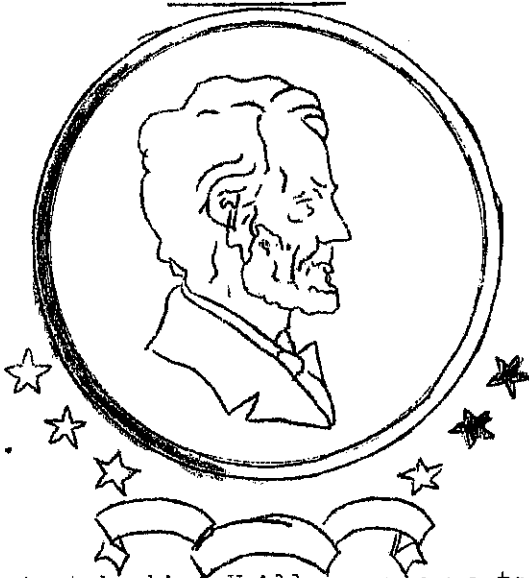
February, 1941

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VALENTINE
DAY

OF LINCOLN
FEBRUARY 12



OF WASHINGTON
FEBRUARY 22



"Aunt, take him. He'll never come to much," was the prophecy of a young cousin who had asked to hold the lustily wailing infant, Abraham Lincoln, sometime after he was born in 1809.

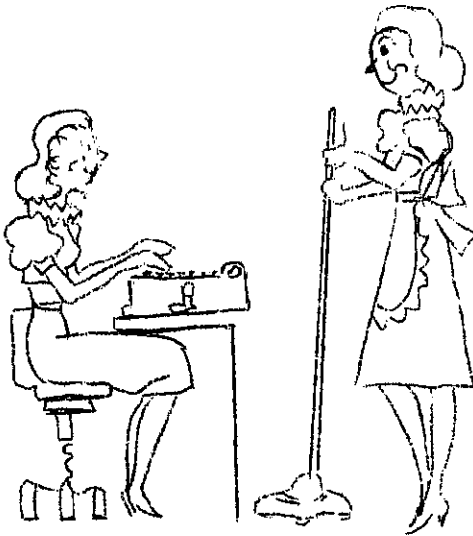
Contrary to most beliefs, George Washington was not born with the traditional silver spoon in his mouth. Of plain but highly respectable parents, George's simple but practical education began at the age of 8 in the English Colony of Virginia. To the usual English routine He like to read and possessed a great yearning of study, bookkeeping and surveying were ing to know the things of the world. Solemnly added. He went to work when 14 years old as a papoose, he gave much thought to passing and continued until the American Revolution.

At 19 he had grown to his full height of 6 feet, 4 inches and was dubbed "long shanks." A bad speller and a worse grammarian, he improved with the contact of educated men whom he commanded by his superior living grew and he did what he could to help character. Usually thought as a man of them, many times winning his point through cold nature and very fastidious in dress, the candid dealings that earned for him the hearty laugh, a love for the name of Honest Abe. He manifested many of theatre, and white-hot temper---always his ideas in essays covering such subjects under control. He was a sportsman, fox-as cruelly to animals, temperance, and the hunter, and genial host. American Government. He was enthusiastic in his battle for freedom and democracy. He entered the militia at the age of 19, freed the slaves. His quiet ways, logical he continued to show his leadership thinking, and moral dignity earned respect among men as he steadily advanced during When he was postmaster, he often carried level-headed, and far-sighted, we do, mail in his hat. By turns he took up the duties of storekeeper, surveyor, and lawyer. indeed, owe a debt of gratitude. Lincoln represents the brotherhood of the American people, and his life is an inspiration to all. Work and hope redeemed him from poverty, illiteracy, and ignorance and yet it was prophesied that he would never come to much.

###

THIS ROMANTIC WORLD

EDITH COLEMAN CHANGES NAME



"Congratulations and the Best of Luck" to Miss Edith Coleman (Payroll Department) and Mr. Anthony Ring who will become Mr. and Mrs. on Saturday, February 15, 1941.

The dark-haired bride-to-be will be attended by Miss Dorothy Johansen also of the Payroll Department, and the ceremony will take place precisely at 4:00 p. m. at the West Allis Presbyterian Church.

###

Dear Readers -

Dan Cupid "shot his arrow into the air
It came to the earth" do you know where?

I do - for

In our office, someone grand

Wears a diamond on third finger, left hand

Have you guessed? Lorraine Schwabe has
announced her engagement to Clarence
Nowalis

Lucky Clarence!

Let's all join in wishing them the great
happiness they so deserve.

"Gimmy"
Your Roving Reporter

###

Page -3-

ANTHONY THON NOT THE SAME



On February 15, 1941 at St. Michael's Church, Milwaukee, Anthony Thon(ex-ap-prentice, Methods Department) will be united in marriage to Miss Virginia Machesky. Heartiest congratulations to the young couple, may truly great happiness ever be theirs.

###

LITTLE BOY CUPID ALL TO BLAME



St. Mary's Church, Menominee Falls, was the scene of the nuptial service on January 8, 1941 that joined together Mr. Chester Blassak (23-62) and Miss Anna Papke. Sincere good wishes to the happy bride and groom.

###

Sign in a Music Store Window

Piano Lessons:-Special pains given to
beginners.

(Turn Over a New Leaf)

The Kearney and Trecker Gear Laboratory
By Edmund A. Borowski #78-39

The Gear Laboratory itself is double enclosed for maximum silence, and the ceiling is white because of its light reflecting qualities. This department is always a model of cleanliness and order. The more delicate testing machines are mounted on rubber to absorb any vibrations made by a traveling crane in an adjacent department. The floor is of an inlaid composition. The department is air-conditioned in respect to both heat and humidity control. The thermostats are set to contact within a 2 degree variance. The air is filtered before it comes inside, so there is very little chance of heavy dust coming in contact with any delicate machinery. The electric lighting facilities are excellent and wall outlets conveniently located can easily be used for any type of electrical tools or accessories.

In this laboratory, the semi-finished and finished gears are tested for lead (whether spur or helical), for the involute curve of the tooth, and for pin size. The involute curve as just mentioned, is generally accepted today as the standard profile for the gear tooth. If the gear is ground it is also checked for tooth spacing. Tooth spacing errors are at a minimum in hobbed, shaped, or shaved gears and they are apt to have less chance of becoming mis-spaced than a ground gear.

All spur and helical gears that are to be cut must have a white form filled out with the rough pin size, the semi-finish pin size, and the shaved or ground pin size. This slip of paper also has the job and sequence number, the number of teeth in the gear, the diametral pitch, the date, and the inspector's signature. There is usually added the sizes of the pins to be used. As each form with the pin sizes is filled out, a carbon copy is kept in the book of pin size forms. This is used for checking.

The pin size method is a convenient form of measuring the size of gear teeth in the vicinity of the pitch circle, and the pin sizes given on this form must be adhered to. The roughing pin sizes have a tolerance of plus or minus .003", the semi-finish and finish pin sizes have a plus or minus .001" tolerance. When these pin sizes are wanted, the information is taken

from an information card in the card file. These cards are filed according to part number. Then, starting with this finish pin size, a certain amount is added for stock to make the rough pin size then a smaller amount is added (depending on the gear size) to make the semi-finish size. If the gear is finished while green and no further machining is done after hardening, it is made about .005" to .008" undersize to allow for backlash and hardening growth. If the gear is to be ground there is allowed about .006" on each side of the tooth for grinding stock.

After a gear is finished or semi-finished, an inspector from the Gear Laboratory checks the gear for lead, for involute profile, for correct pin size, and for "roll." When a gear is rolled, it is run with a master gear on a Brown & Sharpe concentricity testing machine. Any error in concentricity is noted on a .0005" dial indicator gage.

Most gears come under "feed" or "speed" gear headings., the former referring to the feed drive gears and the latter to the spindle driving gears. When feed gears are green (unhardened) the maximum allowed runout is .003". For green speed gears .002" is allowed. After being hardened and ground the usual maximum runout allowed on a speed gear is about .0015".

Another duty of the Gear Laboratory is to record the pin sizes of four green gears these to be compared later with the pin sizes of the hardened gear to determine the change made by the heat treatment. The four gears are stamped 1, 2, 3, and 4, and three separate test teeth are also stamped 1, 2, and 3 on each gear so the same teeth can be measured before and after heat treatment. These records are filed away in a looseleaf binder according to its part and sequence number. This information is used to determine how much under-size a gear must be made when green to reach a given size after growth has taken place during the pack-carburization and subsequent heat treatment.

These pin sizes are taken in the Gear Laboratory as our equipment includes a complete set of pitch pins for use when

taking pin sizes, and a full set of micro-profile, there is a tendency to have an meters from 1" to 12". As a precaution, edge contact at the beginning of the tooth these micrometers are checked regularly by engagement. At an appreciable speed these our tool inspection department. edge contacts can make quite a noise during the running of the gears.

GEAR TEETH IN ACTION AND THE NOISE OF GEARS

Good gears must transmit power smoothly and with a minimum of objectionable vibrations and noises. It is obvious that good gears can do a lot in a milling machine toward having smooth, even cuts. If there is a case of extreme vibration in the gears it may be transmitted to the cutter. Any gear to be good must be made with careful workmanship both in production and in mounting.

It would be well to say at this time that no metal gears are absolutely noiseless when in operation. The quietness is a relative term. The most accurate gear when running under a load and at a fair speed will develop some noise. The noises of gears are of many kinds. It ranges from a slight hum in the better gears to rumbles and squeals of varying pitch in poorer grade gears. The exact causes of all noises are not yet known. One fact is generally certain; Excessive noise is evidence of improper conditions somewhere in the mechanism. In many respects, it is not a matter of why gears are noisy but rather why they are quiet. Certain type defects in gears will develop certain characteristic noises.

Noise is relative rather than absolute. It may be defined as an objectionable or unpleasant sound. There is only one sure method of reducing the amount of sound (noise) produced by gears. That is to increase the accuracy and smoothness of the involute profile and tooth spacing when the gear is made. The thing that might help would be to have a slight minus condition at the top of the tooth profile in the direction that avoids edge contact at the beginning of the mesh.

When we, at Kearney & Trecker, order our hobs we demand that the hob teeth be inclined (like a rack) in a perfectly straight line and with no "approach" or fillet at the hob tooth base. This makes for a longer active profile on the gear tooth. It is known that the longer an active profile is, the better the rolling action will be when actually meshing with another gear. Now with this long active

Perhaps the answer is to have as long an active profile as possible and to hold the tolerance in a very slight plus condition on the end of the tooth. This is not desirable on a gear that is not to be heat treated (carburized.) On a gear to be hardened, a slight plus condition on the top of the tooth profile is allowed (if the bottom is not also wider or plus) since the heat treatment causes the tooth to narrow at the top and to broaden at the base. Since the top of the tooth profile does modify itself in heat treating we use hobs that would allow stock for this modification and so no error in the form of too much modification. If there is a plus condition (from the true involute) on the end of the tooth profile of a gear actually in operation, there will be a sudden "click" engagement when running with another gear whereas a slight minus condition makes for a modification which will cause a more gradual engagement.

If there is a pronounced plus condition on the end of the tooth profile, not only will it cause sudden changes in velocity and with its companion noise, but will also tend to gouge out the profile of the mating tooth. So, a final plus condition, as far as our gears are concerned, is out.

Now, if used this minus condition on the end of the tooth profile should not be taken for granted that the more modification used the quieter the gears will run. Too much modification (thinning out of the tooth top) will cause a short active profile. In any case the modification doesn't exceed much more than .0003" variance from the true involute curve on the tooth top.

Returning to the noise of gears, there are four general characteristic sounds produced by gear teeth in operation under load. One is an intermittent clicking or steady growl caused by uneven tooth spacing or irregularly formed tooth profiles. The second is a pulsating run-cut sound caused by eccentricity of the gears. The third is a high pitched scream or squeal caused by rough tooth surfaces. The (Turn Over a New Leaf)

remedy for all these three is better and noise is usually a disagreeable one and more careful workmanship. The fourth sound it has an underhand way of inferring is a tone that depends upon the pitch and that the precision part of the workman-speed of the gears. This sound approaches ship has slipped up somewhere. Not only a musical tone with the higher pitchline is this noise objectionable but it can be velocities, the pitch of tone depending seen theoretically that the gear itself upon the number of tooth engagements per will transmit motion irregularly. This ir-second. If this tone is steady it indi-regular motion could hardly be what we cates uniformity in the gear tooth pro-want in our milling machines so we have files. If it varies in intensity, it is close tolerances to which we must adhere. evidence of a variation in the meshing Our ground speed gears must be concentric conditions. Such variations may be caused within .0015" overall. This makes by faulty tooth profiles or spacing, va-about .007" runout on a side. riations in the load transmitted, or may-be the springing of the gear shafts under the load.

ROUGH TOOTH SURFACES

UNIFORMITY OF TOOTH PROFILES AND SPACING For quiet running of gears, it is ne-cessary that the surfaces of the tooth pro-files of the gears be as smooth as it is possible to make them. A roughness on

smooth transmission of power by means of these profiles that is hardly noticeable to gear teeth, both the involute tooth curve the eye will make quite a bit of noise and the spacing of the teeth must be ac-when run at a fairly high speed. The sound curate. Gear teeth are supposed to be caused by rough tooth profiles is a dis-nothing more than cams acting against each tinct high-pitch scream. This sound is other. An error in either the form or all the more objectionable because it is the spacing of these cams will cause a very penetrating. When we have gears like change of a greater or less amount in the this on our gear tester, they are lapped velocity of the gear that is being driven. to bring about their quieter operation. This change of speed takes place in a very short space of time as the inaccurate teeth come into mesh. The greater the only noisy but are responsible for rapid speed of the gears, the shorter the time wear. The reason for this may be that a in which this change will take place and film of oil could not be between two such the higher the pitch of the sound will be. rough surfaces for lubrication and that without this lubrication the wearing is

Such variations in the uniformity of rapid, the motion transmitted can make noises of different kinds and intensities, depending upon the nature and the amount of error.

GEAR BLANK DESIGN

All of one spur and helical gears are made with a certain amount of backlash or definite effect on the quietness of gears, space between each tooth and the corres-A gear blank that has the properties of a ponding space on the mating gear. Too bell may pick up or even amplify a sound great an error in the profile will cause of its own musical pitch that is made by a metallic rattle as the momentum of the tooth engagements or by some outside means. driven gear, when speeded up by the In our milling machines we have few or faulty profile throws the non-active pro-none of this kind of gear that runs at any file of its tooth through the backlash appreciable speed. On the other hand, all space and against the non-active profile of our gears that travel at high pitch-line of the tooth in the driving gear. I have velocities are solid as they should be noticed this particularly when the gears according to theory and practice. are running idle or under a slight load.

MOUNTING OF GEARS

ECCENTRICITY

To obtain the best results, gears must be rigidly mounted so as to hold the teeth sound which is easily distinguished from in their proper relationship to each other the other noises and may also rattle when when they are in operation under load. running idle or without a load. This

The shafts that carry spur gears must be parallel. The center distances are held, while shaft locations and the lead of the tooth profile must be very accurate to have the proper bearing on our gears.

On our driver gears, we allow a lead of $-.0000$ " and plus $.0002$ " on the bottom right of the tooth as it is in the lead checking machine. For our driven gears we allow plus $.0000$ " and $-.0002$ " on the bottom right of the tooth as it is in the lead checking machine. If the error in the lead of the driver is held in a plus direction as we do it, the mating gear will also have an error (minus) but since they will neutralize each other, there is a good bearing contact on the full length of the gear tooth profile.

Gears should be mounted as closely to a rigid support as possible and never on a long flexible shaft without sufficient bearing support. Noisy gear conditions do not necessarily mean improper gears. When gears are noisy it may be deflection of shafts under load or it may be the little-dealt-with subject of gear case resonance.

Gear cases may be flat, steamlined, and beautiful to the eye but are improper practically speaking, if they do not have webs inside to prevent the case from amplifying any sound of its own resonance. The ideal gear case is one that would not respond to any tone.

ROLL CALL OF JANUARY, 1941 GRADUATES



January 13, 1941

The opportunity of completing indentured time in the Experimental Department with one eye on a permanent job there was granted to JOHN GOLE, the first apprentice graduate of the New Year. Congratulations, John, and the best of luck!

January 18, 1941

The second name on the January roll call of apprentice graduates is Frank Kopecky. Frank officially rated as third shift foreman in the Boring Bar Department long before January 18, 1941 the day of his graduation. Best wishes, Frank, for continued good fortune!

January 20, 1941

Shifting our attention to the Milling Machine Department, we discover that another apprentice, JACK GROBE, claimed graduation honors on January 20, 1941. A fine start, Jack, and hearty congratulations!

January 27, 1941

Adventuring into the field of graduate mechanic, Harold Hagstrand, chose to continue in the popularity-blessed Boring Bar Department. The familiar Apprentice and Journeyman flag was raised in honorary significance on January 27, 1941. Congratulations, Harold!

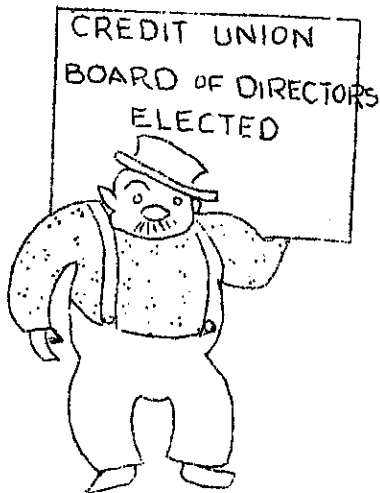
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WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

A fly can crawl around the base of a cubical block in 4 minutes. How long will it take him to crawl from a lower corner to the opposite upper corner?

(Answer on last page)





At the annual meeting of the Kearney and Trecker Credit Union on January 14, 1941, Alex Malmstrom, Foreman of Dept. 55 and charter board member, was re-elected chairman of the Board of Directors. The two other members who will assist Mr. Malmstrom for the next three years are Mr. Ray H. Dorow (Eng. Dept.) and Mr. Henry Walvig (Methods Department).

The election on January 21, 1941 of Credit Union officers gave the presidency to Elmer Christoph who has held that responsible position for the past two years. The office of vice-president was filled by Alex Malmstrom (#55-0), while Bill Link (#20-45) was installed as secretary for the 3rd term. In the role of treasurer is John Dooley who began his 4th year.

On the Credit Committee, Kenneth Dawe (#42-8) was re-elected to serve a term of 3 years, and John Lonergan (#62-34) a term of 2 years. This well-chosen committee assures each member of the Credit Union fair and unbiased attention to their financial needs throughout their term of office.

The first appointment the presiding officer made was that of the Auditing Committee with Ray H. Dorow (Eng.) as chairman, and Elmer Waterman (Prod.), and Daphne Solrud (R. N. 1st shift) his aides.

The Educational Committee, organized primarily to further the interests of the Credit Union via the monthly pamphlet, has Harvey Bredlow (#46-34) as the head member of the staff. William Iekel (E. I. Dept.), Ida Leach (Methods), and Orville Meyer (Pattern Shop) were re-appointed to serve on that committee.

A Scot was playing a round of golf with his daughter. "Maggie," he said, "is today your birthday? Well, then, I'll gie ye this hole."

When the cat's away the mice will play--
but maybe the cat's not having such a punk time either.

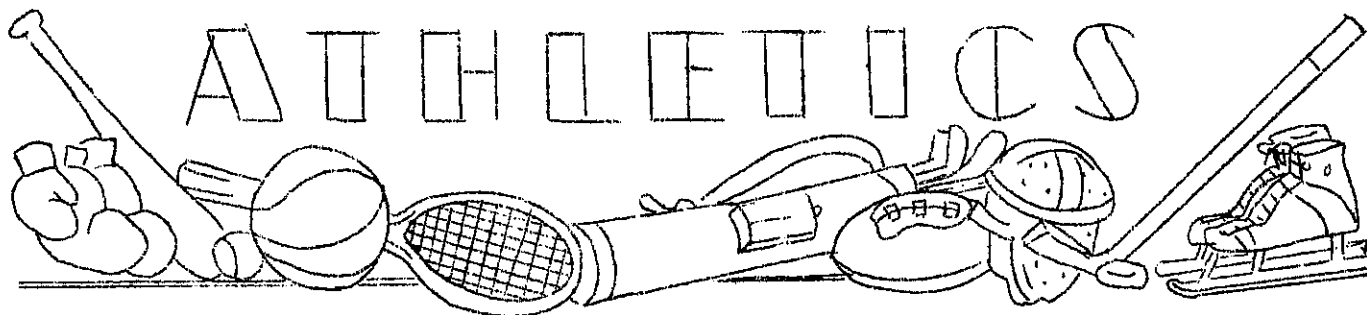
Old Lady: "Sonny, can you direct me to the first National Bank?"
Sonny: "I kin fer a nickel. Bank directors don't work for nawthin' in this town."

A sultan at odds with his harem
Thought of a way he could scare 'em;
He caught him a mouse
Which he freed in the house
Thus starting the first harum-scarum!
The Kablegram

Scrapper Hand Learner: "Have you any books in your possession relative to flowering?"
Emp. Mgr: "Not exactly, but I have a book on horticulture."
Scrapper Hand Learner: "May I borrow it for a few days, I want to brush up on patterns for scraping."

Notice Posted on Park Benches:

The seats in this vicinity are for the use of ladies. Gentlemen should make use of them only after the former is seated.



SADDLES HIGH TEAM
R. GAMBER LEADS IN INDIVIDUALS

Standings in the Wednesday night bowling league show the race to be very close.

The Standings:	Won	Lost
1. -----Saddles-----	28	20
2. -----Carboloys-----	27	21
3. -----Nitehawks-----	27	21
4. -----Sales #1-----	25	23
5. -----Methods-----	24	24
6. ---Swivel-Heads----	22	26
7. -----Sales#2-----	21	27
8. ----Pre-Testers-----	18	30

The "Saddles" thus far have banged the highest three game total 2709 which is a lot of wood for a team whose average is but 820. The "Carboloys" hold high single with their 945 and also have the highest team average-830.

R. Gamber leads the individuals having 181, in second spot we find Pat Balistreri with 178-20. Just a few sticks behind is Al Sak who has 178-14.

###

In the 16 eam league bowling on Friday nights we find the "Personnel" team well out in front with 44 victories and but 13 losses. The "Millers" hold second spot having 38 games won and 19 lost. In 3rd place, just one game behind, are the "Arbors". The "Cranemen" who were up at the top for a good share of the season have fallen behind and have but a slim chance to finish in first place.

Leading the individuals is Wally Serdynski holding 181-43, just a few sticks behind is Bert Petschar with 181-22. In third spot is O. Marcic with 180-46 followed closely by Al Kopis with 180-1.

###

SCENE AT THE ALLEYS

This is what you will see when you drop around some Friday night at the Bruce's Alleys to watch the K & T Office three man teams bowl.

Harvey Bredlow (#46-34) green "apple" going down the gutter.

Henry Speekin and Len Ericksen tie for top honors--in crouching. Both are trying for lead in "he Stoops to Conquer."

An impersonation of a ballet dancer with the hives--his nibs--Elmer Christoph.

Kenny Dawe's (#42-8) round-house--wow!

Small, but what a bowler, Frankie DeNardo sure tries the body-English to get that 7-10 split.

George Regan holding his own, but having trouble remembering with what foot he should start.

Del Smith--the hook shot artist--shooting his fireball at a split and making it.

Elmer Smith wearing a lumber-jack shirt and every time he bowls he yells "timber" hoping to get more than his usual four to nine pins.

The educated ball especially when the pressure is on, controlled, owned, and used (when out of hock) by Ray Spotts.

All Ray Vogelmann, known as "nine count", says when he gets a strike is--gosh!

###

ANSWER, PLEASE!

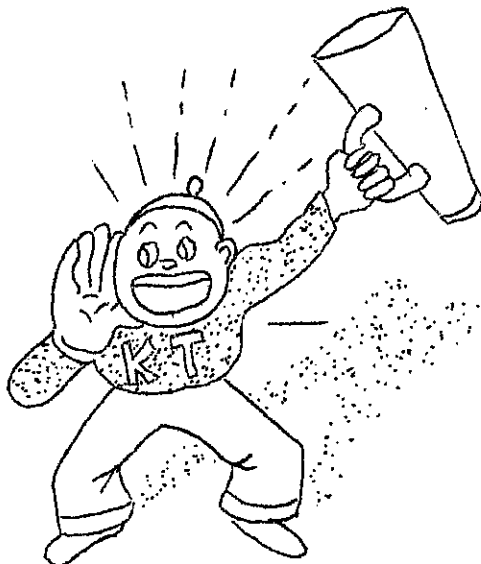
Three men bought a grindstone 20 inches in diameter. How much of the diameter must each grind off so as to share the stone equally, making an allowance of 4 inches waste for the aperture?

(Answer on last page)

###

(Turn Over a New Leaf)

BASKETBALL
BLUES SHINING BRIGHTLY



The Blues took undisputed possession of first place by handing the Golds their first defeat in a hard fought game 34-23. It looks as if the Blue team is going to hang up their second consecutive championship with only the Gold team having a chance to overtake them.

The Standings of January 25.

	Won	Lost
1. Blue.....	7	0
2. Gold.....	5	1
3. Black.....	3	3
4. Orange.....	3	3
5. Red.....	2	4
6. Green.....	1	5
7. White.....	1	6

The Whites are the hard luck team of the season having lost two games by a one point margin in the last few seconds of the game. On top of this, they lost the services of Bob Gerlach, their captain and one of the best players, who was called to play on Uncle Sam's team for one year. Then, just to rub it in, they became the victims of a 60 to 8 trouncing at the hands of the Orange team who set a new league scoring record in administering the defeat.

Norris Lasocki leads in individuals scoring with 51 points. He is just one point ahead of Vernon Naker and Joe Michuda each of whom have 50 points to their credit. Fourth place is held by Willis Kirk who has second 48 points.

starting at 5:15 P. M., at the Horace Mann Gym, located on So. 62nd and West Lapham streets. It's a lot more fun playing these games before an audience so let's give the players a big attendance at the next games, even if the time is inconvenient for some of you. Give your wife a rest by eating out after the game. Better yet, take her along to see the game and then take her out to dinner.

###

OBITUARY

Sincere sympathy is extended to Frank Ambrowiak, Jr. (#27-72) and his family in their bereavement, loss of father, FRANK AMBROWIAK, SR. on January 8, 1941.

We send our condolences to the family and friends of ERVIN SCHOPF (#42-421) who passed away on January 14, 1941. Mr. Schopf was an employee of the Kearney and Trecker Corporation in the Assembly Department since October, 1940.

Deep sympathy is extended to Francis Murphy (#84-49) in the death of his father, JOHN J. MURPHY, on January 17, 1941.

To the bereaved family of EMIL BASELER, father of Arnold Baseler (#21-54) we express our condolences. Mr. Baseler's death occurred on January 21, 1941.

Infant Rose Mary Dashek, beloved daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Dashek (#30-4) passed away on January 27, 1941. We extend our most sincere sympathy.

FRED CLARK, father of Laurel (27-145) and Walter (#64-40, ex-apprentice) passed away on January 29, 1941. We express our condolences to the bereaved.

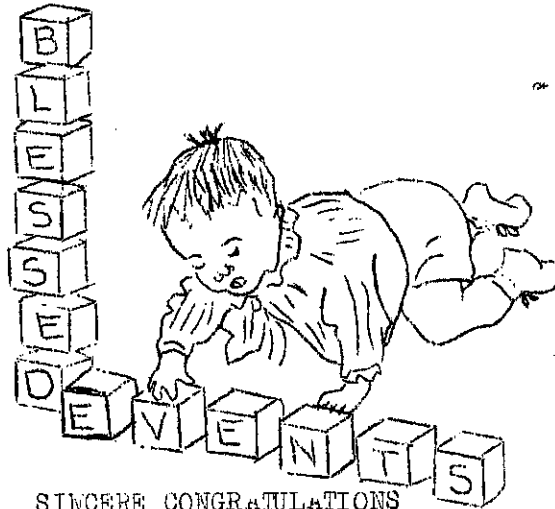
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Apartment Ad in New York Paper.
TO

RENT: West-Lady-pleasant-sunny-three exposures.

###

(Turn over a New Leaf)



SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS
AND THE BEST OF WISHES TOO
FOR ALL TRUE HAPPINESS
TO BABY AND TO YOU!!

Mr. & Mrs. David Proiss (#46-42)
 Announce the Arrival of
THOMAS ANTON
 December 29, 1940
 6# 11 cz.

Mr. & Mrs. Len Erickson (Prod. Dept.)
 Announce the Arrival of
NANCY ANN
 January 20, 1941
 6# 15 cz.

Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Gutkowski (#23-35)
 Announce the Arrival of
RONALD
 January 7, 1941
 7#

Mr. & Mrs. A. Stemulsen (#3-33)
 Announce the Arrival of
DARYL
 January 11, 1941
 9#

Mr. & Mrs. Segundo DuPont (#21-41)
 Announce the Arrival of
KENNETH
 January 15, 1941
 7# 8 cz..

Mr. & Mrs. Wilmar Juergens (#42-259)
 Announce the Arrival of
ROBERT MICHAEL
 January 15, 1941
 7# 14 cz.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Kucharski (#21-72)
 Announce the Arrival of
BARBARA
 January 21, 1941
 8# 8 cz.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Sutherland (#40-47)
 Announce the Arrival of
FRANK JAMES
 January 17, 1941
 7# 12 cz.

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Wanasek (#29-77)
 Announce the Arrival of
RICHARD ROBERT
 January 24, 1941
 8#

Mr. & Mrs. James Mejchar (#42-442)
 Announce the Arrival of
JAMES DALE
 January 2, 1941
 6# 9-1/2 cz.

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 ###

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 ###

Smile: A thing of immense face value

Obce: An ill wind that nobody blows good.

(Turn Over a New Leaf)

I PASSED A BLIND MAN

"Please buy some chewing gum, peanuts, pencils", muttered the blind man who in spite of the cold, damp weather, was sitting in his usual spot. As I passed him I could not help but wonder what it would mean to spend the rest of my life depending upon the good graces of the public to seek out my existence. I wondered what it would mean to be able to hear the back door close with a bang, to hear the thumping of strong little feet as my little son rushed in to greet me, to be able to feel his little arms around my neck, to be able to hear him shout "Hello, Daddy"--but not to be able to see his gleaming smile and unruly hair. The mere thought makes me shudder. Who would take care of him, my wife, my home, where would I go? What could I do? All these and more went through my mind far, from behind me, I could still hear the faint muttering, "Please buy some chewing gum, peanuts, pencils." I mumbled a prayer and thanked God for the sight that he saw fit to give me.

What about your eyes? Are you going to continue to be careless, indifferent about chips, or will you do yourselves and your family a favor and wear goggles?

Comfortable fitting goggles can be had by consulting the Safety Department.

Don't go through life muttering, "Please buy some chewing gum, peanuts, pencils."

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## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

I. It takes the fly 2,236 minutes to crawl from the lower corner to the opposite upper corner.

II. They will have to grind off 1.754"; 2.246", and 4".

A good name is worth more than bags of gold.

Cervantes

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LET'S LAUGH



A glue factory stands near a certain railway. A dear old lady who traveled the road frequently carried with her a small bottle of lavender salts. One morning an old farmer took the seat beside her. As the train neared the factory the lady opened her bottle of salts. Soon the whole car was filled with the aroma of the glue factory. The farmer politely asked her--"Ma'am would you mind puttin' the cork back in that there bottle?"

In a Negro school in Virginia there was a boy so black that even the other pupils called him Midnight.

One day a new pupil, only a few shades lighter than Midnight, entered the school. On being called his nickname "Midnight" by the new pupil, the black one answered, "Listen heah! Don' you call me no Midnight. Yo's about half pas' eleven yo' self."

Wise Guy; "Changing a tire, eh?"

Driver; "No. Just a kindly disposition. I get out ever few miles and jack it up to give it a rest."

Skeptic Miss; "Can this coat be worn out in the rain without hurting it?"

Fur Salesman; "Lady, did you ever see a skunk carrying an umbrella?"

"How did you find the weather when you were away?"

"Just went outside and there it was."

"Lash go home now, Joe."

"Now, I'm afraid to go home."

"Wife'll smell m'breath."

"Hol' your breath."

"Can't, Sh'too strong."