Industry Under War Conditions

As this issue of the LOG goes to press, our country is beginning to feel the effects of the war in western Europe and of the determination of this country not to be caught unprepared in this time of emergency. In our resolution to build a strong defense, it must not be overlooked that vigorous, efficient industries are one of the most important assets that a nation can have. In a recent speech a high official in the United States War Department declared, "An America prepared on the industrial front will do more to discourage attack against us than perhaps any other single factor in our preparedness program". I agree with that sentiment. The mechanization of war stresses as never before the importance of industry in a nation's struggle for survival and progress.

Besides the economic effects of the war, an important psychological effect can also be seen. I should describe it as not unlike the general feeling of apprehension that existed at the time of the panic in 1929-30. It is doubly important at this time, therefore, that we concentrate our full attention on the problems at hand in our own lives and our own business.

Inevitable results of the war and the country's preparedness program are already being felt. The most important of these are the shifts taking place in demand. The coming months may see less automobiles produced in favor of more airplane motors, etc., but production will go on. Disruptions in the supply of raw materials have become evident in certain lines and there is no doubt that we shall have to face the possibility of more fluctuations in prices.

I recently noticed a picture in Life magazine showing a German tank with a "fish pole" aerial at one side. This gives a hint, I think, of the important role which the radio business and our business will have to play in the building of an up-to-date defense for the country.

Through all this, the quality of adaptability and willingness to give our full efforts to new tasks and new ways of doing them will be extremely important. The young and flexible company whose management and employees have open minds will inevitably forge ahead.

Sprague Specialties is a young company and I am proud of the vigor and enthusiasm of its employees and management. These qualities and the ability to adapt ourselves to sudden changes will contribute much to our progress in the coming months.

R. C. SPRAGUE, President
Sprague's

Graphitized Condenser

Solves

Push Button

Problem

And What He Saw

The development and growth of push button tuning in the past few years has given the condenser industry the problem of developing a trimmer condenser of far greater setting stability and ability to "take it" as far as changes in humidity and temperature are concerned. Sprague has now presented to the radio manufacturers our answer to this need, our new "Graphitized Condenser"—a development of more than two years of research and exhaustive experimental tests.

The application of the Sprague graphiting process has made an already excellent trimmer condenser outstanding in its ability to maintain its capacity under changing conditions.

In the adjustment of trimmer condensers by screw pressure, the condensers tendency to "stretch out" and change its capacity after adjustment has been worrisome to set manufacturers and has given them the unpleasant alternative of making three adjustments (a costly procedure) or sacrificing maximum performance in their set tuners.

This "stretching out" is due to "frictional drag." Because of microscopic irregularities and burrs in their surfaces, ordinary condensers refuse to stretch to their final position (and capacities) under pressure of the screw until some time has passed. For example, the capacity of a standard trimmer condenser in a push button set-up may vary up to nearly 2% only five minutes after its setting. Graphitizing of the condenser surfaces, in effect, lubricates the adjustment of the condenser by the screw so that the condenser slides easily into the desired capacity and stays there. The graphite effectively masks the burrs and edges and permits the necessary delicate adjustment to take place on a smooth, lubricated surface.

Exhaustive tests have also proven the Sprague graphitized condenser able to maintain its desired capacity under tropical humidity conditions and New England fluctuations in temperature. Even bending of the graphitized condenser does not destroy its desirable qualities. In general, while Sprague's secret graphitizing process would help almost any trimmer condenser, the result when applied to a particular Sprague model is outstanding.

We now have a condenser to sell to the trade which can give them finest stability with one adjustment and consequently save extra costs of manufacture or field adjustment and insure more permanent satisfaction to the customer after installation.

THE GALE SHOE MFG. COMPANY

Located on the other side of North Adams from Sprague Specialties is one of our industrial neighbors, the Gale Shoe Mfg. Co. This active concern produces one million and a quarter pairs of women's and growing girls' sport shoes annually, sales being handled from their office in North Adams.

The Company was founded in Civil War days in 1862 by the grandfather of Mr. John E. Gale who serves as president of the company today. About 750 persons are employed. The business specializes in Goodyear Welt shoes in the growing girls' and women's field. Sales distribution is chiefly through retail stores throughout this country and Canada.

Founded in Haverhill, the company later moved to Manchester, New Hampshire, and in 1934 located in North Adams. Since coming here the company has shown a gratifying growth. J. Edison Andrews is vice president and treasurer, Charles A. Bearce is superintendent, Ernest W. Bomer is retail sales manager, and William J. Holloway is production manager.
CARLETON SHUGG

Mr. Shugg received his early education in the Brookline High School where he was a stroke on the school crew. It was during these formative years that one might have foreseen his later interest in engineering matters, as we have been told by one of his schoolmates that he spent many hours making a complete mechanical drawing of the complicated twin six engine of the now defunct Elgin automobile.

After completing his high school course, Mr. Shugg successfully passed a competitive examination and received his appointment to the United States Naval Academy, from which he graduated second in a class of about 800.

After receiving his commission from Annapolis, Mr. Shugg spent one and a half years as engineering officer of destroyers on the West Coast. He returned to Annapolis for postgraduate work and was selected as one of twelve men out of his class to take a special two-year course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Classmates at Annapolis, it was at Tech that he and Mr. Sprague became more closely associated as they were paired together in preparing their thesis. After obtaining his Master of Science degree in naval architecture and marine engineering in 1924, Mr. Shugg went with Mr. Sprague to the Chemical Warfare School at the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland to study the offensive and defensive uses of poison gas.

Following this Mr. Shugg was assigned to the Portsmouth Navy Yard where he spent four years as a construction officer and played an important part in directing construction of the submarine fleet. He was in charge of personnel, did original design work and estimating. He also headed up engineering and construction. He was able to use to good advantage a theoretical treatise he had prepared in conjunction with Mr. Sprague at M. I. T. on the strength and deflection of submarine bulkheads.

Later at Portsmouth Navy Yard, he was to become the engineer of experimental safety and salvage conducting the highly significant Momsen Lung experiments with the submarine S-4.

In 1929 Mr. Shugg resigned from the Navy to enter private business. It was here that he came into the picture of Sprague Specialties Company. No resume of the history of this company is complete without the important part that he played in its existence. He was in charge of the laying out and opening of our present plant in North Adams.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Company, and Vice-President in charge of its manufacturing activities.

He has a keen intellect, a zest for his work, a quick understanding of those with whom he is associated, and an unusual sense of fairness. Although he is by nature a hard worker and stickler for handling details, he is ever cognizant of the failings and shortcomings of others. Contrasted with this intense devotion to “keeping at it” is Carl’s genuine appreciation of his fellow men.

His office has long been the haven of any one, regardless of position or rank in the plant, and he has always with this same sense of fairness listened and helped whenever possible those who came to him. Throughout the plant he is affectionately called “the Old Man” by many employees.

Though he may sometimes set a fast pace, he is human and understanding, as long as he is convinced that those who are working with him are sincere and genuinely interested in their work. His interests are not all directed to his business for he is truly civic minded and connected with many worthwhile projects that are for the betterment of the community. He is a trustee of the North Adams Hospital, trustee of the Y. M. C. A., and a leader in the Community Chest.

True to the tradition of the Navy, Mr. Shugg married the daughter of a United States Naval Captain. They live in nearby Stamford and have two girls and a boy — Caro, Sylvia and Wallace.

CARLETON SHUGG

Nealley in Darkest Africa

(Following are excerpts from a letter written by “Ed” Nealley, formerly Personnel Director at Sprague Specialties, to Miss Molly Avery, Secretary to Mr. Sprague.)

“Dear Mollie;

Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa

As I sit here, pecking away, the sound of native drums in camps far and near, comes rolling out of the night like some sinister threat to the stand the white man has made in Dark Africa. It is music to their ears though and a means of expressing happiness and sorrow alike. Moonlight nights to them are nights for dancing, singing and feasting. Tonight the moon is full and the land is almost as bright as day.

They will dance and sing as long as that moon stays above the horizon, even if they have to leave their drums and come directly to work tomorrow morning. They’ll manage to get some sleep during the day so as to be ready for the evening to follow.

“Africa is still the dark continent and will remain so for many years to come. It will take centuries to ever change it much for these natives do not change readily. Liberia is no exception even though it was founded by American negroes. Here the native tribes are still intact and the Liberians are all collected on the coast with few exceptions. There are still parts of Liberia that no white man has penetrated and tribes that still live the same lives that their forbears lived years ago.”

(A second installment will follow.)

“Thank You”


Confucius Say —

Salesmen who cover chair instead of territory find themselves on bottom most of time.

— Census Review.
SPRAGUE INCREASES KVA SALES FORCE WITH CAPACITOR INVESTMENT PAYING CUSTOMER 50%

Hark back to your high school physics class and you will recall that the electric light meter in your cellar records your consumption of electricity in kilowatt (thousand watt) hours. A watt being the unit of electric energy arrived at by multiplying amperes (current flow) times volts (electric pressure). The average lighting system uses 100% of the electrical energy delivered and it is therefore said to have "power factor" of 100%. Inductance motors however—such as you have in your refrigerators and washing machines—are relatively inefficient, and actually draw a considerable amount of KVA out of the power line which, fortunately for you, does not register on your meter.

Power companies as a matter of fact have found it good business to ignore their small losses in extra KVA drawn off by tiny household inductance motors. In the case of industrial plants, however, the loss is too serious to be overlooked and where inductance motors have a power factor below a certain standard set up by the utility, special charges for electricity are added to the customer’s bill to make up for the power drawn off the line that did not register on the electric meter. Large numbers of inductance motors on the lines of a power company may reduce the voltage very seriously—instead of 115 volts utility officials sometimes find the line is down to 80 volts with the result that motors on that line cannot get up speed, etc. To combat this situation they have installed capacitors on their lines (which sometimes may be seen like little boxes hanging to power line poles), for capacitors offset inductance and bring back the voltage on power lines to normal if adjusted to sufficient capacity to offset the amount of inductance found on the line.

The importance of “power factor correction” to the industrialist is considerably greater than the mere cost of fines, special assessments, charges, etc., levied on him by the power company because of the inductance in his plant. For, by installing capacitors within the plant and in connection with the inductances in the plant, he can achieve the many benefits of the 100% power factor.

One hundred percent power factor simply means the most complete use of the current purchased and introduced to the plant’s power system. It means savings in the purchase of power but it also means that all motors in the plant will be supplied with proper voltage. Drops in voltage (line losses) are reduced in the plant wiring system. This results in a great reduction in fuse failures and shut-downs due to reduction in current or overloaded circuits.

Improved power factor permits great savings in the original setting up and planning of industrial plants for, if power is used more efficiently, the power peaks can be reduced and wiring may be installed that is smaller and consequently less expensive. For example, to overcome a 60% power factor it is necessary to install equipment (60% is to 100 as 100 is to X, X=166%) of the actual needs of the plant if the power factor had been corrected.

Sprague Specialties as an outstanding condenser manufacturer therefore makes available capacitors or KVA equipment suitable for achieving the desired power factor correction in industrial plants of all types.

We have already received letters from customers telling us that savings in power have completely paid for the capacitor equipment purchased within one and two years. In this way they have received a minimum of a 50% return on their original investment in Sprague capacitor equipment.

Our years of research and experiment in the capacitor and condenser field are well represented in our industrial KVA equipment.

Frank W. Watts, in charge of KVA sales, is now directing the missionary work throughout the country of telling industrial managers of our equipment. Utilizing certain representatives already with us as a nucleus he has built up an organization as follows:

RADIO BECOMES STEERING WHEEL OF STREAMLINED
U. S. ARMY

(We are reprinting this article which appeared in the June 17th issue of NEWSPRIZE, with the special permission of Mr. Rex Smith, News Editor. We feel it is of special interest to LOG readers, because it shows the vital part that radio — the industry with which we are so closely connected at Sprague Specialties — is playing in the preparedness program of our country.)

With modern armies rolling on rubber tires or rumbling on steel tracks, radio is keeping pace. No military expert doubts that the German encircling movement through Belgium, Northern France, and Flanders was directed by wireless. Last week, as the final contingents of the United States Army returned to their home forts and encampments from the maneuvers held in Louisiana last month, Signal Corps officers of the First Division told Newsweek the radio setup of a "streamlined" division, mulled over German communication methods, and speculated on new developments in the rapidly shifting field:

The basic, most important networks in a streamlined division are the two which link division headquarters with its three infantry regimental headquarters. The first of these, useful only when the division is not on the road, is the ground network. Its transmitters, covering up to 15 miles on wave lengths of 50-100 meters, operate on power from hand-driven generators. They use telegraph code only and may be carried by two men. The second is the vehicular network, with the four transmitters housed in trucks and operated from 12-volt battery power and truck generators. They use the same general wave length as the ground network, have a range of 15 miles for voice transmission (22 miles on telegraph code), and use 30-foot "fishpole" antennas mounted on trucks.

Infantry Uses Hand Sets

Similar networks — with hand-cranked generators and loop aerials for ground use only — connect each of the three infantry regimental headquarters with its three battalion headquarters; the same holds true for the two field artillery regiments of the division. Because of loop antennas, these regimental networks have less range but are easier to set up in a hurry than the division ground network, which requires the installation of a longer aerial on portable supports. The wave lengths of all these transmitters are variable so that, in cases of emergency, they may be switched to fill in on any network in the setup.

In addition, many United States tanks — and all the new ones — are being equipped with receivers, and many boast two-way radios. Division headquarters has several sets assigned to airplane communication, while small battery-powered transmitter-receivers capable of voice transmission up to 3 miles on ultra-short waves are scattered throughout the division. Packed on individual men's backs, these are used chiefly for battalion headquarters communication with artillery and scout work. They are called "Walkie-Talkies."

May Have Discovered U. S. Secret

Experts agree that the equipment used in the long-range German blitzkreigs, while having the same general organizational setup, must be a good deal more powerful than present United States Army transmitters. There is even a belief that the German Army is using FM, Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong's stateless radio principle; Major Armstrong admits he has reason to think that the Germans have discovered the theory, and Armstrong himself is now working with our Signal Corps.

One feature of this summer's maneuvers near Schenectady, N. Y., will be a test of whether troop movements televised from a plane can be accurately interpreted by an officer at a television receiver.

SPRAGUE EMPLOYEES ACTIVE IN BOY SCOUT WORK

On May 30th about 150 boy scouts of Berkshire County made a pilgrimage to the War Memorial Beacon on Mt. Greylock, where an impressive ceremony was held. While a plane soared over the monument and dropped a wreath, one of the scouts of Ray Fawcett's troop recited Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Besides Ray, who was one of three on the arrangement committee, the following Sprague employees are active in Boy Scout work:

Commissioners

Nelson Beverly
Charles Dean
Joseph Garenani
John Washburn

Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters

Lewis Cronin
Raymond Fawcett
James Fitzgerald, Jr.
Leonard Lewitt
Peter Mancuso
James Orr
Ernest Purpura

S. M. Troop 60, Stanfield, Vt.
S. M. Troop 61, Williamstown
Clubmaster Pack 61, Williamstown
S. M. Troop 61, Williamstown
A. S. M. Troop 61, Williamstown
A. S. M. Troop 31, North Adams
S. M. Troop 53, North Adams
S. M. Troop 62, Clarksburg
A. S. M. Troop 53, North Adams

THE RIFLE CLUB

After the fishing season opened and the days and nights became warm — the attendance of the biweekly practice session fell off to 7 or 8 members. Active members took a vote and decided to suspend practice on the indoor range until next fall.

A few die-hards, however, decided to practice over the Dewar Course, that is 20 shots at 50 yards in a 1" bull, 20 shots at 100 yards in a 2" bull. After two practice sessions five of the group entered the open meet at Nassau, N. Y., on June 2, three of them from the Sprague Rifle Club. Wendell Smith scored 192 out of a possible 200 points; George Livermore, 186; and Alex Durant, 187. Frank Gasset and Frank Chilson did not enter the competition at this match.

The Sprague Rifle members attended the Ludlow matches on June 22 and 23, and cashed in on their experiences at the Nassau match.

Troop Committee

Harry Lovett
William Davis
Charles McNulty

Men Unassigned

Troop 61, Williamstown
North Adams
Organizing new troop in Adams, will be Scoutmaster.
ORGAN AND DIAMONDS

Mildred Clark and Henry Blanchard are planning their wedding for July 29.

Another midsummer marriage will be that of Genevieve Czerwinski and Thaddeus Spila on July 27.

An August 10th wedding has been announced by Victor Pedrin and Zita Delponti.

Joseph Simonelli and Antoinette DiLorenzo have scheduled their trip to the altar for this fall.

Bertha Scarbo has announced her engagement to Lawrence Jennings. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Irene Pikul (Mira Department) and Angelo Larese (not employed here) plan to be married July 27 in St. Thomas Church in Adams.

Anna Gorman (Paper Test) and Norman Lamoureux (not employed here) have announced that they will say “I do” at St. Thomas Church in Adams on September 28.

Roma Beauchemin of our Paper Rolling Department and Ralph Sacco, not employed here, have selected August 17 to be married in Notre Dame Church in Adams.

A week later Josephine DeMarco, Paper Assembly, will become Mrs. Thomas Greenbush in St. Anthony’s Church here.

Phyllis Bunting, Specification Office, has announced her engagement to Harold Olson, not employed here. Wedding will be in September.

WEDDING BELLS

On June 29th, John Fox slipped a ring on the fourth finger of Ruth Agnes Sharron at the St. Francis Church.

Harry Short and Viola Gigliotti were married in Albany, New York on April 20th.

Mary Grasiola and Charles Scott also said “I do” on April 20th at the St. Anthony Church.

On May 11th at the Holy Family Church, Blackington, Laura Davison and Charles West were married.

Helen Dzierga became Mrs. Frank Kurpaska at the St. Stanislaus Church, Adams, on May 30th.

Hawaii was the scene for the wedding which took place May 30th, making Betty Ann Shaw and Ensign Francis Trudell “Mr.” and “Mrs.”

The marriage of Chester Grande and Minnie Catrambone took place at the St. Anthony Church, June 8th.

Dorothy Cote and Alexander Skorupski became a permanent “twosome” on June 8th, at St. Francis Church.

Florence McKane became the bride of Arthur Chalifoux at St. Francis Church on June 8th.

Jeanette Fillion and Edward Trela were wed May 3rd, at the Notre Dame Church, Adams, Mass.

Jessie Stay (Paper Rolling) and Clifford Valliers (Oven Dept.) were married June 15 in the Baptist Church of North Adams.

Salmon Chilson of the Dry Formation Department was married to Mary Ziaja (not employed here) in the Baptist Church on May 25.

Raymond Racette and Thelma Barbuto were married in Bennington on June 30.

William Brundige, Jr. and Marie Isabelle Roy had their marriage ceremony June 29 at Notre Dame Church.

BLESSED EVENTS

Stafford and Ivis Lewis are now a “threesome” with the arrival of a daughter, Marcia Agnes.

Anticipation became a reality on June 2nd for Mr. and Mrs. (Marion) William Andrews by the arrival of a daughter.

On June 6, Michael Joseph started his duties as a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Moulle (mother was Anita Mulcahy).

Baby David Bruce came to take up residence at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Knox, June 9, 1940.

On June 12, a daughter, Carol Ann, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Darling.

A son, John, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Blair on June 3.

The Mother is Rose of the Pretuner Department.

A baby girl was born June 15 to John and Leah Sullivan (both of Wet Assembly).

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Manns announce the birth of a daughter, Gail Francis, on June 18. (Mother is Gertrude of the Boxing Department and Father is of the Oven Department).

On June 25, it was a daughter at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Marchio. Mother is Marion of the Paper Assembly.

Another Sprague family had a daughter with the arrival of the stork for Mr. and Mrs. Pershing Leo Carden. Mother is Dorothy.

June 10th was the date of the arrival of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Finney. Until very recently Milton was employed in the Boxing Department.

SPRAGUE BABIES DOING WELL

On April 26, two Spraguers became proud Fathers simultaneously, Frank Godsey and George M. Flood.

Young Miss Judith Flood when born weighed seven pounds, two ounces and by June 13 had progressed to nine pounds, six ounces, a gain of 33%. Young Frank W. Godsey, 3rd, weighed nine pounds, two ounces at birth and eleven pounds, eight ounces on June 13. This is a gain of 29%. Young Frank is redheaded.

TIME STUDY — LUNCH HOUR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPT.</th>
<th>PLANT AT LARGE GROUP</th>
<th>ENTIRE PLANT OPERATOR</th>
<th>HUNGRY MALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Zigzags upstairs, dodging those coming down on the wrong side of stairs.</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tries to beat out-coming crowd thru door.</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Reads menu several times.</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Decides on order.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Waits patiently — looking over girls.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gets to counter just as waiter gives out last order of dinner he has chosen.</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Looks over menu again.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Finally orders old stand-by — Hamburger.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Waits — not so patiently (girls have left).</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Repeats order.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Sniffs — breaks out in smile.</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Gets food — keeps everyone waiting while he searches in pocket for change.</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Looks around for his Pals.</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Takes food to table.</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Eats.</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sighs and lights cigarette, settles down to gossip until return to work.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPRAGUE LOG
July, 1940
Sports

Can You Tell a Fish Story?

Fishermen and women are characterized by good nature and their failure to deceive their friends, according to Ellwood Colahan, fish story expert, in his article "Liars, Damned Liars, and Fishermen" published by The Sportsman magazine. The only real deception of which an angler is capable would be to confine himself literally and unpoetically to the facts.

Aware that its readers include a host of fishermen, armchair and otherwise, the LOG is announcing a fish story contest for all Sprague employees, with a first prize of $5.00, a second prize of $3.00, and honorable mention worth $1.00.

Besides the cash rewards, the honor of being selected as the best fish story teller should be a high inducement to entrance. Rules for the contest are as follows:

1. Grammar, spelling and neatness WILL NOT COUNT.
2. Fish stories should be told in two hundred words or less, although stories of as much as three hundred words will be considered.
3. Contest is open to all members of the Sprague organization including salesmen.

All fish stories must be submitted to Miss Mollie E. Avery, Sprague Specialties Company, North Adams, on or before Friday, August 16. All stories become the property of the Sprague LOG and the judgment of the editors will be final.

Suggestions: While few Spraguers are such natural born spinners of yarns as the invertebrate fisherman who invariably buys shoes for himself two sizes too large, the following excerpt from Mr. Colahan's article in The Sportsman should serve to illustrate the proper evolution of a fish story. Here are three variations.

A. "While plug casting for bass in Florida recently, I saw a large alligator sitting on the beach."  
B. "While plug casting for bass in Florida, I saw a large alligator sitting on the beach. I cast my plug very dexterously over the beast's head, hooked it squarely on the nose, and after a magnificent battle of — let me see — yes, two hours and fifteen minutes, I had the reptile in the boat, all with standard 6-6-6 gear."  
C. "While plug casting for bass in the Hoochierucoonie, near Appoplecta, Florida, last February, I durned if I didn't see a great bull alligator swinging himself on a log about eighty feet on my standard bow. One casual toss of the plug from my trusty bantam Leonard hooked the old man-eater fair in the antlers. In a moment I knew I had connected with a record gator. After my quarry had coughed up a couple of pickaninnies, and while it was in the act of qualifying for the Olympic finals in the 100-yard dash, the biggest large-mouthed black bass that ever shook a fin came up like a cannon ball and gulped down that alligator as if it had been a tadpole; and then, gentlemen, I want to say the fun began —.

To facilitate the work of the judges entries before the closing date of August 16 will be appreciated.

Bowling

By Walt Carpenter

With expressions of regret from everyone the bowling season came to a close last month. It was one of the most enjoyable and exciting tournaments in recent years. Both the girls' and the men's league held dinners at the end of the contests.

The committee, Harry Haskins, Donald MacGillivray and Walt Carpenter were presented with gifts by the bowlers in appreciation of their part in making the tournaments a success.

The girls met at Florini's for their celebration. Members of the winning team (Paper Rolling Dept.) were presented with suitable medals.

The members of the men's teams and a few invited guests chose Wenzel's Farm in Adams for their banquet — and a good time was had by all.

Fishing

Many from Sprague could be seen on the Deerfield, Memorial Day, which was the opening date for fishing on that river. Fred and Anna Powers, George Beverly and Don MacGillivray were among the successful ones the first day. Don succeeded in getting the limit (5) allowed for a day.

"Yowsir, he had a mouth that wide, damme if I didn't think he would bite my head off." Thus, Fisherman "Bob" Boyer of the Stock Room, made his entry into the "Sprague Fish Story Contest" to "Walt" Carpenter, one of the judges.
VACATIONS AND TRIPS

Walter Clark visited recently at his former home in Maine. Mary King spent Memorial Day in Methuen, Mass. Robert Teeple visited the nation's Capitol the last week of May. Schuyler Dean spent Memorial Day in Hartford, Ct.

* * *

Tom Cullen journeyed for a few days in New York City. Among the many taking week-end trips to New York City were Helen Abbott, Cecilia Combs, Ida Grenier, Lauretta Grenier, Jennie Chalifoux. James Scarbo took his vacation the last week in May, visiting Cherry Plains, New York. Frank Bernardo spent the week of June 3 on a fishing trip. What luck, Frank?

* * *

Clifford Roy took his rest and relaxation the week of May 27.

* * *

Clarence and Dot Bliss spent a recent week-end in Springfield. Lewis and Anna Cronin visited Worcester and Boston. The week of June 10th was Della Atwood's vacation. Russ and Mary Comeau, Harold and Roma Sweeney visited Albany, New York, while on their vacation.

* * *

Norman Bourdon enjoyed the air meet in Turners Falls, in May. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bliss and Norman Bourdon attended the mid-Atlantic races at Northampton, Mass., on Memorial Day. Bennington, Vermont and the "old homestead" was the scene for the vacation of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNulty. "Dots" Bergeron, Eugene Marceau and Armand Vincellette were in the cheering section of the double header between the Red Sox and Yankees in New York on May 30th. Memorial Day week-end brought Sam Troia and wife to the World's Fair.

* * *

Paul Mazinski planned his vacation for the week of June 17. Ann Sweeney vacationed the week of June 10th.

* * *

Marie and Earl Scarbo, Mary and Jimmy Mancuso, and Emma and Teddy Blair, had a grand time at Prospect Lake, Memorial Day and the following week-end. Corinne Trudeau chose the last week of May for her relaxation. Lillian Dingus enjoyed the first week of June in Springfield, Mass. Others taking their vacations the first week of June are Henry Senecal, Julia Dumoulin, and Margaret Atkinson. Violet Barbeau chose the country (Manchester, N. H.) for her vacation. Other week-end travelers who visited friends or relatives or just took themselves a trip are: Rose Tassone to Pittsfield; Enis Montagna to Athol; Larry and Dorothy Brothers to Gardner, Mass.; Sam and Mary Troia to New York City; Helen Boucher to Greenfield, Mass.

VACATION AND ITS HAZARDS

Safety should not be on a forty hour a week basis. The man who complains loudest about factory hazards and about what he considers incomplete first-aid equipment seldom thinks of having a first aid kit in his car or with his fishing tackle. Such a kit should contain at least:

- Bandage
- Adhesive tape
- Mercurochrome
- Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia
- Tube of Unguentine for sunburn.

Among the most common of the vacation hazards are:

- Auto accidents
- Heat exhaustion
- Sunburn
- Plant poison—Ivy, Oak, etc.
- Insect bites—Mosquitoes, Bees, etc.

Different sports and their dangers are:

- Hiking — Wrong shoes usually worn, resulting in blisters, sprains, and falls.
- Fishing — Colds
- Falls on slippery rocks
- Sunburn
- Heat exhaustion
- Drowning
- Fish hooks in fingers (never try to pull out—push thru and cut off barb—then pull out).
- Camping — Polluted water supply—check with the local Board of Health.

A few first aid suggestions are:

- Insect bites:
  - Remove stinger if possible,
  - Apply baking soda paste—or ammonia water, Rinse at once with water,

- Poison plants:
  - Wash as soon as possible with hot water and yellow laundry soap.
  - Apply strong solution of epsom salts.

Let's make this vacation not only a good time but also a healthy one.