ANDOVER NEWS

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

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Three Men Were Wise

IT MIGHT be a good idea for the average American to realize that the entire nation was caught napping, along with the Army and Navy, at Pearl Harbor. While a great deal was done during 1941 to convert industry to a war-production basis, the "business-as-usual" philosophy was subscribed to by a great majority of our people.

In this connection, however, it is advisable to call attention to at least three Americans who seemed to be alert to the needs:

The first is Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, who did his best to cut down the output of new automobiles in the interest of arms production.

The second is Walter Reuther, a CIO labor leader in the Detroit area, who proposed that the auto plants be converted to arms manufacturing.

The third, we think, it should be admitted in fairness, was President Roosevelt, who repeatedly warned the people of this country that the world was smaller and that modern warfare could come to the United States.

It should not be overlooked that Mr. Henderson was denounced as a radical by conservative business, financial and industrial interests of the nation, that Mr. Reuther's plan was summarily dismissed by the big-wigs of industry and that the President was constantly berated as a "war-monger."

Taking Inventory

EVERYBODY knows January is inventory month. It's an old tradition of business that January, first month of the year, shall be the one in which to take stock. Firms have done it since earliest times and you'll find people at work at it now, doing a laborious but necessary task. As they did it long years ago, so we do it now, with modern variations of course.

We need, as individuals, to take inventory. With many of us, during the coming year, a careful budgeting of resources will be necessary if we expect to balance our books at the end. This applies not only to our worldly goods and chattels. Wise is the individual who takes account of his health and strength, of his mental attitude toward life, of his faith in God and his country. We need to be strong in these times. As individuals, we owe it to ourselves and to our fellows to maintain our faith and strength. Sometimes it is only after a thoro accounting of assets and liabilities that we realize what our needs are, what effort will be necessary.

One mark of true greatness is the ability to praise others. Can you?

When you waste time in argument with a fool, you make a fool of yourself.

Friendly criticism may be extremely helpful even tho it is not so pleasant to the ear.

Do without something every week during 1942 and put the savings into defense Stamps or Bonds.

The people of Allegany county will co-operate as usual with plans for the President's Birthday Balls, the funds from which will be used partly for the Warm Springs Foundation and partly to aid crippled children in our own midst.

Battleships require protection from air attacks just like they require protection from submarine attacks, but so long as the world's freight moves upon the waters of the world. The nations that control the seven seas will control the earth.

Eat the Right Foods

THIS war, like the last one, brought to the attention of the American people the fact that we are undernourished. Not eating the right kind of food has been responsible for a large per cent of the selectees who have been disqualified from military service.

Realizing the importance of keeping Americans strong, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services has begun a nutrition campaign. The first poster issued in this campaign listed seven foods that should be eaten every day to enable the average man, woman and child to keep in good health:

(1)—"Milk—at least a pint for everyone, more for children—or cheese, or evaporated or dried milk.

(2)—"Oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit or raw cabbage—at least one of these.

(3)—"Vegetables—green, leafy and yellow — one big helping—some raw, some cooked.

(4)—"Potatoes and Apples—and other vegetables and fruit.

(5)—"Lean Meat, Poultry or Fish—or sometimes dried beans or peas.

(6)—"Eggs—at least three or four a week, cooked any way you choose or in "made" dishes.

(7)—"Bread and Cereal—whole grain products or enriched bread and flour."

Every housewife in Allegany county should study the above list, which is based on the research findings of the government, industry, and educational institutions, in order that she may be able to serve meals with the needed vitamins. The health of our nation depends upon the housewives of our nation.

Goodbye Weak Legs

IT WASN'T many months ago that a physical education instructor at a leading university said that army life would cause pronounced physical hardship for most of the men of his institution. They are weakest in the legs, he said. Another man came up with the assertion that college students are not the only ones that are weak in the legs. He went further and urged a campaign to induce people to use their legs more, to walk regularly instead of eternally driving cars and not to mind parking at a distance from the stores.

Well, the way we look at it in the light of the current tire rationing, that campaign to induce people to use their legs is now in progress, even if it is a by-product of conservation of vital materials for war use. And it won't do any harm. It may do untold good for the health of the general public, formerly driving, now about to be walking, so to speak. There's nothing like walking for exercise. It is known to be one of the best there is for general health and you can make it as strenuous as you like.

Rubber Quibbs

WHILE the rubber shortage, rationing, or what you may call it, may keep the watch-dog locked up with the car and cause us to sleep lightly with the shotgun handy guarding the tires on our automobile, we shiver in timidity over what the distaff section of the household will bring about when confronted with the problem of controlling the girth without a girdle.

But when the seriousness of the situation is completely understood it should make, more than anything before, for careful driving, because tires are invariably a part of every smashup and not even the insurance companies can replace them. So while a car may be badly damaged, more concern will be centered around the tires, and should one or more be found to have folded up, the owner will probably collapse also.

Maybe we should stop this moaning over the rationing of rubber for the moment and get busy, far above the present tempo and maybe we can help with that big deal which is on between the United States and Japan to divide the Pacific Ocean two ways—the United States to get the top half and the Japs the bottom and so bring an end to this war before our tires, girdles, golf balls, sink stoppers and other articles of the ficus elasticus variety have outlived their usefulness—we hope.—Rhinebeck Gazette.

Unemployment for some when there's so much to be done looms as a spectre before a defense-conscious nation. Some way must be found to provide work for all willing hands.

Studies Reveal Climate Changes Continuously

It is a fact that study of the Arctic rocks has proved that some forms of tropical life once existed there. With the present climate, such life could not be, so we must believe the climate was at one time very different.

Elsewhere on the earth many proofs of changes of climate have been found. There have been periods of great heat and great cold, lasting hundreds of centuries.

In the Ice age the climate grew so cold that mighty sheets of ice covered sections of North America, Europe and Asia.

We may look back to the time when the north frigid zone was warm, and the north temperature zone was hot all the year around. That, quite clearly, was before the opening of the Ice age. Just how far back it was, we cannot say.

The fact that many kinds of birds fly north to make their nests and hatch their young may be due to a great change in climate which took place long ago. We may suppose that such birds at one time spent all their lives in the Arctic. When cold winters came they were driven to the south, making a "migration." In summer, we may figure that they flew back home to raise their young. Birds of various kinds fly, to this day, to points above the Arctic circle to lay their eggs.

Greenland is mainly north of the Arctic circle. In its valleys, glaciers are formed. Frozen fresh water goes into these valley glaciers and when they are pushed into the sea they form floating islands of fresh water ice.

Death Rate of Pecans Solved With Toothpick

Trees don't have teeth, but trees like toothpicks, especially the kind that the U. S. department of agriculture in Washington now uses to transplant pecan trees.

As with so many trees the pecan is a delicate, fragile little plant when it is first set out. Getting it over its first growing season in its new home is a tough task. The death rate among pecan seedlings is high. But with their toothpick trick the plant experts of the government have solved the problem.

They take ordinary round toothpicks and soak them in a solution of the wondrous plant growth hormone—the chemical known as indole-3-butyric acid.

After the toothpick is saturated with this hormone the plant experts drill tiny holes in the roots of the pecan seedlings. Then into each hole they insert the toothpicks tightly.

Next the pecan seedlings are transplanted in normal fashion. They show surprising growth. The reason is that the supply of growth hormone in the toothpicks spreads out to the fragile roots and makes them take on a fast, luxuriant growth of new roots which supports growth in the leafy above-the-ground structure of the little plant.

The new discovery was worked out by L. D. Romberg and C. L. Smith of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Science Creates Jobs

Fifteen million Americans are now working at jobs which did not exist in 1900. These jobs exist today because through research, industry has been able to develop hundreds of new products. As recently as 10 years ago we did not have streamlined trains, television, transoceanic passenger air service, synthetic rubber, fluorescent lighting, colored home movies, new plywoods stronger than steel, many new plastics and resins, polarized glass, building blocks of glass, fiber glass for insulation and textiles, synthetic hosiery replacing silk, synthetic vitamins, sulfanilamide and sulfapyridine drugs which kill the deadly germs of pneumonia. There are 1,700 distinct groups in America employing 50,000 workers and spending 150 to 200 million dollars a year, but producing new products which are valued at many times that figure.

South American Styles

If you are a manufacturer of ladies' wear, and are thinking of exporting styles to the ladies of South America, here are a few suggestions offered by Senora Herminia Davila who knows practical dress-making as well as fashion: Print dresses are worn only in December and January; South American women prefer small-figured patterns on a dark ground; taboo short sleeves; evening gowns should be of good fabric and conservative in design and to wear for two seasons; no shorts but pastel-colored silk or thin wool dresses and woolen bathing suits, not too naked. Long and ample bridal tulle is worn by the Chilean bride, because guests, instead of taking slices of cake for souvenirs, snip off pieces of the bride's white veil. Chinchillas are rarely worn.

Rolling Grocery

Down in Bowling Green, Ky., is a curiosity on wheels—a 1923 "flivver" truck converted into a rolling grocery store. In it, its owner, Harry Stevens, covers the entire residential area six days a week. During 17 years the motor of the rolling grocery has run an estimated 35,000 hours—or four solid years. In all that time, according to the owner, the only repairs have been a valve grinding job and new spark plugs.

Dry Ice Proves Efficient Fire-Fighting Method

Dry ice, the product known to the public chiefly for its ability to keep ice cream solid and soft drinks cold, will find a much more important and spectacular usage should the war ever reach American shores. To the chemist, dry ice is solidified carbon dioxide, and in the gaseous form carbon dioxide is one of the most efficient of fire-fighting methods. When poured over a roaring blaze, it instantly floods the fire, smothering the flames by eliminating oxygen and cooling the burning material below the point of ignition. The gas can be stored conveniently in liquid form and, unlike carbon monoxide, it is non-poisonous and non-injurious.

Mr. Polderman, commenting on the increasing use of carbon dioxide as a fire fighting agent, singled out particular benefits of the gas in extinguishing oil fires. "Blazing pools of gasoline are snuffed out instantly by proper application of carbon dioxide," he said. "One enemy bomb could destroy millions of gallons of oil which otherwise could be saved easily by safeguarding every gasoline refinery, tank farm, oil fields, or other petroleum storage depots."

The discovery of several natural carbon dioxide fields in the United States has given promise of large scale production of low cost gas. Most important of these is the Salton Sea carbon dioxide field in the Imperial Valley of California. Geological experts have estimated the capacity of this field at hundreds of tons daily for an unlimited time.

Taylor Won Presidency In Three-Cornered Fight

The presidential campaign of 1848 lacked in a measure the spectacular phases of the contest of 1840 and 1844, but had the new element of a third candidate, former President Martin Van Buren, who ran as the Free Soil or Anti-Slavery champion.

Gen. Zachary Taylor was the Whig nominee and Gen. Lewis Cass the candidate for the Democrats. General Taylor was a native Virginian. At the age of 28 in 1812, as captain of a force of less than 50 men, he successfully defended Fort Harrison on the Wabash river against a large force of Indians under the famous Tecumseh. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832 with the rank of colonel. In 1836 he took part in the Seminole war and gained a great victory over the Indians in Florida. As a reward was appointed to the command of the entire United States forces and made brigadier general. In 1840 he purchased a cotton plantation at Baton Rouge, La. After congress adopted the resolution for the annexation of Texas, with Gen. Winfield Scott, was a hero in the Mexican war.

Although the war was most unpopular except in the South, Taylor received the presidential nomination over such men as Clay and Webster and General Scott.

Chic Looking Not Expensive

Perfect grooming—of her clothes as well as herself—always is the answer for the chic and smart-looking woman, regardless of her unlimited or limited budget. A clean, carefully pressed $5 dress can do much more for any woman than a slightly wrinkled, mildly dingy $50 dress. A $25 hat does nothing for even a glamour girl's face if the veiling on it is wilted or the ribbon band a bit bedraggled. There are no two ways about it—clothes demand attention, and if you make careful inquiries and get honest answers you'll find that every truly chic woman with low or moderate budget spends at least one evening a week keeping her wardrobe in order. You'll discover that she keeps a bottle of good cleaning fluid handy and that she uses it on her hats as well as her dress or blouse in order to remove small spots or stains. She attends to buttons when they become loose instead of waiting for them to fall off. She is a firm believer in the stitch-in-time story. And she has a good clothes brush and a hat brush and a suede brush and she uses them every day.

First Newspaper Ad

The Boston News-Letter of May 1, 1704, contains the first newspaper advertisement in America. After that printed advertisements came thick and fast. In 1728 the Saturday Evening Post (originally called the Pennsylvania Gazette) was published. Better paper and printing enabled the publisher to print pictures—little woodcuts of ships, larger cuts of spectacles, scythes, sickles, clocks and other commodities. By 1760, this publisher, Benjamin Franklin, had inspired department stores to advertise very much as they do now.

Tunney, Not Louis, Champion

Joe Louis is not the world's heavyweight champion under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. These rules of the American prize ring say: "All titles must be won and lost in the ring; no fighter has the power to give the title away." Which, if true, means that Max Schmeling, Jack Sharkey, Primo Carnera, Max Baer and Jimmy Braddock were never real champions; but boxing commission-made champions. Gene Tunney retired undefeated, so he is still the heavyweight champion and as long as he remains in retirement the title is vacant.

Program Is Announced For Potato Meetings

Some new features are included in the program announced for the Whitesville and Angelica potato meetings on January 22nd and 23rd. These include talks by well known growers from nearby potato areas and the showing of a set of colored pictures on Allegany county potato growing. There will also be two specialists from the College to discuss the latest information on potato production.

Maurice Phelps of Chaffee is to be at the Whitesville meeting to tell of his experiences this past summer in the new 200 acre custom spray ring. These rings are the newest development in potato growing and Mr. Phelps will be able to give Allegany county growers the latest information regarding them.

The Angelica meeting is to be featured by a "round table discussion" led by a group of growers from Steuben county. It will center around the use of fertilizers, good rotations and labor saving practices.

Another part of the program given for the first time this year is the "Review of the Potato Year" in color slides. These are pictures of Allegany county potatoes, potato farms and potato growers.

Both of these meetings are to be in the Grange halls of the two villages and the program is as follows:

10:30—Keeping good seed good—Prof. Barrus.

11:30—New rotations and their use—Dr. Smith.

12:30—Lunch.

1:15—The potato year in review—(Allegany County pictures in natural color).

1:30—New methods of spraying—Maurice Phelps and Prof. Barrus. (The Angelica meeting will have instead, a Round Table with a number of growers and Prof. Barrus).

2:30—1942 fertilizer and variety recommendations.

3:30—Adjourn.

Lunch will be served at both of these meetings and all potato growers are invited to attend either the Whitesville meeting on Thursday, January 22; or the Angelica meeting on Friday, January 23. The meetings will run on time.

The Answers

1—On June 22, 1941.

2—Yes, Lend-Lease will continue and will be stepped up, probably from $13,000,000,000 to a minimum of $20,000,000,000.

3—No, military planes include combat planes and training planes.

4—The French Navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 14 cruisers, 50 destroyers and 60 submarines.

5—Washington announced the establishment of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Asiatic fleets on Jan. 8, 1941, with Admiral H. E. Kimmel as Commander-in-Chief.

6—He formed his Cabinet on October 18, 1941.

7—Lopez de Legazpi in 1565.

8—About 40 per cent of the world's supply.

9—In 1918 as a result of the great Picary offensive.

10—On Dec. 12th, five days after the Jap attack.

Northern Ireland, in the war against Hitler, should not be confused with Eire, which continues its neutrality.

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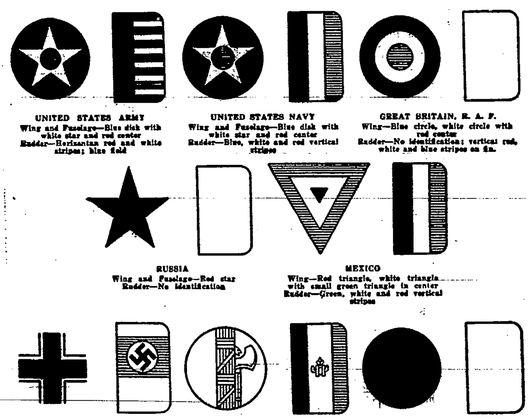
How to Distinguish Nationality of Aircraft



Civilian air raid spotters will have no difficulty distinguishing Axis planes from those of the United Nations if they memorize the markings illustrated above. American and British planes have designs of red, white and blue, and Russia has a red star. Watchers on the southern border occasionally may see the red triangle of Mexico. Axis raiders are easily spotted through the familiar black cross and swastika of Germany, the round red rising sun emblem of Japan and the Roman fasces insignia borne by Italian planes.

Church Services

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST

Rev. Walter L. Greene, Pastor

Sabbath services at 2:30 p. m. Sermon by the pastor and the quarterly communion service will be observed. Subject of sermon, "Restoring the Soul."

Bible School at 3:30 p. m. Clifford Burdick, supt.

Independence

Morning worship and sermon by the pastor followed by the quarterly communion service at 10:30.

Sabbath school at 11:30. Mrs. Grace Spicer, supt.

The annual meeting of the church and Ladies Aid showed all bills paid and small balances in the treasury of the church and societies.

METHODIST

Rev. Helena L. Champlin, Pastor

Thursday, Jan. 15, Quarterly Conference and Church Family Night.

6:30 p. m., Fellowship supper. Bring table service, dish to pass and rolls or sandwiches.

7:15 p. m., program of welcome to Rev. H. W. McIlnay and Mrs. McIlnay, our new district superintendent and his wife.

8:00 p. m., Quarterly Conference. Rev. Mr. McIlnay particularly requested that everyone, not merely the official board members, be urged to attend.

Sunday, January 18:

10:30 a. m., Morning worship.

11:45 a. m., Sunday School.

7:30 p. m., Evening worship.

PRESBYTERIAN

Morning worship at 10:30. Sermon by Rev. Edgar VanHorn.

Sunday School at the usual hour.

Choir practice at the Hardy home at 7:30 Friday evening.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

Mr. Clarence Seguine, Pastor

Thursday, 7:30 p. m., Prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. Walton.

Friday, 7:30 p. m., Young People's meeting in the church hall.

Sunday Services:

2:00 p. m., Sunday School. All welcome.

3:00 p. m., Worship Service. Subject: "The Book of Ruth."

7:30 p. m., Evangelistic service: "By Grace Are Ye Saved—"

Next Tuesday Jan. 20, Day for Prayer: 10 a. m. to 12 noon; 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

International Sunday School Lesson for January 18, 1942.

Golden Text: "Thou are my beloved Son; in thee I am well pleased."—Luke 3:22.

Lesson Text: Luke 3:1-6; 15-17; 21-22.

Following the birth of a miraculously announced son to Elizabeth and Zacharias, we hear nothing of this child, who was named John, until he is fully grown. The appearance of Jesus in the Temple, as a child of 12, asking and answering questions of the learned men in the Temple, is all we know of Jesus until he is a young man in his early thirties.

The ministry of John, who, because he baptized those who accepted his teachings, became known as "The Baptist," preceded the active work of Jesus. John, typical of the Old Testament prophets, is considered a connecting link between the old and New Testament.

John, the Baptist, was born about six months before Jesus, to whom he was related by blood, being a cousin. His parents were very simple and devout people and John was probably reared very strictly. Early in life he became a Nazarite and fulfilled the strict vows and simple mode of living practiced by these people.

Roughly and plainly dressed, eating only simple, coarse food, John, the Baptist was a solitary spirit who after the word of the Lord came to him, called upon his hearers to repent of their sins and proclaimed unto them the imminence of the Kingdom of God. He made a powerful effect everywhere he went and many were baptized at his hands, some following him as disciples.

John's message was direct, uncompromising and condemning. He characterized his audiences as a "generation of vipers," urging them to abandon sin and in their lives to show "fruits worthy of repentance." He advised them to share their goods with those who were less fortunate, to stop all oppression and injustice, and to humble themselves as was befitting a child of God.

To John the Baptist came Jesus when about 30 years of age. John was near Bethany, where the Israelites in their early history crossed the River Jordan under the leadership of Joshua, and here he was baptizing in the waters of the Jordan those who repented of their sons.

However, this John, whom we know as John the Baptist, emphasized the fact to his hearers that he was only the forerunner, the preparer of the way, for one who "cometh after me, he that is mightier than I, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. I baptize you with water; but he shall baptize you in the Holy Spirit." John here implies that he too is strong, the divine strength of the word having been given to him. The force of this comparison of the Messiah with himself is clear from Luke 3:15, where we read: "All men mused in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not? They thought that perhaps he was great and strong enough for that. But John, by his comparison, denies all such thoughts. The people must elevate their expectation to power and strength far above anything they saw in John."—R. C. T. Lenski. However great John was, he was also humble, admitting that when compared to Jesus, he was no more than the oriental slave whose duty it was to loose the thongs which bound the master's sandals to his feet.

The contrast between the baptism administered by John and that of the Messiah is that the mightier One who is to follow John will do the real work of which the Baptist is able to perform only the sign. Water cleanses only the body and represents only figuratively the inward cleansing of the soul. But the Holy Spirit is the element in which the One who is coming, of which John spake, was to perform.

Does it not seem significant to you that Jesus, the Son of God, thought it necessary to prepare himself for his life of service? While we know very little of the years of which intervened between his visit to Jerusalem at the age of 12 and his coming to John to be baptized in the Jordan, it is easy to assume, from what we know of his ministry, that those 18 years were spent in preparation for the few years of public service. Jesus knew the scriptures thoroly and could quote just what was to the point when the need arose; thus we know a great part of his time was spent in studying the Bible. We can easily assume that a great part of his time was spent in meditation and preyer to God, as he so often turned aside to pray during those three busy years. If Jesus needed preparation for his work, how much greater is our need for preparaation for the work we are trying to do for him.

Whatever thoughts Jesus may have had concerning his nature and mission, the truth was made clear to him at his baptism. When John felt himself unworthy for this ceremony, when the dove descended and the voice came out of Heaven, the divine mission and purpose of Jesus could not longer be doubted. Up to this point in life, we may feel that Jesus had passed thru the ordinary struggles and temptations of his day and had overcome them. Now, as he was about to begin his public ministry, newer and fiercer temptations would assail him. Hence the need for a period of spiritual preparation.

WHO KNOWS?

1—When did Germany attack Russia?

2—Now that we are at war, will Lend-Lease continue?

3—Are military planes and combat planes the same?

4—How large is the French Navy?

5—When did Washington establish three fleets in the U. S. Navy?

6—When did Dideki Tojo take over the government of Japan?

7—Who founded the city of Manila?

8—How much rubber is raised in the Dutch East Indies?

9—In what year of the First World War did the Allies appoint a supreme commander?

10—When did Churchill leave London beginning his journey to visit the President?

Rubber ice caps and hot water bags will last longer if they are inflated slightly and capped before being put away.

ASK The Scientist

If you have a question to ask the scientists, mail it to the New York Press Association, The Gantle, Syracuse, N. Y. The Science Board of the Radio Workshop at Syracuse University will answer each week in the Andover News those questions considered most interesting and timely.

Question 1.—How long does the Russian winter around Moscow last? How cold does it get in the Caucasus mountains?

Answer.—Around Moscow the rivers are frozen from the end of November until early April. Snow covers the ground about 150 days of the year. The average January temperature is 14 degrees Fahrenheit. The average temperature in Central New York is 24 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Caucasian mountains have very considerable local effects on the temperature and the precipitation. The average temperatures are considerably warmer in the southern Caucasians where the oil is, than temperatures in Moscow. The region around the southern Caucasian mountains has temperatures 10 to 15 degrees above the temperatures of the central New York area. In the spring their temperatures are similar to ours.

Up in the mountains the temperature is lower than in other places and sometimes approximates the temperatures of Moscow. The northern Caucasians are colder, of course, than the southern.—Dr. Earl Apfel, geographer.

Question 2.—How do certain common animals like the weasel and the snowshoe hare turn white in the winter?

Answer.—The majority of mammals living in regions which are snow covered in winter turn white. This also is true of many northern birds. Many birds and mammals from the arctic regions are white, or nearly so, thruout the entire year.

This color scheme is evidently an example of protective coloration rendering the animal much less easily seen. Some animals, for example the weasel, turn white in the northern part of their range but regain their dark color farther south. A considerable number of studies have been made on the manner in which this color change occurs in the varying hare (commonly called the snow shoe rabbit) with the following conclusions:

Individual hares do not change color, but with the approach of winter the brown hair is shed and is replaced by the white hairs of winter. The winter fur consists of two layers, the outer coat of long, overlying hairs which are white for their entire length, and the under coat of finer, shorter hairs which are white towards their free ends but dark near their attached ends. With the coming of spring, the long white hairs are shed and the white tips of the short hairs break off, leaving the dark lower portions which with the new brown hairs grown during the spring and summer give the animal its dark summer coat.

No doubt this change to the white coloration of winter is ultimately due to the presence of snow, since no creatures in snowless regions exhibit this change, but on the other hand, in case of animals in which the function is already established, it appears to occur even when the animals in captivity are kept in a snowless and warm environment. Snow buntings turn whitish in the late autumn from the wearing away of the darker portions of their feathers.—Prof. Henry N. Jones.

Question 3.—What is meant by the breath of life? When does it enter the body?

Answer.—The term, breath of life, is purely a figurative term and I interpret it to mean life. If that is right, we cannot define it. We can only describe the processes associated with life. As to the second part of the question, life does not enter the body, but is passed down from one generation to another thru the terminal cells of the parents.—Dr. Verlus Lindeman, zoologist.

Question 4.—Will wheat germ digest well if eaten raw or would it be better to have it cooked? Or would it be better to have it mixed with other cereals?

Answer.—Wheat germ digests perfectly if eaten raw and it should never be cooked. Wheat germ is used in the diet for its high vitamin B1 content, chemically called thiamin. The vitamin is largely destroyed by heat, hence foods containing vitamin B1 should be eaten raw. Wheat germ, which is the embryo of the wheat plant, is very conveniently used by sprinkling a small amount on other cereals.—Prof. Jones.

Question 5.—Does an animal breathe before birth?

Answer.—Yes. Respiration is one of the vital processes associated with life. However, breathing movements involving the lungs do not take place until after birth.—Dr. Lindeman.

Question 6.—Why do we read so much about a shortage of chlorine? Isn't there plenty of salt from which chlorine is obtained?

Answer.—There is no scarcity of table salt from which chlorine is obtained. Plant equipment necessary for the production of chlorine cannot be built over night. Electricity is required for the process is an electrolytic one. The increased demand is due to increases in production of plastics, synthetic rubber, bleaching processes, war gases, etc. However, no one anticipates that sufficient chlorine will not be available for sterilization of water supplies and swimming pools.—Dr. Albert Elder, chemist.

Question 7.—What causes a sharp pain to go thru your head when you take a big bite of ice cream?

Answer.—No definite explanation is known except that it is a referred pain probably due to excessive cold stimulation of nerves in the mouth or throat.—Dr. Lindeman.

Not Missed

"Did your girls miss their father on their recent trip?"

"No, they took plenty of money along with them."

Andover Aces Defeat Almond CCC Boys Here

The Andover Aces, local town basketball team, defeated the Almond CCC boys Tuesday on the Andover Central School court by a score of 55-31. The game was fast thruout with the CCC boys showing fine passwork and ball handling, but they had difficulty penetrating the zone defense of the Aces. On the other hand, the Aces, playing their best game so far, had little difficulty with the Almond boys.

Ingerson and Joyce were high scorers for Andover with 17 and 20 points. McNeil was high for Almond with 14.

This makes seven wins and only one loss for the Aces so far this season. They have defeated Hornell Eries 35-21; Cuba, 40-22 and 36-30; Hornell Cards, 32-19; Bolivar, 44-23; Wellsville Elks, 55-30 and Almond CCC, 55-31. They lost to Hornell Men's Shop 33 28.

Merrimac Survivor Wants To Fight

New York.—K. R. Clausen, retired navy lieutenant and sole survivor of the crew that manned the Merrimac, U. S. Navy boat sunk in Santiago Harbor, Cuba in 1898, to bottle up the Spanish fleet, recently offered his services to the Navy, Altho 73, Clausen declared he was in good physical shape and wanted to serve his country again.

County 4-H News

Seven club members represented Allegany county at the Empire State Potato Show and New York State Vegetable Growers meeting in Rochester on January 6-7-8. Leona Gaus, of the Peavy Progressive Club was the high contestant with Myeerah Woodkirk, Garth Woodkirk and Dorothy Carmer competing as Allegany county team No. 1 placing eighth in the contest, and Leo James, Howard Bessey and Dean Corbin representing Allegany county team No. II placing tenth.

The Allegany county potato exhibit was considered excellent and placed second in the county exhibits.

County Club members competed in the vegetable division for the first time and won the award of excellence on the county exhibit placing fourth in the county competition.

Boys and girls in Allegany county are being urged to enroll in 4-H Club work in their local communities as a part of the "Food For Freedom and Food for Victory" programs. In Allegany county the projects that will be stressed include the family garden project, the poultry project and pork projects.

Boys and girls enrolling in the Foods for Freedom project in the county will be sent suitable literature and posters for their project work.

Books of Many Kinds Needed for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines

In co-operation with the Victory Book Campaign being directed by the American Red Cross, United Service Organizations and American Library Association to collect books for soldiers, sailors and marines, the Andover Free Library will be the center for receiving books during the regular hours that the library is open namely Monday, Wednesday afternoons and evening also Saturday afternoon and evening.

Good books of many kinds are needed—fiction, of course with the emphasis on adventure, well written up-to-date novels, mystery stories humor and historical novels, recent technical books, especially aviation and radio; current affairs, government, history and biography, particularly in dramatic modern style poems, plays, essays and timely reference works. In short, exactly the books most of us like to own and read ourselves.

Anyone having such copies and wishing to give them for this worthy cause get in touch with Mrs. Hazel Atwood, Fay E. Boyd, local Chairman of U. S. O. or Mrs. E. D. Baker, librarian.

Don't Phone, Use Air Mail

Washington.—In order that long-distance telephone lines may be kept open "for any emergency which may arise," Postmoster General Walker is urging the use of air mail instead. Only the most urgent long-distance calls should be made, Walker said, adding that there now is dawn-to-dusk air mail service between both coasts.

Covering the sharp places of bed springs with adhesive tape helps to prevent tearing of sheets.

GRANGE NEWS

Regular meeting of the Andover Grange was held Wednesday evening, Jan. 14. It was suggested that all Grangers listen to a program over Station WBA at noon week days.

The following committees were appointed:

Service and hospitality committee: Esther Mead, Nellie Green, Ruth Taylor.

Floral committee: Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Agnes Robinson.

The following program was carried out:

Outlook for 1942—by Lecturer, Helen Beach.

Song: "Onward Worthy Grangers."

Song: "Smiles."

Reading: "Co-operate," Mrs. Clifford Burdick.

Reading: "Real Grangers."

Roll Call: A good resolution for the Grange to make.

True and false statements.

Conundrums.

Reading: "Our New Year Book."

Song: "It's a Good Thing To Be a Granger."

Reading: "New Year's Resolutions."

Song: "When You and I Were Young."

The following committees were appointed for the meeting Jan. 28: Tableaux, Mrs. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Atwell, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Walter Green, Curtis Burdick.

Crop and Feed Loans Available

Loan funds for the purchase or production of feed for livestock and for general crop production purposes in 1942 are now available to dairymen and farmers according to Carl G. Graybeal field supervisor of emergency crop and feed loans for the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Applications may be made for loans ranging from $10 to $400 to one borrower at an annual interest rate of four per cent on the amount of the advance from the date the advance is made."

Mr. Graybeal also stated that it requires about one to two weeks to deliver the loan check to the borrower after the application is filed and approved.

For the purpose of filling out applications and explaining all details to those who desire to apply now, Mr. Graybeal will be at the Farm Bureau office in Belmont on Tuesday, January 20 between the hours of 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The 1942 loan program has been advanced to assist farmers and dairymen to secure or contract for their feed and other supplies now as it is not unlikely that shortages in certain lines may develop next spring.

Just for a Car

Autoist: "I want some tires."

Salesman: "Yes sir. Balloon tires?"

Autoist: "I should say not. I'm fortunate to have an automobile."

Amazed

Speed Fiend (as he slowed down a bit): "Whee! Don't you feel glad you're alive?"

Timid Passenger: "Glad isn't the word. I'm amazed."

SCHOOL DAYS — By DWIG