ANDOVER NEWS

Published Weekly by
THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE
Claire C. Backus, Editor

Entered as second-class mail matter, under act of Congress, at the Postoffice at Andover, New York.

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

ANDOVER, N. Y. FEB. 5, 1942

Subscription Rates:
One year $2.00 - Six months $1.00 - Three months 50c

Boy Scout Week

AMERICA is a big country. And yet, in almost every city, town and hamlet in the United States you will find a Boy Scout, or a man who was a Boy Scout. With a total of ten million men and boys who are, or have been Scouts or Scouters during the life of the Boy Scouts of America, it is hard to imagine many places where you would not find one or more Scouts.

Scouts are celebrating this week—they are celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Movement in America. The Boy Scouts of this community are part of this gigantic, nation-wide birthday week.

In a very real sense this birthday celebration should be our celebration. We will be so much the better if we keep Scouting alive and vigorous.

Character and citizenship, the aim and purpose of all Scouting activities are the real life blood of this and any other democratic community. These boys we see carrying on their Scouting and "good turn" activities are going to take our places some day. They can receive no finer training than Scouting affords them for citizenship in a free country.

History repeats itself!

The Boy Scouts of America is living again the stirring days of 1917 and 1918. The present conflict recalls the service rendered the Nation when Scouting was only seven years old.

Now, on its 32nd anniversary, the Boy Scouts of America again serves America at war. These services range from poster distribution to blackout first aid.

Early in 1941, before the United States became involved in actual war, the Boy Scouts of America was asked to take the responsibility for the distribution of posters advertising the sale of United States Defense Bonds and Stamps. Boy Scouts put up 1,700,000.

Almost immediately the Office of Civilian Defense requested the aid of the Boy Scouts of America in helping to collect scrap aluminum for airplane construction. Boy Scouts all over the United States collected ten million pounds of aluminum—80 per cent of all collected.

Then came the appeal to collect waste paper. Thousands of tons of waste paper have been gathered already by them and their quest for it continues.

As in the last World War, the Boy Scouts are doing those things of which they are capable to help the home front in its fight for the democratic way of life. Scouting prepares boys for many "good turns" and America has learned thru war and peace a Boy Scout is dependable.

Luckily for the human race, adults, who grow cynical, are replaced by youngsters with enthusiasm, hope, faith and love.

Personally, we are ready to back the judgment of Roosevelt and Churchill as to the strategy of the present war.

Allegany county will do its part in the defense of the nation and the valor of our sons will not be surpassed.

Fortunately, the rationing of sugar will not injure the delectable qualities of the "sweet young things."

Food and gold will rule the world when peace comes and the United States will have plenty of both.

The Opportunity of a Small Town

FOR 25 years the small town business man has watched his customers riding away on rubber to make their purchases elsewhere. But the small town business man hung on and adjusted himself. He has managed to make a living while business in the bigger cities grew rich. Perhaps now the small town has the opportunity it has long awaited for a rebirth as a trading center.

That people are using their automobiles less than they did before the Japs forced us into war is true on farms and in villages, in towns of limited size as it is in the greatest metropolitan centers. The general desire to make tires last as long as possible is changing the habits of millions. With the Japs swarming all over the plantations where practically all the world's rubber comes from, and stocks of rubber being burned, also the sites for the new synthetic rubber plants not yet been selected, the rubber shortage may continue for some time to come.

This situation requires the small town store to give just as good if not better service than before. People who have been buying away from home will be comparing the service they receive in local stores with the service they were getting in towns farther away. Educating customers to buy in their home towns because they like it, rather than because they have to will go a long way to insure future stability of main street trade. Local competition will be keener and the merchant who does not fight for his share of this new trade will be missing his opportunity.

On The Paralysis Front

THE war against infantile paralysis, that greatest of all cripplers which leaves one "neither dead nor alive," goes on. New findings have received considerable notice in the news in the past few months, giving additional hope of successful treatment of this disease which attacks, as the Japs did at Pearl Harbor, without warning and when men, women, boys and girls are least suspecting it.

Thanks to all those who are contributing to the annual "March of Dimes" and dollars and buying tickets to the President's Diamond Jubilee Birthday Balls, progress is being made and if infantile paralysis strikes your home today or tonight there is more hope than there was a few years ago. Many thousands of people are victims of this disease each year.

War on the "paralysis front" should not be overlooked this year as we arm against the Nazis and the Japs. Paralysis is a killer which must be destroyed if your home is to be secure against it. The march of dimes is under way. Tickets are selling for the local ball, to be held at the Andover Central School auditorium tomorrow night, February 6th. Make your own effective attack against infantile paralysis by adding to the fund which already has accomplished much in the fight against a crippling disease.

If you say nothing, nobody will mistake you for a nitwit.

Modern warfare demands that an entire nation go to war or lose the fight; this will help, in the long run, to end wars.

Americanism: Congressmen who voted against adequate appropriations for the Army and Navy in 1939, now criticizing officers trying to fight a two-ocean war without adequate supplies.

The News has always urged its readers to join and support the church of their choice—today, this advice is as vital as ever.

Where we made our mistake, before the war, was in not sending our isolationists to Germany, Italy and Japan—they might have converted the aggressors into isolationists.

Health Hint: If you believe your doctor, do what he advises; if you don't believe him, do it anyway.

New York Milkshed Dairymen Can Deliver Milk on Standard Time

New York, Jan. 28.—The New York City Department of Health today announced that farmers may continue to deliver "uncooled morning's milk" on Standard Time when Daylight Saving Time becomes effective Feb. 9.

The decision was made on appeal of members of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association who had pointed out to the department that delivering milk on Daylight time to country plants would work a hardship on dairy farmers and add to their production costs.

Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Association, announced that Dr. J. L. Rice, Commissioner of Health, has advised:

"That in conformity with the policy of this Department during the summer daylight saving time of previous years, we will permit the delivery of uncooled morning's milk to receiving stations up to the equivalent of the present 9 a. m., Eastern Standard Time."

This ruling by Commissioner Rice will be appreciated by farmers as evidence of the consideration being given to dairymen's war-time operating problems by the Board of Health, said Mr. Sexauer.

Dairy Committee Recommends Vaccination Under State Plan

The Allegany County Farm Bureau dairy committee, meeting in Belmont, recommended that if a dairyman is interested in vaccinating his calves for the control of Bang's disease, he should join the state program of calfhood vaccination. Under this program the state agrees to pay the costs of vaccinating calves between the ages of four and eight months, if the dairyman will have his herd blood tested once a year.

The dairy committee recommended that each dairyman pay his own cost of blood testing. By following this program, better control of the disease can be obtained than by vaccination alone and the cost to each dairyman would not be increased. Further information about the program can be obtained at the Farm Bureau office in Belmont.

Other recommendations made by the dairy committee included decisions in regard to the Farm Bureau dairy program. More work on the dairy cattle artificial breeding program was requested with the goal being at least one association in the county. The committee decided to ask the county Fair Association to sponsor a county-wide hay show at the 1942 fair. More demonstrations on birdsfoot trefoil and ladin clover, new legumes, were considered advisable.

DISH FOR THIS WEEK

Add something new to your scalloped corn recipe and watch the family applaud. The New York State College of Home Economics suggests adding flaked salmon and tomatoes.

Scalloped Corn with Fish

2 cups of corn
1 cup of tomatoes
1 cup of flaked salmon
1½ cups of medium white sauce.

Mix together all the ingredients and turn them into a buttered baking dish. Cover with buttered whole wheat crumbs, and bake the mixture for 30 minutes in a moderate oven, 350 to 400 degrees F.

Suggested dinner menu: Scalloped corn with fish, baked white potato, salad of lettuce and other greens with French dressing, whole-wheat muffins, stewed dried fruit, ice box cookies, milk at least for the children, and tea, coffee or milk for the grown-ups.

County Nutrition Committee Appoints Sub-Committees

At the regular meeting of the Allegany County Nutrition Committee Tuesday evening, January 27, Mrs. Knight Thornton appointed sub-committees to carry on the detailed work of the group. A general statement of the findings of the committee was made giving emphasis to reaching low income groups emphasizing good nutrition.

The committees appointed to further the work of the nutrition committee included:

School lunches: Wm. H. Garwood, Canaseraga, chairman; Dr. A. E. McGuire, Alfred; Miss Mary Childs, Cuba; Mrs. Lydia Orcutt, Bolivar; Mrs. A. L. Middaugh, Friendship and Mrs. Walter Wright, Scio.

Nutrition and Defense; Study of Food Costs: Mr. Fisher, Scoville, Brown, chairman; Kenneth Floyd, Alfred; Mrs. Anne Belkin, Richburg and a representative of the Grange and Farm Bureau.

Publicity Committee: Miss Catherine M. Codispoti, Belmont, chairman; Lou L. Burton, Belmont and Mrs. A .E. McGuire, Alfred.

Nutrition Education Committee: Mrs. Eleanor Milliman, Belmont, chairman; Miss Mary Virginia Steadle, Belfast and Mrs. Phyllis Stickles, Wellsville.

The nutrition committee has been requested to co-operate with the disaster committee of the Red Cross and Civilian Defense Committee in completing a survey of mass feeding houses within the county, by the State Nutrition Committee chairman.

WHO KNOWS?

1—What are the present war expenditures of the nation?

2—How many Americans were unemployed last month?

3—Is there any danger of a food shortage in the U. S.?

4—Has Japanese action affected our sources of tin?

5—What is the full name of Gen. Wavell, supreme commander in the Southwest Pacific?

6—What is the population of the Netherlands East Indies?

7—How many passenger automobiles were produced in 1941?

8—The President recently projected 1943 production figures for tanks, planes and ships. Can you give the goals?

9—What is the approximate distance from San Francisco to Port Darwin, Australia?

10—Does Germany possess more machine tools than the U. S.?

(See "The Answers" on another page.)

Cut Freight Rates On Potatoes Moving South

Albany, Feb. 3.—Reduced railroad freight rates on carload lots of potatoes shipped from New York State to points in the South went into effect Jan. 31, the traffic bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Markets has advised shippers.

Large savings to New York shippers are foreseen by the traffic bureau inasmuch as the reductions approximate ten per cent.

Lester J. Dorr, director of the traffic bureau, explained that the lowering of the potato rates was a voluntary action taken by the railroads at the request of the traffic bureau and producer-shipper organizations. The new tariffs are published to expire on June 30 of this year but he said that wider use of railroad facilities from New York to the South may result in extension of the reduced rates beyond that date.

The new rates, which do not apply to sweet potatoes, are effective from the main potato producing points in New York to southern Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and stations in eastern Tennessee.

HOW, WHAT AND WHY?

Special to the Andover News

The Andover News has arranged with the Office of Information of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to answer questions about problems of farm and home. If you enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and mention the name of this paper you will receive a direct reply to your query from the colleges. Do not ask more than one question in one letter or on one postcard. Ask as many questions as you like, but make each one a separate communication.

Aluminum Needs Care

Mrs. D. L. asks what care is needed to make an aluminum utensil look well and last longer.

The answer, from the College of Home Economics: "Give it a light scouring inside and out with fine steel wool each time a pot, pan, or kettle is washed. But do not use rough, strong scouring powders. Never soak aluminum utensils in water, especially soapy water, for long periods of time.

"Slightly acid foods brighten the aluminum and a vinegar-water solution boiled in an aluminum utensil will help to keep it bright. Don't pour cold liquids into a hot aluminum pan or plunge a hot pan into cold water. Use wooden spoons for stirring, because the sharp metal spoons scratch the metal. Do not use more heat than is necessary when cooking."

Crickets In Cellar

H. S. A. writes: "I wonder if you know of any poison to rid a cellar of crickets. I have tried every means, but have been unsuccessful."

Prof. R. W. Leiby of the entomology department replies: "Crickets may be destroyed by blowing fresh pyrethrum powder or sodium fluoride, or a mixture of equal parts of each, into their hiding places and haunts.

"Sodium fluoride is poisonous, so do not put it where it will get into food or where children or pets will reach it.

"Another way to trap them with this bait is discussed in the special letter sent you. This trap method is quite effective. Perhaps it could be supplemented in your cellar with a strong pyrethrum spray or powder which is marketed under a trade name where agricultural insecticides are sold."

Effective Sept. 29, 1941.

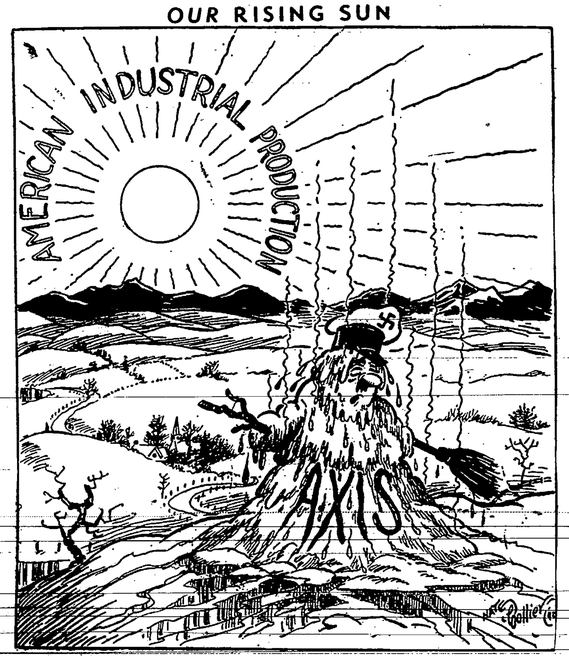
West Bound:
Truck Trip No. 5—8:15 a. m. Brings First Class Mail and Parcel Post.
Train 7 ---------- 9:51 a. m.
Train 1 ---------- 5:50 a. m.

East Bound
Train 2 ---------- 10:40 a. m.
Train 8 ---------- 2:53 p. m.
Truck Trip No. 5—5:00 p. m. Takes all Parcel Post and Eastern first class mail, also registered mail.

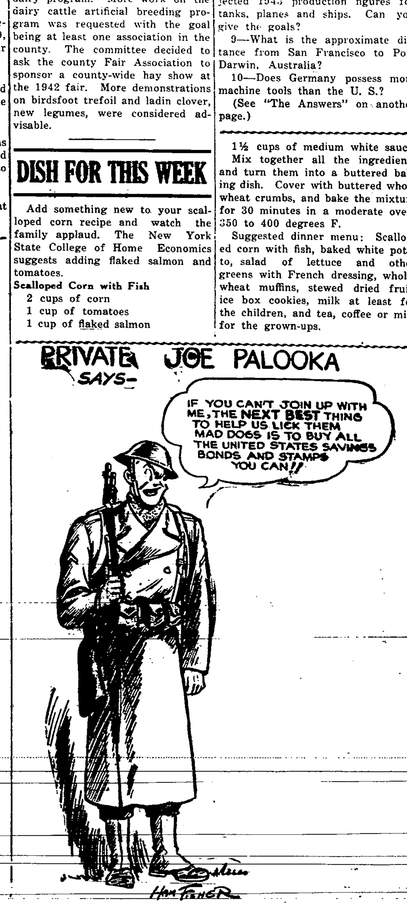
Mail Closing Time
West Bound
Train 7 ---------- 9:20 a. m.
Train 1 ---------- 5:20 p. m.

East Bound
Train 2 ---------- 10:15 a. m.
Train 8 ---------- 2:20 p. m.

OUR RISING SUN



PRIVATE JOE PALOOKA SAYS—



Relieve Misery of COLDS take 666
LIQUID-TABLETS-SALVE-NOSE DROPS

Church Services

PRESBYTERIAN

Sunday morning services at 10:30 Rev. Edgar VanHorn of Alfred will deliver the sermon.
Sunday School at 11:45.
Choir rehearsal Thursday night at 7:30 at the church.

BAPTIST

Rev. Lloyd L. Tabo, Pastor

Thursday evening, 7:30, Midweek prayer and Bible study.
Thursday evening, 8:30, Choir rehearsal.
Saturday evening, 7:30, Young People's Singspiration.
Sunday morning worship, 10:30.
Sunday School, 11:45.
Christian Endeavor, 6:30. Dorothy Schoonover, leader.
Evening service, 7:30.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST

Rev. Walter L. Greene, Pastor

Sabbath services at 2:30 p. m. Sermon by the pastor. Subject: "Priorities."
Bible School at 3:30 p. m. Clifford Burdick, supt.
Ladies' Aid, Tuesday, Feb. 10th with Mrs. Fred Stebbins.

Independence

Morning worship and sermon by the pastor at 10:30.
Sabbath School at 11:30. Mrs. Grace Spicer, supt.
"We get by giving, this is not money giving, but good will, sharing and service."
"Sin and wrong doing has the power of multiplication."

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

Mr. Clarence Seguine, Pastor

Thursday, 7:30 p. m., Prayer meeting in the home of Mrs. Walton.
Friday, 7:30 p. m., Young People's service in the church hall. Miss Ruth Walton leader.
Subject: "Charles G. Finney, the Prince of Evangelists."
Sunday services:
2 p. m., Sunday School. All welcome.
3 p. m., Worship service. Subject, "The Love Slave."
7:30 p. m., Evangelistic service. Subject: "The Great 'I Am'."
Next Wednesday, Feb. 11, Day for Prayer—10 a. m. to 12 noon; 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JESUS AND THE SABBATH

International Sunday School Lesson for February 8, 1942.

Golden Text: "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's Day."—Rev. 1:10

(Lesson Text: Mark 1:21-34; Luke 4:31-41.

Shortly after Jesus submitted himself to John the Baptist for baptism and after the 40 days' temptation in the wilderness, Jesus selected four of the men who were to accompany him during the years of his ministry. They were two pairs of brothers, Peter and Andrew, and James and John.

With them he went into Capernaum, which was their home. It was an important city on the Sea of Galilee and was to be the center from which Christ was to work during a very important period of his public ministry.

We are told that on the Sabbath Day, according to the custom of the Jews, Jesus visited the synagogue, and there took part in the religious service of the day. There is a lesson in this for our modern world, which very often excuses attendance upon organized religious services and withholds its support from its work because of various criticisms which can oftentimes be rightly made against the church.

Yet, here was Jesus participating in worship when he knew full well that in the end the religious leaders of his day were going to take the lead in hounding him to death and would in every way strive to prevent the success of his mission to mankind.

Shortly afterwards, upon healing a leper, Jesus instructed him to present himself to the priest in order that a required religious rite of his day might be observed. Surely then, regardless of the faults and imperfections any religious body, we should not allow these to prevent our co-operation in the good work which is being attempted.

The recognition accorded Jesus in the synagogue in Capernaum on that day was significant. It was customary for visiting rabbis and teachers to be called upon to take part in the services, therefore, the fact that Jesus was given this opportunity shows that already his life was having its effect upon those with whom he came in contact.

Services in the Jewish synagogues included prayer, the reading of the Old Testament, and the exposition of the text. In this latter feature the speakers usually confined themselves to a repetition of former interpretations, adhering strictly to the letter and form of the law. When Christ assumed this function, we are told that his hearers were astonished.

We have no reason to question this surprise because, even at this day, his doctrines have never been surpassed and the ideals which he expounded have never been reached. We can well imagine the amazement in this comparatively rough and primitive day at the wonderful conceptions of service, love and forgiveness with which he attempted to open the hearts of those who heard him to a proper realization of the true character of God. Our world has been softened and improved by the development of these ideals for more than 19 centuries and yet they appear to us today as wonderful and as perfect as anything we can imagine.

The public life of Jesus was limited to only a few short years but the effect of his work has been greater and more lasting than that of any other personality in the history of the world. Mark, who is writing for Gentile readers, primarily, explains that wonderful power by showing the reaction to the presence of Jesus under different circumstances.

We see John the Baptist, recognized as a great teacher, testifying that he stood in the presence of one greater than he.

We find fishermen abandoning their work and entering upon a new career as a result of contact with Jesus and his simple invitation without any promise of reward.

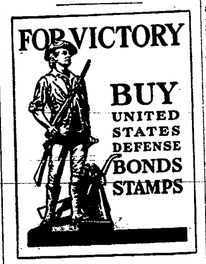
We find recognition accorded Jesus in the synagogue, where his unfettered presentation of the truth gripped the hearts of those present and confirmed the verity of his interpretation.

In the presence of sick and diseased humanity, he demonstrated his power and astonished those who saw the beneficient results of his teachings and doctrines produced instantly rather than thru the long and slow process of generations.

One other observation must be made on this lesson. Many millions recognize the divine authority of Jesus and many thousands of those who doubt this recognize and admit his greatness as a moral leader and reformer but, regardless of his elevated character, we find him constantly resorting to prayer, showing that he gained strength and encouragement for the task ahead by this spiritual approach to the Supreme Power.

We wonder what would be accomplished in the world today if those who profess to believe in and follow Jesus were to resort to and rely upon prayer as consistently and with some of the faith that Jesus constantly had. To those who question the power of prayer, the answer can readily be made that it has never been genuinely tested on a consistent and general basis.

Read the advertisements.



WAR NEEDS MONEY!

It will cost money to defeat our enemy aggressors. Your government calls on you to help now.

Buy Defense Bonds or Stamps today. Make every pay day Bond Day by participating in the Payroll Savings Plan.

Bonds cost $18.75 and up. Stamps are 10¢, 25¢ and up.

The help of every individual is needed.

Do your part by buying your share every pay day.

ASK The Scientist

If you have a question to ask the scientists, mail it to the New York Press Association ,The Castle, 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.—Compared to the United States, how large are the Philippine Islands?

Answer.—The Philippine Islands form a belt or archipelago about 1,100 miles north and south and cover some 600 miles east and west. If a map of the Philippines were put over one of the United States, with the northern tip at Chicago and extending south therefrom, it would reach approximately to the Gulf of Mexico in the south and east to Buffalo.

The most northern island, Luzon, is the largest with an area nearly as large as New York State. It has some 41,000 square miles while New York State has 46,000 square miles. The second largest is Mindanao which is the southern most island. Between and around these are over 3,000 smaller islands, 2,775 of which have an area of less than one square mile each. Ninety-two per cent of the area is in eleven of the islands.

The total area of the Philippines is nearly 144,000 square miles, about three times the area of New York State. The recent population figures (Jan. 1, 1939 census) show nearly 16,000,000 inhabitants.—Dr. Earl Apfel, geologist and geographer.

Question 2.—In a recent magazine article Gene Tunney caused considerable attention by quoting Dr. Raymond Pearl to the effect that smoking was suicide? Is this true?

Answer.—I have not read the paper by Professor Pearl but I doubt that he wished to give the impression that smoking was suicide. The fact that a large number of non-smokers lived longer than did heavy smokers does not prove that the smokers committed suicide by smoking.

Some of the statements made by Mr. Tunney can be substantiated to a certain extent but he has emphasized conditions that do not exist. It is true that nicotine is obtained thru cigaret smoke. Smoking in sufficient amounts causes temporary physiological changes, but I am not aware of any work which proves that cigaret smoking causes permanent injury.—Dr. Verlus Lindeman, physiologist.

Question 3.—Is there a paper shortage and if so, why?

Answer.—Yes, because everyone and especially the government, is using more paper than ever before. Normally the government would use about ten per cent of the total production, but in 1942 it is estimated that the government will use about one-third of all the paper produced.

The shortage is estimated to be about 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of paper. For example, every large shell must be wrapped in Kraft paper and shipped in paper cartons.—Prof. Nelson Brown, forester.

Question 4.—How does a cat purr.

Answer.—By breathing. He does not purr all the time he breathes because the purring results from an increased force of inhalation of air and a slighter increased force of exhalation. The inhalation generally causes the loudest part of the purr. The sound is caused by the vibrations of the relaxed vocal cords. So the cat will purr only when it is relaxed.—Dr. Lindeman.

Question 5.—Does coffee keep people awake?

Answer.—Yes, some people are unable to sleep after they drink coffee. Coffee contains caffeine and people differ in their response to this drug. According to most sources of information very little tolerance can be developed for caffeine. In other words, you cannot build up a resistance. Some people can drink large quantities of coffee and not be affected by it whereas others become restless and nervous altho they drink very little. This increased sensitivity of the nervous system is largely responsible for the inability of the person to sleep.

The belief of some individuals that they can drink tea but not coffee rests largely on a psychological basis. The fact is that tea, as generally brewed, contains the same amount of caffeine as a cup of coffee, plus a similar stimulant called theophylline. A cup of tea contains almost twice as much stimulant as a cup of coffee.—Dr. Verlus Lindeman, zoologist.

Question 6.—Do stones grow on the top of the earth or in the ground? I cleaned our garden 18 years ago of stones, two and a half to three inches deep, and it took me the whole summer. Now I often find stones again—good sized ones. I didn't leave any in it at that time. How does this happen?

Answer.—Stones do not grow in the soil. They are commonly heaved up into the surface soil from the subsoil by the frost. This heaving takes place most during the transition from fall to winter and from winter to spring. The newly heaved stones are usually first noticed in the spring.

Sometimes, because we have not seen them previously, we may think they have grown there when as a matter of fact, they have just come up from below. In New York State they may over a period of years be heaved up as much as two or three feet.—Dr. Earl Apfel, geographer.

Public Urged to Avoid Unnecessary Requests For Birth Certificates

Albany.—An appeal to all patriotic citizens not to apply for birth certificates unless there is a pressing need for them has been made by the New York State Department of Health in an effort to eliminate any delay in issuing certificates urgently needed as the result of the present war conditions.

Dr. J. V. DePorte, director of the Division of Vital Statistics of the department, emphasized that unnecessary applications will seriously impede national defense. "The national emergency has suddenly made it necessary for millions of native-born Americans to produce acceptable proof of their citizenship and age," he said. "As a consequence, the New York State Department of Health has been overwhelmed with requests for copies of birth certificates or for the delayed registration of unrecorded births.

"Immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor and the proclamation of the existence of a state of war, the number of applications increased from 400 to 900 a day. Most of these requests come from persons who are in urgent need of proof of citizenship for employment in defense industries, or proof of age for enlistment in the armed forces of this country. There are, however, numerous requests from citizens who have no such immediate need; they read in the newspapers or hear from neighbors about the difficulty of securing birth certificates and decide to apply for one 'just in case.'

"The department also wishes to inform the public that industries engaged in national defense work have been instructed by the Navy and War departments that when an applicant for a job is, for one reason or another, unable to produce a birth certificate, other documents such as a baptismal certificate, a family record, and so on, may be considered as proof of his citizenship. Therefore, in urgent cases it would be advisable for the person already employed or seeking employment in a national defense plant to submit to the employment office whatever documents he may have in his possession which will establish the fact of his birth in the United States."

The food stamp plan for distributing agricultural commodities has been extended to the city of White Plains.

ONE A DAY
Vitamins & Tablets

Each "One-A-Day" brand Vitamin A and D Tablet is *equivalent in Vitamin A and D potency to two teaspoonfuls of Cod Liver Oil* meeting minimum United States Pharmacopeial Standards.

A sufficient supply of these two important vitamins is as necessary for you as it is for the children.

YOU CAN INSURE adequate intake for you and your family by seeing to it that each member takes a "One-A-Day" Tablet every day.

A TABLET A DAY IS ALL YOU TAKE
A PENNY A DAY IS ALL IT COSTS
30 tablets 35¢ 90 tablets 85¢ 180 tablets $1.50

— REG'LAR FELLERS —

FBI To Conduct Police Defense Course

The F.B.I. Civilian Defense Course of training in emergency police work will be conducted by expert instructors of the F.B.I. in Hornell, for all police agencies in the counties of Allegany, Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben and Yates for six days, February 16th thru 21st, according to a statement made by Kenneth M. Piper, special agent in charge of the Buffalo Field Division of the F.B.I.

This training of police in civilian defense, is an intensive course of instruction so that officers in city and state police organizations, sheriff offices and public utilities will be prepared for the protection of civilians in the event their communities should be bombed.

In the fall of 1940, Director John Edgar Hoover sent F.B.I. representatives to England where they spent several months in the winter of 1940-41 studying, observing, and talking with air raid wardens, policemen and firemen in many English cities. There they saw the development of methods of civilian defense and the protection of vital public utilities during the course of air raids. Upon the return of these representatives from England, their studies were correlated and a definite plan of education for police was formulated. From his staff, Director Hoover selected special agents with previous experience in police training work and afforded them comprehensive training in civilian defense to prepare them for conducting training schools for police officers.

The lectures and demonstrations will be given by one of these expert instructors of the F.B.I. from Washington, D. C., and the field covered in this civilian defense course will be the entire scope of police emergency duties in wartime, including traffic problems incident to air raids.

Farm Machinery Repair Course at Alfred

A new 300-hour course in tractor and farm equipment service will be started at the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute at Alfred University Monday, Feb. 9 according to Walter C. Hinkle, head of the Farm Machinery department.

Sponsored by the government for training men in the maintenance and repair of farm machinery, the classes will be conducted for six hours a day, five days a week for ten weeks.

Complete tractor service will be covered including valve grinding, piston and ring service, bearing, differential and transmission, starters, generator and magneto. Equipment such as plows, mowers, binders, pump and milking machines will also be covered. Local farmers will furnish the equipment to be serviced.

Classes will be open to those between the ages of 17 and 26. Persons interested should immediately contact the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute at Alfred.

Quality printing at the News office

SCHOOL DAYS — By DWIG