

Much Serious Illness Caused By Careless Use of Medicine Recently

The careless or uninformed use of medicines cause much serious illness and even many deaths in Texas every year, Dr. Geo. W. Cox, State Health Officer, said today in a statement urging the public to use caution in self-medication.

"It is never safe to take medicine in the dark," Dr. Cox said. "Always read the label carefully to make sure the aspirin you expect to take is not a bichloride of mercury tablet. As a matter of fact, poisons and medicines containing poison should be kept together, well out of the reach of children and marked in some distinctive manner. Another thing to remember," Dr. Cox said, "is that medicines should always be taken exactly as directed by a physician because many beneficial medicines can do untold harm if taken too frequently or in too large quantities. It is well to stop and think that you may be taking your life in your hands when you take medicines casually."

The State Health Officer also warned of the danger in the inclination of many persons untrained

to diagnose and treat their own ills. Such persons are likely to guess wrong, he asserted, and while they may not take medicine that is actually harmful, they are nevertheless postponing an accurate diagnosis and the resulting proper treatment that could help their illness.

"The safest rule is never to use medicine, internally or externally that has not been prescribed by your doctor and for that particular illness with which you are suffering," Dr. Cox concluded.

Movie Survey Shows TSCW Likes to Cry

Tear-jerking, melodramatic, romantic triangles are TSCWites' first choice in movies. A survey of the campus movie shows that the all-time favorites are "Rebecca," "Suspicion," "Wuthering Heights," and "Dark Victory."

Number one actor on the campus is Charles Boyer with Paul Henreid running him a close second. Laurence Olivier, Walter Pidgeon, and Jean Gabin rank high on the list.

Any plot that involves a romantic mystery or a triangle love situation, that will cause a heavy sigh or tear-stained eyes, is the type TSCWites vote for. But not only do they do for these types. War dramas, aviation numbers, and musical comedies with good plots are heavy favorites with the girls.

Average attendance in the Main Auditorium, come Saturday night, is about four hundred. Record house for this year was 644 who came to see "Joan of Paris." Lowest mark of less than 200 was attendance at "The Invaders."

Marked definitely "no" on students' lists are juveniles, westerns, and domestic plots. An especial dislike are old worn-out musicals.

Dade Sparks, acting director of the history department, is booker for the shows. Movies that will probably be shown in the future are "My Sister Eileen," "Fantasia," "The Pied Piper," "Orchestra Wives," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," "Now, Voyager," "Moon Tide," and "Mrs. Miniver," he announced.

Source of shows is Warner Brothers, Twentieth-Century-Fox, Columbia, Universal, United Artists, RKO, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

Conservation Program Being Taught at Arizona

One of the most important educational developments at Arizona State Teachers college in recent years is a long-range conservation program carried on in the training school and throughout the college. Instigated in 1937, the program is designed to teach man to make the best possible use of the many natural resources of this country.

A better situation for such a program could hardly have been found. Student teachers and children from the training school have as their laboratory one of the largest Ponderosa pine forests in the world, vast areas of grazing and fertile farming lands. In addition, Arizona has an important system of conservation dams and irrigation canals. Mining is one of the chief industries, and there are many reforestation centers, reclamation projects and mining bureaus.

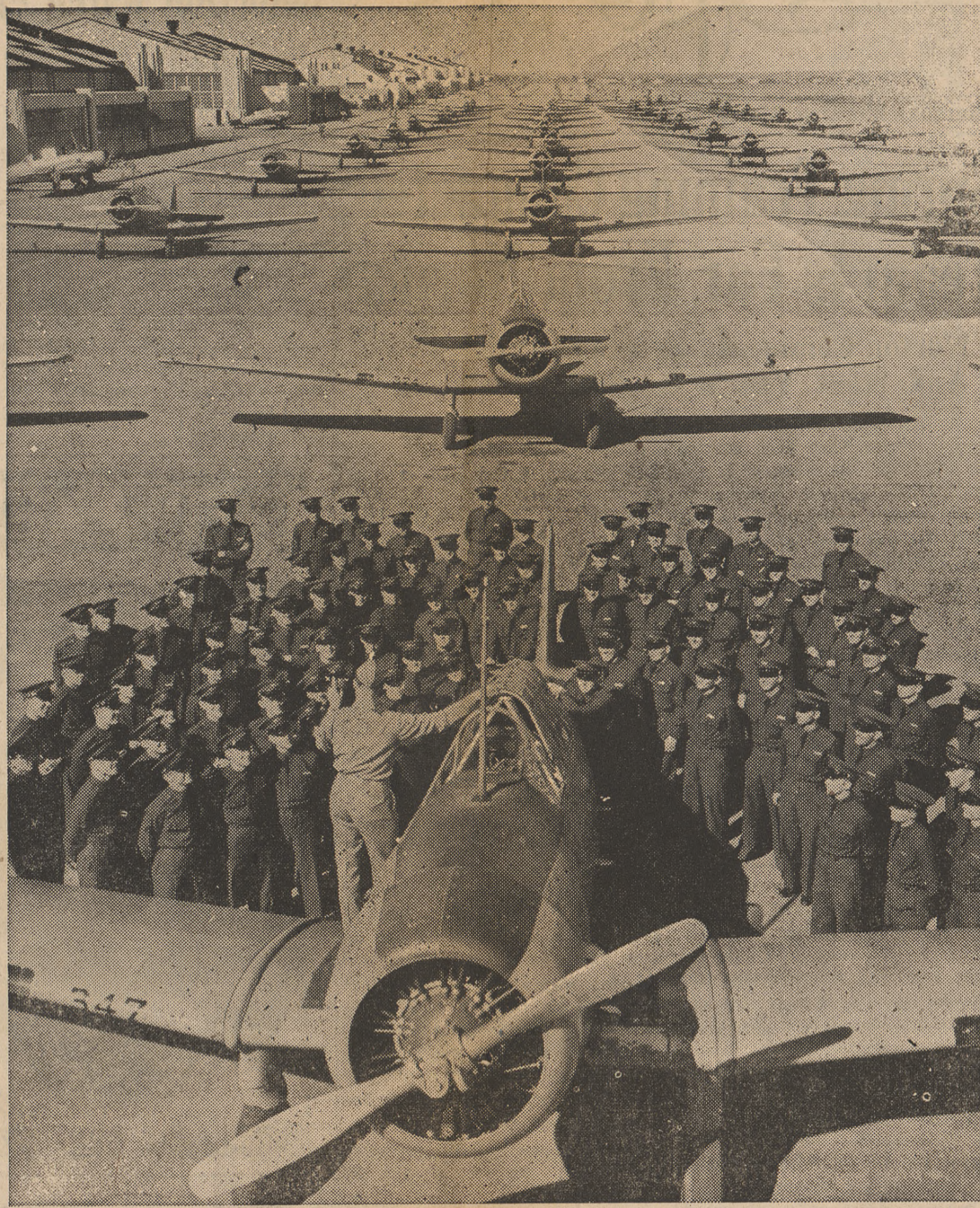
With this background, and believing that conservation is essentially an education program, the college pioneered in offering in 1937 a course for teachers in soil and water conservation, in developing the next year a conservation unit for the second grade, and in 1939 in offering a course for teachers in forest land use.

The courses were developed in close cooperation with the forest service and the soil conservation service, with lectures by experts and field members in these services.

During the last two years the whole program has been continued by bulletins and lectures to teachers in the southwest and an exchange of ideas through correspondence by elementary teachers of the region.

Results of the program so far have been highly successful in arousing in the college students an understanding of the need for conservation and a desire to learn all aspects of the problem to take into the teaching field.

How Many Are Aggies



Revolutionary War Story Told In Recent Booklet

How a ragged Continental army finally learned that proper discipline and training were necessary to win the Revolutionary war only to have the lesson be forgotten quickly with the result that the Miami Indians, on Nov. 4, 1791, inflicted the worst defeat ever suffered by United States troops, is the story told in a booklet titled "Lexington to Fallen Timbers," just published by the University of Michigan Press.

The booklet is illustrated with reproductions of more than 20 original maps and letters from the William L. Clements library on the university campus, with a narrative description by Dr. Randolph G. Adams, director of the library, and Howard Peckham, curator of manuscripts. The volume covers the years from 1775, when the Minute Men fought at Lexington, until the Battle of Fallen Timbers resulted in Great Britain, in 1796, giving up posts along the frontier which she had held illegally since 1783.

The book describes how the Continental army, after three years of war, finally became a trained and disciplined unit during the bitter winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. Nevertheless, reliance was placed on state militia during the post-war period. Even after the

-SORGHUM-
(Continued from page 1)
because Blackhull Kafir and Yellow Milo are the most productive, they were chosen. Milo is the most popular variety, but it is more susceptible to diseases so Blackhull Kafir is given more emphasis.

Large stocks of seed supplies of Waxy Blackhull Kafir have been built up in view of the big demands that would arise when a new grain would be needed for industrial purposes. Breeding work is continuing in the hopes of finding a still better waxy starch.

Farmers are already receiving benefits from seeds which were contributed by the Station with advantages being readily taken care of. These important labor saving varieties of starch will, if work is continued, help speed the United Nations to victory.

-MARINE-
(Continued From Page 1)
tenant. But in this war, he complains, his luck ran out. It has happened, after all—the very fate he foresaw and strove to avoid. Despite his worst efforts, he has been promoted; so now, scores of times daily, he has to summon up a smile whenever some bright punster hails or introduces him as "Captain Jenks of the Horse Marines."

United States army, as we know it today, came into existence in 1789 with adoption of the Constitution, raw militia formed the bulk of the fighting forces.

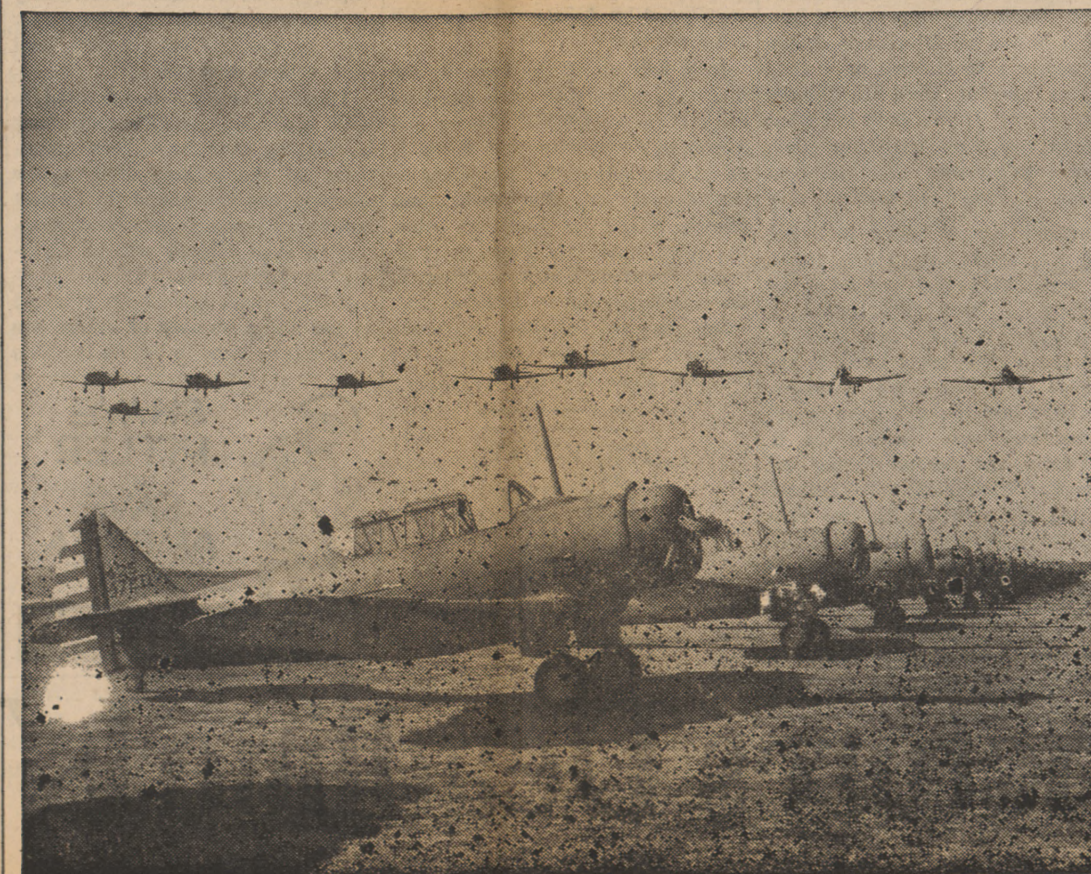
Colleges Expect Large Enrollment After War Is Over

Colleges face the prospect of an enormous increase in enrollments after the war, according to Dr. Warren R. Good of the University of Michigan school of education.

"The federal government is already planning to subsidize the further education of men in service after the war, as it did after the first World War," Dr. Good asserts in an article appearing in the School of Education Bulletin. This means that hundreds of thousands of young men will be fed into the colleges every year for several years, Dr. Good says, and the rise in enrollments will be further accentuated by the greater prosperity of millions of workers who will have the means, as well as the ambition, to send their children to college.

Dr. Good warns that the colleges are at present in no condition to meet this prospective boom either with adequate facilities for classroom, organizational demands and student housing, or with the needed faculty members and other personnel.

Air Cadets Practice Formation Flying



Aircraft Identification Taught By Use of Silhouettes on Screen

A new and improved method of aircraft identification through use of silhouettes projected upon a motion picture screen has been developed at Northwestern university, where it is being used successfully in teaching naval aviation cadets.

The technique was originated by Max Karant, instructor in the university's Civilian pilot training program and managing editor of Flying Magazine.

Dr. E. L. Edmondson, director of aeronautics at the university and a former army flier, lauded the method as the "best yet devised for the use of identifying aircraft." The technique has been used in both the elementary and secondary courses and not a single student failed in the final examination on aircraft identification.

Silhouettes of the front, side, and bottom views of 110 different types of the world's fighting aircraft have been drawn to scale and photographed on two-inch slides fitting standard projectors. They can be projected to any desired size.

In actual tests, the method surpassed in efficiency and accuracy those now used by army and navy training schools. Not only do the silhouettes provide details lacking on plane models, but by projecting the drawings on a screen the instructor is able to teach large classes at a time.

The speed with which the silhouettes can be flashed on and off the screen provides an accurate test of a student's ability to identify planes. Students learn to identify planes when flashed on the screen at intervals of a twenty-fifth of a second or faster.

As a result of the experiments at Northwestern, standard aircraft identification kits containing 325 slides are now available through Flying Magazine for training schools throughout the country.

Oldest agricultural college in the United States is Michigan State College, established in 1853.

plans for inevitable plant expansion. But they need most of all to identify and develop the thousands of young people who are to be the new teachers of this coming horde of college students."

LISTEN TO
W T A W

Thursday
11:25—Today's Summary on the Home Front.
11:30—Uncle Sam Series.
11:45—Brazos Valley Farm and Home Program—Newell Newman.
11:55—Town Crier—Richard Gottlieb.
12:00—Sign-off.
1:15-1:30—Texas School of the Air (WBAP, WOAI, KPCC).

Friday
11:25—Today's Summary on the Home Front—Richard Gottlieb.
11:30—Uncle Sam Series (Office of War Information).
11:45—Brazos Valley Farm and Home Program—Triple-A.
11:55—Town Crier—Conrad Berling.
12:00—Sign-off.
4:30-5:00—Aggie Pickin's.
5:00-5:15—Radio Speech Class.
5:15-5:30—Popular Music.



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| IDAHO POTATOES, No 1, 10 lbs. | 42¢ |
| SUNSHINE CRACKERS, 1 lb. | 19¢ |
| P.&G. SOAP, 6 bars for | 25¢ |
| RAISIN BRAN, 2 boxes for | 23¢ |
| WHEATIES, 2 boxes for | 22¢ |
| LETTUCE, 2 heads for | 15¢ |
| CARROTS, 2 bunches for | 12¢ |
| AVOCADOES, Each | 10¢ |
| RATH'S PORK SAUSAGE, lb. | 30¢ |
| CHUCK ROAST, lb. | 35¢ |
| TEXAS ORANGES, Dozen | 22¢ |
| WINESAP APPLES, Dozen | 27¢ |
| HI-HO CRACKERS, lb. | 19¢ |

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