

Medical Science Has Gone Far Ways In Past Few Years; Saving Many Lives

Today's soldier in the U. S. Army has better health and a higher life expectancy than his comrades in the same age group back home in civilian life, according to Colonel Sanford W. French, Chief of Medical Branch, Headquarters Fourth Service Command.

Preventive methods have made service men immune from several of the diseases which previously ran rampant through armies. For instance, he pointed out, tetanus toxoid shots are given so there is no longer any fear of lockjaw, while a typhus fever serum assures immunity from the plague which formerly destroyed thousands. Yellow fever shots have proved so effective that not a single case has been reported and typhoid fever cases are infinitesimal as compared to those in other wars, due to new sanitary methods.

Life-saving drugs, developed since the last conflict, are carried in the soldier's knapsack and can be administered by himself or another soldier, Colonel French stated. Another factor which has had similar miraculous results is the much-publicized blood plasma. Improved methods of treating burns are not only saving lives but also a lot of suffering, he said, while a new mold-drug, "penicillin," has effected cures in cases of overwhelming blood-poisoning.

Mobile X-ray machines, possible of being installed in the field within thirty minutes and with hand-generated power, locate bullets and shrapnel so it is not necessary to take a wounded soldier beyond the battle area for an operation. Skin

Serious Protein Feed Shortage Has Developed

A serious shortage of protein feeds in North Carolina and throughout the Southwest for poultry, swine and cattle was indicated at a feed conservation and production conference held on May 4 and 5 at Greensboro. Officials of the State College extension service, the State Department of Agriculture and other cooperating agricultural agencies met with the oil millers, feed processors and livestock and poultry growers to work out methods of dealing with the shortage.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that there were about enough proteins to last only one month, actually in sight. The ordinary supplies of cottonseed and soybean meal have "mysteriously disappeared." Fish meal and bone meal are not to be had. Corn at a ceiling price of \$1.08 is now coming out of the West, where corn marketed through hogs is bringing about \$1.50 a bushel. Cottonseed meal at \$35.00 per ton has produced a "black market."

North Carolina's largest poultry grower, with 23,000 layers and 28,000 pullets, reported that he had just enough proteins for about a month and other growers said they had enough for about two weeks of feeding. One county agent reported that he could haul all of the feed in his county in feed dealers hands in one truck. Feed processors were clamoring for supplies of proteins and corn, saying they would be forced out of business in a few weeks unless help came.

President J. B. Hutson of the Commodity Credit Corporation asserted that the supply of proteins for the U. S. was not alarming at this time and that present livestock could be fed, if proteins were conserved. However, plans were not fully worked out to relieving the protein shortage in the Southwest.

The extension and other agricultural officials present urged North Carolina farmers to feed just as efficiently as possible and to make every pound of protein count. Several changes in feed formulas were recommended, to conserve proteins. On account of the large increases in poultry and livestock, the demand for proteins in this State is about 70 per cent above a year ago, covering the last four months. Growers were urged to increase their acreage of high protein crops, wherever possible.

At the University of South Carolina, in a letter to the Food Industry Council, he said: "I want to see us get some proteins to conserve. We are really out." Some mills are still shut and others are working part time. In some areas the demand is so high that what it was last year.

OFFICERS TRAIN FOR WORK IN FOREIGN TERRITORIES



CONCENTRATING ON THE WORK before them are these high ranking military officers as they undergo training at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. They are studying a course that will equip them to serve as administrative assistants to military governors of occupied territories and thus make certain that the civil affairs of such areas will continue to function without confusion. Photo by OWI. (International)

Soldiers Like To Eat Hot Dogs

The lowly "hot dog" finds the bit portion of the American soldier as his favorite meat dish, exploding the theory that roast beef ranked as top.

The Quartermaster Corps came up with this bit of startling news after a survey of 500 mess halls and 2,500,000 meals in its effort to find out precisely what the soldier likes best to eat, say reports received at Headquarters, Fourth Service Command.

Next to frankfurters, the soldiers prefer hot dog, roast beef and sausage, the report shows with roast beef, beef and cold cuts following in that order. Livestock list on the list.

Potatoes are one of the most popular foods in any Army mess hall, the report says.

Apple pie took a beating during the survey when cakes and cookies moved to the No. 1 spot as the favorite dessert, but apples are the first choice of fruits. Even canned fruits and salad finished ahead of the apple pie on the list of "first

MARRIAGES

William Seay, Jr., of Waynesville, to Phoebe B. Bailey, of Ford, Tenn.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Saunders, of the Jonathan Creek section, announce the birth of a daughter on May 9th at their home.

What difference does it make? The answer is food conservation in planning the menus and cutting down on items rationed to the civilian, say the reports, because when you serve a soldier what he likes to eat, there'll be mighty few "heavens" on his plate.

Only Three Out of Twelve Colored Draftees Accepted

In the group of twelve colored men who left here under the selective service system for physical examinations at Fort Bragg last week, only three were accepted for active duty in the army.

Those accepted were... Casey, Jr., Arthur... son, and James... The call was... from this area... Shoe Clerk... shoe for your... marked down...



From where I sit...

by Joe Marsh

All this talk about people over 40 being too old for a new job! Well, you ought to meet Pop Graham, the new foreman at the iron works. Pop must be over seventy—yet soon as the war broke out he started out on a brand new career.

"I reckon Uncle Sam can use me now," he says—and pitches in with both hands, making armor plate.

Yes, there's a lesson for the young folks in Pop Graham's

spirit. And when the hard work is over, you'll find relaxing and having a cool refreshing glass of beer.

From where I sit that's another lesson we can learn older people—moderation in enjoying beer... tolerance for others enjoy this friendly, whole beverage of moderation.

Joe Marsh

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