

Pre-School Clinics Give Children Healthy Start

By DR. MARY MICHAEL

The slogan of our Pre-school Clinics is "Prevent the preventable, correct the correctable, cure the curable." But our first step is to detect the detectable. All progress is based on sound information. Knowledge is power, provided we use it.

Both private physicians and your public health department emphasize the importance of seeing that our children are prepared to enter school in the fall from a physical standpoint, as the physical condition easily may have a direct bearing on the progress in school.

Against some diseases the only protection possible is to make sure that children receive the right food and care. Against communicable diseases, the avoidance of exposure is an important part of protection. Children should be kept away from persons known to have colds or other communicable diseases. Young children should be kept away from crowded places.

For a few diseases, specific methods of protection are available. Every child should be protected

House Lops Chunk Off Interior Dept. Funds For 1948

WASHINGTON (AP)—Swinging its sharpest economy ax to date, the house appropriations committee Monday chopped 43 per cent off the funds asked by President Truman for the Interior department.

It voted to give the department \$133,649,313 for fiscal 1948 instead of the recommended \$322,531,220. The total included \$27,110,800 which congress is required by law to give the department each year. Omitting these funds over which the committee had no discretion, the slash was nearly 50 per cent.

Is Biggest Cut

For its vast projects, the department's reclamation bureau was allotted only \$62,717,600 of the \$145,952,200 recommended—a 58 per cent cut.

From a percentage standpoint, the cut in Interior department funds was the biggest voted by the committee in any of the three major appropriations bills it has acted on thus far.

Reseal Boxes

Paper boxes containing spices, raisins, etc., can be resealed easily by using adhesive tape to hold the flap down. This keeps air out, and helps retain the freshness of the boxes' contents.

against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough during the first year of life.

Smallpox is a serious disease. Even though there is no known smallpox in the community, exposure may occur at any time. In these days of rapid travel, a person who has been exposed to smallpox in one community may travel to another community far distant before he knows that he is developing the disease and is capable of spreading it.

Vaccination against smallpox is simple. Every baby should be vaccinated during the first year of life, when he is six years old, and when he is twelve, or at any time if an epidemic of smallpox occurs, or every 5 to 7 years as 50% of those not vaccinated within 15 to 20 years have been found to have lost their immunity. With vaccination every 5 to 7 years, immunity is boosted without making another scar.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough are also serious diseases of early childhood against which protection can be given. Statistics show that our greatest loss of life from these diseases are in children under five years of age and in whooping cough under one year of age particularly. Why wait until they are old enough to start to school. While they are young is the most important time to protect them against these treacherous diseases.

The doctor is the expert to whom we should turn for guidance and assistance in anything that pertains to the health of our children. If a child has any physical handicap, it is important that the condition should be recognized early and corrected at the most suitable time. Often a child's health is impaired and his activities limited by conditions that could have been corrected by medical treatment. If physical handicaps are recognized early, it may be possible to correct them before they become serious.

Have your child examined regularly, at least once a year after three years of age. Have him ready for school on the day school begins in the fall. That means examination in the spring to allow time for needed corrections.

Act now!

Process Stops Cotton Mildew

Bare Discovery of World-Wide Interest Made by Army Scientists.

PHILADELPHIA.—In an announcement of worldwide interest, the Philadelphia Quartermaster depot revealed it had found a way to protect cotton fabrics from mildew—by making the fabric fire-resistant. The army further disclosed that laboratory scientists now believe that cotton fabrics "may simultaneously be made capable of resisting fire, water, mildew, sunlight, shrinkage and possibility of abrasion."

The scientific work here, which is being studied by cotton interests in all parts of the world, also has convinced the developers of the new methods that "equally successful results can be expected soon for wool."

The experiments began as a wartime project to fight the enormous losses in army equipment by quick rotting of cotton fabrics in the hot, humid climate of the South Pacific.

This effort was concentrated on developing fungicides—poisons—to kill the fungus growths and bacteria that were doing the damage. Losses were decreased, but the scientists found that some fungi fed on the protective coatings, exposing the cellulose (basic chemical substance of the cotton fiber) to attack by other varieties of fungi.

Process Traced.

In addition, some of the poisons were lost through laundering, leaching by rain and wear, and others injured the human skin or weakened the fabric itself.

The field of attack accordingly shifted and a research team led by Dr. Ralph G. H. Su was created here for a thorough study.

Scientific missions to all parts of the world collected samples of fungus growth. By isolation and elimination, attention was directed to about 10,000 different cultures.

They learned that fungi enter a cotton fiber by burrowing from the outside to the center of the fiber, then spreading through the fiber lengthwise and finally growing outward toward the surface.

Chemically, the important fact was that the fungi secreted an enzyme, cellulase, which converts into sugar the cellulose in the cotton. The fungi feeds on the sugar but cannot do so without the enzyme.

Four methods of attack then were considered:

First, "of considerable promise," is coating the fabric with resin, which keeps the fungi out of the fabric.

Second, "partially successful," use of a fungicide or poison.

Revolutionary Theory.

Third, a "significant theoretical basis" of the work, inhibit the chemical action of the enzyme and prevent it from converting cellulose into sugar. This was a sweeping idea, since no one poison will kill all fungi but all fungi employ the same enzyme.

Fourth, "most promising" of all, change the shape of the cellulose molecule in the cotton fiber and thereby prevent the enzyme from attaching itself to the cellulose molecule at all, meaning no sugar for the fungi.

In the study of this last approach, it was learned that if the enzyme is to be effective in attacking the cellulose molecule, it must match the shape of that molecule, at least in certain regions.

Several chemical processes were found which could effectively change the shape of the cellulose molecule—enough to defeat the enzyme.

Then came the decisive discovery—that precisely this effect also was created by treatments given to the fabric for the purpose of making garments fire-resistant and water-repellant.

"There is every reason to believe," Dr. Su said, "that the quartermaster corps will have this problem licked before long."

Cars of Revolutionary Design Are Being Developed by Russ

LONDON.—Passenger trains, buses and automobiles of revolutionary design and capable of high speeds are being developed in Russia, a Tass news agency broadcast said.

The Transport Research Institute is developing a new bus which will carry 50 passengers and do 120 miles an hour. It is powered with an air-cooled aircraft engine, Tass reported.

Tass said Soviet factories will be turning out autos speeded with rudders by the end of the present five-year plan.

The new autos, also of frameless airplane construction, will develop "a higher speed" on 30 per cent less fuel, the broadcast said.

Unite's Closes Rubber Signs Contract With 26 Plants

CINCINNATI.—The U. S. Rubber company, one of the "Big Four" in the industry, has reached agreement with the CIO United Rubber Workers on a company-wide contract covering about 30,000 employees in 26 plants.

Agreement on the contract—the first in the industry—was announced as wage negotiations got under way here between the rubber workers union and the big four.

The area of Colombia is more than that of Germany, France, Austria and Belgium combined.

Americans normally send about 880,000 telegrams a day.

Babies Face Greater Danger Than Troops

Chief of Children's Bureau Tells of Perils.

WASHINGTON.—Katherine E. F. Lenroot, chief of the labor department children's bureau, says it is more dangerous to be a baby in America than it was to be in combat during World War II.

"Between Pearl Harbor and V-J Day, 430,000 babies died for lack of good medical and hospital care—nearly twice the number of men killed in action," Miss Lenroot told the annual Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

More than 1,000 women, representing 29 patriotic organizations, attended.

Miss Lenroot reported considerable progress has been made in the last generation, asserting: "Less than 40 children in 1,000 died before their first birthday, as compared with 130 in every 1,000 thirty years ago."

While much has been done toward eliminating childhood communicable diseases, she predicted one child in 20 will spend part of his life in a mental institution if the present rate of mental diseases continues.

Right now 500,000 children under 18 years of age suffer from rheumatic heart disease, one million from hearing defects, four million from visual defects and 20 million from dental defects, she said.

Frieda S. Miller, director of the labor department women's bureau, and America's peacetime economy needs women and is geared to have millions of them in the labor force.

Women employed reached an all-time high of nearly 19 million in mid-1944 and now is only one million less than a year ago, she said.

Assuming that with few exceptions, women work for the same reasons men do, she urged the "combined effort of mutual help of all women of America" to lessen inequalities in opportunities and compensations.

Wife Had Nose for Gas, Hunt Ends Well

DEKERVILLE, MICH.—Fred Watson, a filling station operator, notified state police that he had mistakenly sold an unidentified man ethyl gasoline for fuel oil.

Sandusky, Port Huron, Detroit, Bay City, Saginaw and Pontiac state police posts were alerted. An estimated 2,000 phone calls were made to rural homes. Theater in two villages interrupted programs to relay a warning. A state trooper, participating in a door to door hunt in Sanilac county, found Walter Wilson, who said he had made the purchase.

The officer found two and one-half gallons of gasoline in the stove. Wilson said he was preparing to light it when his wife wrinkled her nose and said it smelled like gasoline. So Wilson didn't strike the match.

Ranchers Use New Type Pen For Branding and Tattooing

CHICAGO.—The ball-pen is replacing the branding iron and tattoo needle on many farms and ranches throughout the country. "Branding" of registered cattle and "tattooing" of rabbits, sheep and other small stock is being speeded up and simplified through use of the unique writing instrument, letters received here by Eversharp reveal.

Farmers, ranchers, stock breeders and poultrymen are finding that ball-pens lighten one of the most time-consuming and onerous of farm chores, the letters indicate.

In the case of cattle and smaller stock the branding is usually done in the ear, where the owner writes the animal's register number or other identifying symbols. A small wooden clamp then is applied brightly to press the permanent ink firmly into the flesh where the mark reportedly remains for the animal's lifetime.

Chickens are marked either on the upper leg or under the wings, as are turkeys, ducks and pigeons. One beekeeper reported that the pen had saved him countless hours in putting proper identity marks on queen bees. The smooth ball, he declared, prevents injury to the insects and the quick-drying ink does not smear or blur, in contrast to the brush and paint method he formerly employed.

In other fields the ball-pen is being used to outline areas for X-ray treatment, to mark prescription symbols on optical glass, to indicate lines along which lapidaries cut gems, for outlining patterns on wood, glass, leather, plastics and cloth and for some 50 other novel purposes for which the conventional pen is unsuited, letters received indicate.

Commodity Prices Are at Postwar Peak, Says Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The bureau of labor statistics reported that wholesale commodity prices rose to a "new postwar high" in January.

The bureau's index for 900 commodities rose 0.6 per cent to 140.8 per cent of the 1926 average. It was 0.7 per cent higher than a month earlier, 32 per cent higher than a year ago, 65.1 above January, 1937, and 46.8 higher than January, 1929.

The importation of mongooses into the United States is prohibited by law.

There are veins of coal under about two-thirds of Illinois.

THREE TIMES TWO ON ONE RANCH



EVERYTHING COMES IN TWOS at the ranch of Roy Mathis in Los Angeles as this picture indicates. His twin sons, Cary (left) and Gary are shown with their twin calves and twin dogs. (International Soundphoto)

Lindbergh Urges U. S. To Rebuild Western World

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh says that this nation must help rebuild Western civilization, even though "it may require the use of military force," because "in a rocket-atomic age, the welfare of other nations is more than important, it is vital to us."

To a request for comment in connection with the anniversary of his historic New York-to-Paris flight 20 years ago, Colonel Lindbergh replied that he was "not interested in anniversaries but was concerned primarily with his obligation, as a citizen and one who had been outspoken previously, to make his position clear on American foreign policy."

Recalling that seven years ago he had urged that Western powers refrain from war while Nazi Germany and Communist Russia fought out their totalitarian ideas, Colonel Lindbergh said, "I plead again for a consistent American policy toward Europe."

Choir Dressing Room Theft Is Solved At Canton

James Fisher, 24, of Asheville, was placed in the town jail of Canton Wednesday after being arrested by Chief of Police W. N. Stroup, charged with the Sunday morning theft of \$86 from choir members of Canton's First Baptist church.

Choir members, returning to their dressing room Sunday afternoon, discovered that the money of half a dozen members of the group was missing. There is an outside entrance to the dressing room, which police state is accessible for someone wishing to make an unnoticed entry during church services.

According to the police chief, Fisher confessed to the theft and claimed to have used the money to pay debts. Only \$8 of the missing money has been recovered. Fisher, the son of a former Asheville policeman, is being held in jail in default of \$500 bond.

Small Egg Shortage In Pa

WASHINGTON.—The supply situation shows a fall and early winter. The American Egg Production Report for the week ending March 29 shows a 10 per cent increase in production for the week, but a 15 per cent decrease in the total stock of eggs available for the week.

Under the new plan, eggs are stored in large quantities in the winter months. The report shows that the total stock of eggs available for the week ending March 29 was 1,100,000, compared with 1,000,000 for the week ending March 22.

Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia said that the future sale of eggs will be at a level for the week since the week ending March 29.

Warn Against P

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A warning against the pill, the treatment of which is a matter of life and death, was issued by the American Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

The society said that the pill, which is a synthetic hormone, is a dangerous drug and should be used only under the supervision of a physician.

LATEST RECORDS

- Quien Sabe? (Who Knows?) Time After Time —JIMMY DORSEY—
- I Love Her More, Now Mother's Old —BLUE SKY BOYS—
- Have You Seen My Daddy Here? —MAM' SELLE—
- Sleepy Time Gal —ART LUND—
- Each Minute Seems A Million Years —EDDY ARNOLD—
- You Must Walk The Line —FREDDY MARTIN—
- Heaven Knows When Managua, Nicaragua —BILL BOYD—
- I Wish We'd Never Met Palace In Dallas —JIMMY DORSEY—
- There Is No Greater Love Heartaches —CHARLIE SPYAK—
- You Can Take My Word For It, Baby —HANK PENNY—
- Why Did It Have To End? —FRANK SINATRA—
- Hillbilly Boogie I'm Sorry I Caused You To Cry —SAMMY KAYE—
- Midnight Masquerade I Can't Believe It Was All Make-Believe —DELMORE BROTHERS—
- ★ Phono needles
- ★ Floor model combination radios
- ★ Electric table radios
- ★ Battery radios and batteries
- ★ Record players
- ★ Repair shop equipped with latest test equipment

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