

YOUR HEALTH

From Educational Committee of Board of Trustees of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, which Cambria County Medical Society is a component . . .

TETANUS

Tetanus or lockjaw annually kills about 1,000 persons in the United States.

During the first years of the last World War tetanus occurred in about three of every 100 wounded British soldiers.

In the American Army, of the 225,000 wounded soldiers in the first War, tetanus developed in only 36. Tetanus antitoxin accounted for the difference.

The disease occurs when the tetanus germ enters a wound.

The tetanus bacillus exists in soil in which there has been some mixture of animal manure.

Following automobile accidents, in last October the department direct-highway or roadside may not have been removed from the wound, tetanus antitoxin is now administered as a routine precaution.

Tetanus causes spasms of certain muscles, especially those of mastication, often followed by convulsions and rigid locking of the jaws.

It usually requires from four days tetanus to develop in a man after the to three weeks for the symptoms of germs have entered the wound.

This period varies depending on the type and location of the wound.

It is believed that the poison is carried by the blood stream to the central nervous system.

Before recent laws controlling the general use of fireworks on the 4th of July, many cases of tetanus resulted from injuries due to fire-crackers and other explosives.

Fortunately tetanus toxoid will now give immunization against tetanus and protect against the serious disease commonly described as "lock-jaw."

Printed with a fluorescent chemical, a luminous necktie glows brilliantly in a blackout. After exposure to light the treated pattern will glow about 20 minutes.

SLAP THAT JAP!



BUG SWATTERS cost money!
BUY U.S. WAR BONDS - STAMPS

ALLIED COMMANDO FORCES TRAINED TO DO ROUGH DUTIES

Somewhere in Australia—Men of the sort who made the allied commando raid on Salamaua are trained day and night, rigorously and intensively, at a secret camp for the day when Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces start their offensive against the Japs in the southwest Pacific.

According to a press dispatch from this camp the men "eat tough rations, wear a minimum of tough clothes, practice only the toughest fighting, look tough, talk tough—and are tough!"

They are learning to approach and kill silently, using their firearms only in massed frontal attacks. They drop from upper branches of trees upon the shoulders of an unsuspecting man, nominated to impersonate the enemy, in their own improved adaptation of the tactics which took the Japanese through Malaya.

The commandos are mostly seasoned soldiers, but many are former "bush stationers," Australians who lived the lonely, hard life out in the unpopulated areas of this vast continent. Their skin is as leathery as the camel hides on which they sleep.

Harold Guard, nationally known correspondent, says: "I recently met a youthful, weather beaten former bush riding lieutenant who told me laughingly of his men:

"Some of these coves are so tough they don't trouble any longer to open their bully beef cans. They eat can and all."

"These men carry out all their training on the run. They have no regular training hours; their day always starts unexpectedly, and they must be ready and alert on the instant."

An alarm whistle sounds at 3 or 4 a. m. Fully dressed, because they go to sleep in their clothes, the men turn out on the run, dawning their light minimum-weight equipment as they come. Some have tommy guns.

Seemingly by telepathy, for it is pitch dark, they follow their leader plunging headlong down a 20-foot rocky river-bank, fording the river sometimes shoulder high. They work their way in the dark through barbed wire fence constructed in the stream, and through dummy gellignite fields.

Flinging muddy water spouts, they storm the steep opposite bank, the supposed enemy position, and enthusiastically stick their bayonets in the dummy Japs.

They come back, drenched and drop scratched and breathless, and drop prone to resume their interrupted sleep.

KNOW YOUR STATE

Pennsylvania is one of the three leading states in the union in the refining of cane sugar. Every year the state's refineries produce from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of refined sugar, valued at more than \$50,000,000. Only New York and Louisiana exceed the Keystone State in the value of their output of cane sugar products.

In addition to this direct manufacture of sugar, the state planning board of the department of commerce points out that 2,821 establishments in Pennsylvania with 65,512 employees who earned \$78,602,000 and produced \$383,498,000 worth of food products, all use sugar, molasses or cane syrups, in their output of food stuffs.

Thus, 20 per cent of all the food and kindred products produced in the state are more or less dependent on

the nation's supply of cane sugar for the material used in their industry. Large quantities of sugar, molasses, and syrup are packaged in Pennsylvania for direct consumption, but a larger quantity is used in the preparation of other food products which are made more nutritious and palatable by their sugar content.

Flavoring syrups and extracts valued at \$4,760,000 are either sold direct to consumers, to soda fountains, or are employed in the manufacture of soft drinks and package foods. Cane sugar products are indispensable ingredients in the manufacture in the state of nearly \$31,000,000 worth of canned and preserved foods each year, \$21,500,000 worth of carbonated and soft drinks, nearly \$55,000,000 worth of chocolate and coca products, more than \$40,000,000 worth of confectionery, \$39,000,000 worth of ice cream and \$139,000,000 worth of bakery products.

Sugar products are employed in the manufacture of ice cream cones, in the preparation of condensed milk, and in the compounding of catsup and sauces.

American consumption of sugar is higher than that in any other nation in the world, largely due to the fact that sugar cane products enter into the manufacture of many articles of food demanded by Americans, and possibly demanded because of the great energy-producing properties of sugar as a food.

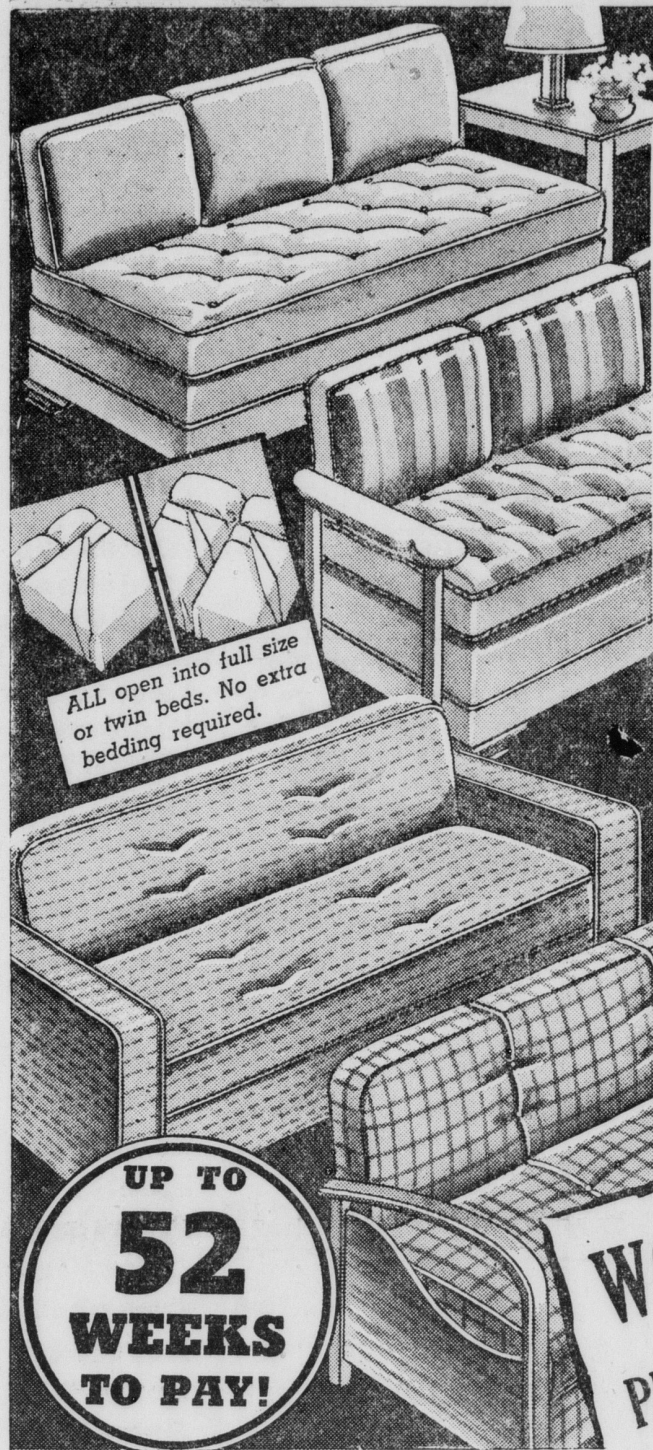
Pennsylvania's important position in sugar refining and manufacture has been made possible largely thru the port of Philadelphia, which provides a short haul from Cuban and Latin American sources of sugar cane. It is also a tribute to the energy and enterprise of Pennsylvania industry that it has attained such an important position in the manufacture of a product of which all the raw material comes from sources outside the commonwealth.

TO RECLAIM SLAG

An estimated 90,000 to 100,000 tons of steel will be reclaimed from slag deposits by a Phoenixville iron company that dumped the once worthless refuse.

Undertaking the recovery of steel from the mountains of slag formed by many years of operations is the Phoenix Iron Co., which is building a large reclamation plant. Employed in the process will be a magnetic separator, screens, an "oxygen lance" and other detecting and separating equipment.

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HERE'S HOW TO KEEP AWAY INFLATION

Washington—Here, according to Budget Director Harold D. Smith, is what Congress, labor and the farmer and employer and consumer should do to help hold the home front against inflation:

Congress—"Only the Congress has the power to make possible the stabilization of farm and food prices; it alone can enact those tax measures which are an essential element in the whole plan; its action is required to authorize such subsidies as are necessary for maximum production under the stabilization program. Thus far the President's program has not yet been fully implemented by the necessary legislation."

Farmer—"The farmer who applauds his organization or his representative trying to force up prices must know that he acts against his own best interests in the long run. He also undermines the President's efforts to stabilize wages. Labor cannot be expected to forgo wage increases unless food prices are being stabilized at the same time."

Labor—"The wage earner who expects his union to fight for higher wages now, must know that he, too, is acting against his own best interests. He makes it more difficult to control the prices of food. He undermines the effort to stabilize the cost of living."

Employer—"The employer who offers increases in wage rates in order to lure workers away from other war plants undermines the wage stabilization program. . . . Labor may reasonably expect equal sacrifice from corporate officials and stockholders. No one can deny that there have been too many excessive increases in high salaries and bonuses. Congress is now working on legislation greatly to increase corporation taxes. . . . That is as it should be, since the profits are coming mainly from Government business."

Consumer—"The consumer who instead of buying war bonds, buys a new suit, for example, though he still could use last year's suit, must know that he impedes the President's program."

—Don't waste! What you throw away today you may want tomorrow. Don't even throw away food.

REFLECTOR BUTTON DEADLINE EXTENDED

Harrisburg—The department of highways has granted an extension of six months to public utilities for the installation of reflector buttons on poles which are along the highway right-of-way.

Last October the department directed that this installation be completed by July 1.

These reflectors under the department's order of October, 1941, specified that three buttons be placed on

all utility company poles that were within eight feet of the highway. Recently a number of utilities have informed the department that the work cannot be completed within the time limit because of the war.

Highway maintenance superintendents have been directed to inquire of those companies unable to finish the work the schedule for the remaining installations. The utilities will be asked to place the reflector buttons on the poles adjacent to the main traffic arteries first, to be followed by those on secondary routes.

Gasaving Guide
Published by Your Atlantic Dealer • Issue No. 3

I've been trying to give you tips on how to get extra miles out of your gasoline. Here's one you can do yourself—and one I can do for you:

Check up on the way you use your choke in starting (if you don't have an automatic choke). Push it all the way in, the instant the engine is firing regularly. Always use it sparingly because careless use can waste enough gasoline to take you several blocks.

Let me check your battery regularly—at least every two weeks in summer. Weak batteries mean slow starting—and the slower the start, the more raw gasoline is pumped into the cylinders without being used. Of course, I check and fill your battery when I give your car a thorough Atlantic Lubrication—but that's not often enough for battery safety and gasoline economy.

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