

### Whalers Fade To Lone Fleet

#### Great U. S. Force Century Ago Included Some 800 Vessels.

WASHINGTON.—America's last whaling concern, the remnant of a whaling fleet that included about 800 ships a century ago, soon will be pursuing Moby Dick off northern California.

The San Francisco Sea Food Products company recently received a license from Secretary of Interior Ickes to operate a shore station at Humboldt Bay, California, and is making preparations for its next trip.

The company is the last whaling company in the United States, although there is another one in British Columbia. According to reports received here, the Canadians also plan to go to sea this year.

Season Now Open. The whaling season on the West coast begins about this time of the year and lasts until well into the fall.

Last year American whalers caught 20 whales, including six finbacks, 19 humpbacks and four sperm whales. A 70-foot finback was the largest caught during the season, most of the others measuring between 50 and 60 feet in length.

One hundred years ago the United States boasted the largest whaling fleet in the world. Between 600 and 800 ships flew the Stars and Stripes.

Modern whaling ships differ as much from those that sailed the seas 100 years ago as the stratoliner differs from the Wright brothers' first airplane.

No longer do whalers have to lower their whaleboats when the man in the crow's nest cries, "Thar she blows!"

Nowadays, the whaling ship, equipped with special engines that will not emit strong waves through the water and disturb the whale, slips up to the mammal and discharges a harpoon from a harpoon gun mounted in the bow.

When the weapon strikes the whale, it is discharged by a shot of powder and four prongs open within the whale.

Modern whalers usually operate within a radius of approximately 150 miles from their land station.

Oil Used in Soap. Whale fat is processed into oil, which in America is used primarily in the manufacture of soaps. It also is used in perfumes, as a base for face creams and fly sprays, as a lubricant for machinery, and in leather tanning.

In Germany, where all possible essentia foods are used, whale oil is used as a shortening, replacing lard.

In the United States, whale meat is used for cat and dog foods, but in Japan, the interior department said, it is used for human consumption.

The world catch last year was estimated at 10,000 tons, most of which were taken from the Antarctic by English, Norwegian and Japanese whalers.

In 1935 an international agreement, signed by 22 maritime powers who agreed on whale conservation measures, went into effect. Killing of calves and females accompanied by calves was prohibited.

#### Census Report Shows U. S. Accident Rate Is Lower

WASHINGTON.—The census bureau has come out with the cheering news that the United States is a pretty safe place to live, and getting safer.

The 92,623 accidental deaths in 1939, it said, represented a decline of 1.3 per cent from 1938. And the death rate from accidents was only 70.9 for each 100,000 of population, the third lowest on record. Both 1921 and 1922 had better records.

From its data the bureau figured that you have only about one chance in a million of dying from a poisonous snake's bite, a fate that befell 102 persons in 1939. And your chance of being killed by lightning is only one in 333,000. Lightning took 390 lives in 1939.

As many people no doubt suspected, highway mishaps are the principal cause of accidental deaths in 1939. There were 30,463 fatalities in automobile accidents. Falls, the second chief cause, killed 22,878.

Other causes and the number of deaths were drowning, 5,450; railway (other than crossing mishaps), 3,394; firearms, 2,582; burns, 1,794; agricultural accidents, 1,604; mines and quarries, 1,540; suffocation, 1,226; sunstroke, 527; motorcycles, 439; airplanes, 396; lightning, 390; streetcars, 356; attacks by animals, 279; excessive cold, 190.

Rhode Island was the safest state in the Union, with an accident death rate of 51.3 for each 100,000 population, while Nevada had the highest rate, 203.1.

#### Recruit Misses Adieus And Turns in Fire Alarm

BRIDGE TON, N. J.—A 23-year-old army volunteer was unhappy about the empty train platform and lack of farewells at the depot as he left for his induction station, so he turned in an alarm at a nearby fire box.

Sirens, bells, scores of townsfolk and firemen complete with hook and ladder and chemical truck greeted him as he waved good-bye from the departing train.

Patronize Bulletin Advertisers.

### Bamboo 150 Feet High In Jungles of Burmese

Another odd kind of Burmese boat is fitted with long-handled oars. The oars are so long that they cross each other in the boat. The man who is rowing holds the right-side oar in his left hand, and the left-side oar in his right hand.

Among the rivers of Burma is the Irrawaddy. It runs for 1,300 miles, from the mountains in the northern part of the country down to the Bay of Bengal. One of the cities on its banks is Mandalay, which was made famous through a poem written by Kipling.

Burma is a big country, with about a quarter of a million square miles. The population is close to 16,000,000.

A great deal of the country is covered with forests and jungles. In the jungles there are dense bamboo thickets. The bamboo stalks grow so closely together, in some parts, that a person could not push his way through them. The Wabo bamboo in Burma has stalks as much as 10 inches thick, and they reach a height as great as 150 feet. That is rather tall for a plant which is classed as a grass!

Among the wild animals are tigers, bears, leopards, apes and monkeys. The rhino and the elephant also roam the land.

Rangoon, the capital of Burma, contains more than 400,000 people. It has a fine water supply system, and many modern built homes.

#### Blood Given 'Sun Bath' To Combat Infections

A new method of treating blood poisoning and other serious infections, including childbed fever, was announced by Dr. George Miley of Philadelphia, at the annual meeting of the American Medical association.

The method consists, essentially, of "sun-bathing" the patient's blood. The sun-bathing is done not by the sun's ultra-violet rays themselves, but by artificially produced ultra-violet rays. A measured amount of blood, the amount depending on the patient's weight and condition, is taken from his veins, and after ultra-violet irradiations of from 9 to 14 seconds, is put back into his veins.

The irradiation is done as the blood is put back. This method of treating infection has been attempted before, but did not succeed until development of a special chamber in which a system of baffles keeps the blood turbulent while the ultra-violet rays are hitting it. Credit for development of this device, Doctor Miley said, belongs to E. K. Knott, electrophysicist of Seattle.

Out of 27 patients with severe infections, 22 recovered. Doctor Miley has had the treatment himself and reported that neither in his case nor in that of any others were there any bad effects on the blood or on kidney function.

#### Scientific Eating

Early crusader for fruits and vegetables was Sylvester Graham, advocate of whole-meal Graham bread. In Manhattan a Graham boardinghouse was founded, and middle-class intellectuals eagerly took up vegetable diets along with flowers and female suffrage. (At this time some zealots founded a "Society for the Suppression of Eating.")

Next great food crusader was Wilbur Olin Atwater, who in the 1870s, following European methods, figured out the number of calories different occupational groups should consume. No vitamin faddist, Atwater urged U. S. workmen to fill their calory quotas with greater "energy-yielders"—meat, potatoes, and bread—instead of watery stuff low in calories.

In the early 1900s, Henry Clapp Sherman, now a professor at Columbia, discovered the value of minerals—iron, calcium, phosphorus. Then came the researches on vitamins, beginning with the discovery of a "vitamine" (B) by a Pole, Casimir Funk, in 1911.

#### Light on Pole Vaulting

Jumping over a light beam is a new sport made possible by the use of the electric eye in connection with the pole vault. It was tried recently for the first time at the Schenectady Patrolmen's association interscholastic track meet. Instead of the usual pole across the uprights, four parallel beams of light shine from one standard and impinge on a series of four photoelectric cells in the other standard. If a jumper fails to clear any one of the beams any of four red buttons indicates the fact. A narrow ribbon of paper stretched parallel to and at the height of the lowest beam serves as a target for the jumper.

#### Spinach Spurred

The child whose deep-seated suspicion of spinach made him refuse broccoli had the right of it. So said Chemist Roger William Truesdell of Los Angeles to the mothers and fathers of Redlands, Calif., last week. "After all," said he, "youngsters have been exactly right in their fearful resistance to the supposed builder of sturdy bodies. The calcium properties of spinach are not available to the human system. Only 20 per cent of its iron is available. But this is not the worst of it. The oxalate radical in spinach precipitates the calcium from other foods and carries it away."

Patronize Bulletin Advertisers.

### War Once More Booms Halifax

Busiest Port in the World Has Thrived on Ships For 190 Years.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—This is the city that was built. For 190 years this Anglo-Saxon citadel of the North American continent has thrived—and suffered—in wartime; struggled for economic security in peace. Today the story is the same. The boom is on again.

Halifax may not be the biggest port in the world but today it probably is the busiest. It moves the most ships, a large percentage of them in convoy for Britain. "It's a pity we must always thrive on war," says Port Manager Ralph Hendry.

He wishes there were no such tragic design for prosperity here. But he knows, as do all native Halifaxers, that you can't beat fate and geography. Nova Scotia sits out on the eastern fringe of the continent, some 2,700 miles from Liverpool. So Halifax once more becomes the Gibraltar of the Western world, the great crossroads of empire, where a Hindu turban is almost as common as a New Zealander's overseas cap.

Evidence of the crossroads nature of Halifax is on every side. Port is ice free. Ask a native Halifaxer why it takes a war to push his city into prosperity and he'll answer you short and easy.

Geography. Halifax has one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Farther inland, connected with the outer harbor by a deep narrows, lies a huge anchorage basin, where scores of ships may lie awaiting convoy. The port is ice free all winter.

Geography also made Nova Scotia, and more particularly Halifax harbor, a British perch to flank the French in North America in the Eighteenth century. Parliament subsidized a colony in 1749 and sent it to the Harbor of Chebucto in Acadia. That colony became Halifax.

There followed the French and Indian wars, when British navy paymasters brought prosperity to Halifax. Then the American Revolution. Halifax remained loyal to the end, supplying blockading fleets and privateers for the British.

During the Napoleonic wars the royal navy kept big fleets in the harbor. Wolfe planned the capture of Quebec here. And it was here during the War of 1812 that the world's first modern convoys were made up and escorted through the American blockade by British men of war.

Prospered in 1914. The story was the same in the Crimean and Boer wars. The biggest prosperity came in 1914. It was the same business of supplying rendezvous for convoys, a North Atlantic base for the British fleet, and later for the Americans. Supplies for great waves of France-bound soldiers were furnished here, too. Halifax was in the money again.

Through it all, Halifaxers have not rested content to reap the profit of war. They've also taken the risks. You can name hardly a battle fought by British forces anywhere in the world without running into a Halifax hero.

And it was at Halifax that a munitions ship explosion in the World War killed 2,000 and left 10,000 homeless.

#### 'Greatest' Fighting Plane Is Announced by Britain

LONDON.—Britain's new fighter airplane, the Typhoon, was described as "the greatest fighting instrument ever put into the air." Performance figures of the Typhoon were disclosed as it was revealed that the successor to the Spitfire and Hurricane fighters was in mass production.

The plane is a single seater with mixed machine gun and air cannon armament. It flies more than 400 miles an hour with a 2,400 horsepower Sabre engine. Its ceiling is said to be higher than anything the German air force has put into action.

#### 'Ugly Duckling' Ships To Float Ahead of Time

WASHINGTON.—Its vast emergency ship construction program is "well ahead of schedule," the Maritime commission reported and ships will go down the ways in November, a full month ahead of contract dates.

The emergency program, distinct from the commission's long-range construction program, calls for 412 newly established yards, but informed sources predicted the program might be increased to provide additional tonnage for this country and Great Britain.

#### Two Wooden Legs Used For Summer and Winter

CORNISH FLAT, N. H.—Harry E. Butnam, jack-of-all-trades, has two homemade wooden legs—one to wear in summer and one for the winter season.

Butnam fashioned the seasonal legs from a butternut tree. Right now, he's wearing the summer leg. But the other leg, sheep-lined and equipped with creepers for walking on ice, stands ready for use next winter.

#### Chiroprody Was Painful Early History Operation

In the early Nineteenth century, itinerant U. S. barbers traveled from town to town, carrying bags of dirty knives, and even old steels from corsets, for paring customers' corns. They usually charged 25 cents an operation, raised bowls of pain from their victims. One day, while lounging around a hotel lobby, a lush-bearded young man from New Hampshire named Nehemiah Kenison met a Scotsman who had a new, painless method of removing corns. Instead of digging with a scalpel, he first softened the corn in acid, then carefully shelled it out with a dull bone blade.

Patronize Bulletin Advertisers.

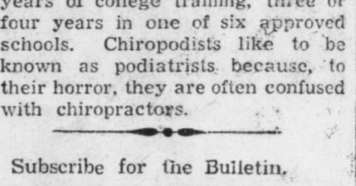
### Chiroprody Was Painful Early History Operation

In the early Nineteenth century, itinerant U. S. barbers traveled from town to town, carrying bags of dirty knives, and even old steels from corsets, for paring customers' corns. They usually charged 25 cents an operation, raised bowls of pain from their victims. One day, while lounging around a hotel lobby, a lush-bearded young man from New Hampshire named Nehemiah Kenison met a Scotsman who had a new, painless method of removing corns. Instead of digging with a scalpel, he first softened the corn in acid, then carefully shelled it out with a dull bone blade.

Nehemiah Kenison knew a good business when he saw it. He examined the acid, went to Boston, where he set up an office opposite Old South Church. Nehemiah generously taught his trick to his sons and half a dozen relatives, who taught others. So began the science of chiroprody in the U. S.

Today, although a few chiroprodyists practice in barbershops, chiroprody is a highly respectable handmaiden of medicine, requiring two years of college training, three or four years in one of six approved schools. Chiroprodyists like to be known as podiatrists because, to their horror, they are often confused with chiropodists.

Subscribe for the Bulletin.



#### GET 'HEP' TO HEALTH

Isn't it high time you were doing something about your health? In these important times, the preservation of Good Health is really a patriotic duty.

Why not go now to see a good Physician? Cooperate with him in a thorough physical check-up. And then heed the sound, experienced counsel he gives you. A little attention now may save you a lot of trouble, expense and needless suffering later on.

Certainly, we'll admit that we'd like to fill the prescription your Physician gives you. That's why we are in business, you know. Won't you remember us?

When you get that SKY CHIEF something happens to your car...and you'll like it! You'll like the swift, sure surge of SKY CHIEF'S instant response to the accelerator... its eager, effortless stride as it purrs up the steepest hills... its positive, trigger-quick action as it masters every traffic situation. You'll like SKY CHIEF for its brilliant performance and for its amazing economy, too. Drive in and "fill up" today.

#### SLOAN'S PHARMACY

Mount Joy



### VISIT US DURING COMMUNITY EXHIBIT

OUR MERCHANDISE IS NEW AND DESIGNED FOR FALL AND WINTER CHARM

DRESSES \$1.98 to \$7.98

BERKSHIRE HOSE — NEW LINE OF — HOUSE DRESSES — POCKETBOOKS HATS — BLOUSES

KITTY'S DRESS SHOP

87 EAST MAIN STREET MOUNT JOY

### ATREAT IN EVERY TANKFUL...



WHEN YOU GET THAT SKY CHIEF FEELING

Yes, when you "fill up" with SKY CHIEF something happens to your car...and you'll like it!

Your Texaco Dealers

MOUNT JOY

PHONE 222 PENNA.

The Bulletin Covers This Section Like the Dew

### Goulds Water Systems

Pumps for Every Service

NEY BARN EQUIPMENT ECLIPSE LAWN MOWERS

DISTRIBUTED BY

HERR "The Pump Man," LANCASTER, PENNA.

ASSOCIATED DEALERS

### SEE THE NEW IDEA

SPREADERS and CORN PICKERS

JOHN DEERE TRACTORS

COMBINES

And Other Equipment

AT THE

Farm Show

— SHOWN BY —

H. S. Newcomer & Son, Inc.

Mount Joy, Pa.



### PLANT PIONEER HYBRID SEED CORN

FOR CORN GROWING PLEASURE AND PROFIT

See The Pioneer Hybrid Corn Display

IN LONGENECKER'S WAREHOUSE OFF NORTH BARBARA ST.

AT THE MOUNT JOY COMMUNITY EXHIBIT

— SALES REPRESENTATIVES —

HARRY G. HAUENSTEIN, Elizabethtown, Route 1. ELMER F. GROFF, Rheems.

FRANK B. ESHELMAN, Mountville, Pa. LEVI H. BRUBAKER, Lancaster, R. D.

N. G. HERSHEY, Lititz, Route 2. HUBER HARNISH, Conestoga, Route 1. PAUL DENLINGER, Lancaster, Route 5.

AARON K. GROFF, Bird-in-Hand, R. D.

### THE NEW 1942 DODGE

WITH POWER-FLOW ENGINE

Dodge Famous Features Include.....

- GREATER POWER
- GREATER FUEL ECONOMY
- OIL SMOOTH GET-AWAY AT ANY SPEED
- LESS GEAR SHIFTING IN TRAFFIC
- PULLS EASILY OUT OF MUD, SAND & GRAVEL
- A SURER TRACTION ON SLIPPERY PAVEMENTS
- SAFER, EASIER DRIVING IN MOUNTAINS & HILLS
- GREATER RIDING COMFORT

— SEE IT ON DISPLAY —

M. K. ENTERLINE

RHEEMS

Plymouth Cars & Job Rated Trucks

PHONE ETOWN 110-R-3