

# Handkerchief Is Big Trouble-Maker For People With Stuffy Noses, Doctor Says

By DELOS SMITH  
United Press Science Editor  
New York — (U.P.) — A big trouble-maker for people with stuffy noses is the handkerchief. The authority for that is a nose specialist, Dr. Leland G. Hunnicutt. He regards the handkerchief as a baleful invention of civilization.

Having both a stuffy nose and a handkerchief, these people blow the former into the latter. Maybe if they did it only once in a while, they'd get away with it. But they do it again and again — which less civilized people never do — and so they're in trouble.

You see what civilization does when you reflect that constantly congested noses are common among "so-called civilized people in contrast to those who eat less refined foods and live in a less intense existence," said Dr. Hunnicutt.

But the big trouble-makers are handkerchiefs and nose medicines. Take the handkerchief in relation to the normally unobstructed nose. "The normal nose," continued Dr. Hunnicutt, "blown

10 times into a clean white handkerchief will produce spots of blood.

**Break Occurs**  
"This means that a break has occurred in the continuity of the surface of the mucous membrane. This injury, while healing, will result in congestion, excess mucus, crusts and post-nasal drip."

"For two or three nights the nose will be stuffy and there will be an urge to blow it because of the congestion and accumulation of mucus. About three or four days are required for the membrane to heal but if the desire to blow is acceded to, the healing will be delayed."

Now, take nose medicines intended to constrict its interior surface blood vessels: "The use of a vasoconstrictor in a normal nose several times in one day, will cause periods of congestion, excess lubricating mucus, and postnasal drip," said Dr. Hunnicutt, in the technical journal, "Postgraduate Medicine."

"The physiology of the nose is such that the airway ordinarily is open most of the time, and

there is just enough mucus to create a mucous blanket without an excess to cause postnasal drip. The balance of this mechanism may be upset for several days following the use of a vasoconstrictor."

**Possible Allergy**  
When Dr. Hunnicutt undertakes to take the stuffiness out of a chronically stuffy nose, he first finds out if allergy could be the cause. He checks to see if a disturbed bodily function is involved. Certain drugs will stuff up the nose. And, furthermore, he said:

"When vasomotor instability is present, the patient is usually of unstable temperament, tense and worried. These characteristics are manifested through a tendency toward nasal congestion, and in such cases it is necessary to attempt correction of the underlying factors which precipitate tension."

But his experience has been that most people with chronically stuffy noses get unstuffed "if they avoid excessive blowing of the nose, as well as the regular use of nasal medications." The time it usually takes, he added, is about four days.

## First National Tells Deposits, Loans

Figures released by the Medford branch of the First National Bank of Portland show deposits at the branch were \$28,823,442 and loans were \$12,779,102 according to C. E. Hedberg vice president and manager.

Released at the same time were comparable totals for the branch for Dec. 31, 1955. On that date, deposits were \$33,845,117 and loans totaled \$12,724,334.

First National's branches reported loans and discounts of \$431,742,185, a gain of \$11,067,663 over a year ago, but down \$12,376,695 since the Sept. 26 all-time record high figure reported to the comptroller.

Deposits on the last day of the year were \$608,810,991. This is \$12,314,585 off from the same day one year ago, but a \$24,006,422 gain since the fall bank call.

The decline in deposits over a year ago is attributed to the consumer buying boom, the record high tax bill paid by Oregonians in 1956, and the fact that many persons are paying off debt, according to C. B. Stephenson, president of the statewide banking system.

Washington — (U.P.) — A multi-million dollar harbor development program for Yaquina Bay and Siuslaw Harbor on the Oregon coast has been proposed in legislation introduced in the Senate by Oregon Senators Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger.

## They'll Do It Every Time



## By Jimmy Hatlo



## Scientists Use Sun to Turn Sapphires, Rubies Into Boiling Liquids in Utah

Salt Lake City—(U.P.)—Scientists in Utah can use the sun to turn rubies and sapphires into boiling liquids.

They do it with a unique solar furnace with a bargain basement price tag on it.

A solar furnace is a glorified version of the magnifying glass which a Boy Scout uses to make a fire. The curved optical glass concentrates the rays of the sun—the source of all energy—into a small pinpoint, thus increasing the intensity of the heat.

Temperatures of more than 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit can be obtained from the solar furnace atop the roof of the Kennecott Copper Corp. research center on the University of Utah campus.

**Low Cost**  
For demonstration purposes, Dr. William M. Tuddenham, 32-year-old red-haired director of research with the solar furnace, uses the instrument to melt aluminum oxide, basic material of rubies and sapphires.

He said that even the gems themselves, which melt at 2,800 degrees centigrade, will boil under the heat of the solar furnace.

The Kennecott solar furnace is unique for two reasons: First, because it cost far less money to build than most other such fur-

naces; second, because it contains more than the usual number of mirrors.

The furnace cost only \$3,500 while most solar furnaces cost \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The low cost was achieved through the use of surplus materials in its construction; mainly a war surplus searchlight.

**A Third Mirror**  
The searchlight frame holds the parabolic mirror, which was the reflector of the searchlight. The stand of the searchlight was used as the base of the "heliostat" mirror which first catches the sun's rays.

Most solar furnaces, Tuddenham said, use only the heliostat and the parabolic mirror. It is the cup-shaped parabolic mirror that concentrates the sun's rays to a pin point. Some furnaces use only the parabolic mirror.

But Kennecott's solar furnace has a third mirror placed at a 45-degree angle. The extra mirror reflects heat and light into the parabola, which faces downward.

This makes it possible to put materials into the furnace in an upright position, Tuddenham said. He said materials must be placed upside down in furnaces with fewer mirrors.

The solar furnace has one

very distinct advantage over other furnaces.

"The 'fuel,' Tuddenham pointed out, "is absolutely free."



### J. J. Astor I

John Jacob Astor and David Thompson both came to North America in 1784. Thompson was 14, and his state was that of a Hudson's Bay Company apprentice. He was penniless, a poor boy from old London, when he embarked on the frozen shore of Hudson Bay at Port Churchill. For 13 years he worked his way upward in the fur trade of Hudson Bay and the regions westward to the Athabaska country. He worked to live. He lived to study life and books.

Astor was also a poor boy. He left his birthplace, Waldorf, near Heidelberg, Germany, at the age of 16. He emigrated to England, served in trade, dreamed of the United States of America, and when he was 21 and free, he earned a passage to Baltimore.

He worked his way on to New York. Soon Astor had his own little shop for retail trade in furs and musical instruments. Then it was his excellent fortune to marry a German-born girl who had business genius of her own. Astor then became a highly successful pioneer in the trade of merchant ships with China.

At the same time David Thompson was founding posts and opening Athabaska Pass, on the Upper Columbia, as Western fur-trade chief of the Montreal Northwest company. He was a strong leader of men, a builder of friendship with the Indians, and a genius of land exploration who was second only to Alexander Mackenzie in the history of the North American fur trade. The maps he made are true today.

The young explorer was a fluent reporter and a scholarly diarist. His notebooks keep a place of high authority in the reference library that grew out of the records and reports of the Far West fur trade in Canada and the United States. Integrity speaks from every line.

David Thompson came along in the Canadian fur trade when the rivalries of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies brought about the use of thousands of gallons of alcohol each year to control Indian sources of fur supply. Thompson would have no part of this traffic. He barred rum entirely from his Columbia district. And he demonstrated this to be wise business policy. He sowed everlasting friendship with the Upper Columbia Indians for white people. It was his good fortune, of course, that Lewis and Clark had done as well before him.

Astor and Thompson pioneered in the timber of Washington State and Oregon. The year of forest industry's birth on the Columbia river was 1811—the year when white settlement, development and commerce really began there.

In sharper focus, the chief enterprise of David Thompson in the spring and early summer weeks of 1811 was to build a big, fast bateau of canoe cedar and use it for transport from Kettle Falls (now under Coulee Dam lake) to the estuary of the Columbia. At the same time the Astorians were at work clearing an acre of land on the south bank of the Columbia, at Point George, about seven miles from the remains of Fort Clatsop.

The felled trees were shaped into buildings and a stockade. Spars and planking material were made to fit the frame of a 30-ton shallop. This frame, with frames for buildings and two other ships, had been prefabricated in New York.

From these beginnings timber commerce on the Columbia grew and moved on continuously, using bateaux, dugouts, sailing craft, steamboats, deep-water ships—all mainly made from native woods. Even so did Astor's acre, first opening of trade in the Columbia river forests — first logging — lead to other logging operations until an infant forest industry was born. Astoria mothered Fort Vancouver and settlements in the Walla Walla and Okanogan regions. And from David Thompson's Spokane House the city of Spokane took root and grew.

**POSSES TO CONVENE**  
Klamath Falls—(U.P.)—Oregon sheriff's posse members will hold their annual convention here Feb. 9. Nearly 300 members of the group and their families are expected to attend.



## No Law Against No Shoes While Driving

Trenton, N.J. — (U.P.) — Fredrick J. Gassert Jr., state director of motor vehicles, says there is nothing in the New Jersey law to ban shoeless driving, but the person who tries it could get into trouble. In answer to a letter Gassert wrote:

"There is nothing in the law to prevent a person from driving an automobile sans shoes, but

why anyone would want to do so, except perhaps for a short jaunt at the seashore, in summer, is hard to understand.

"If, however, the absence of footwear could be proven to have contributed to a violation, or an accident, the shoeless one could possibly be charged with careless driving."

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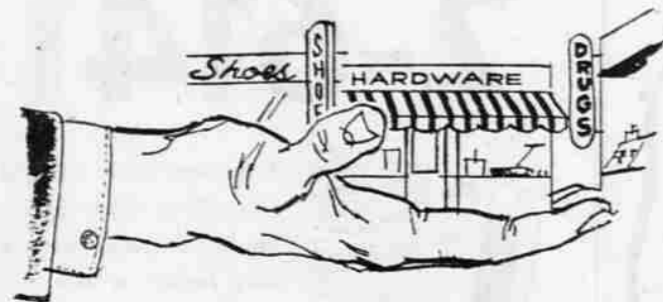
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