

Eike's Lungs, Sinuses Clear

Washington — (U.P.) — Doctors have determined that President Eisenhower's persistent cough does not stem from a sinus or lung congestion.

The President's lungs and sinuses were X-rayed Thursday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said afterwards that the X-rays turned out "what they called negative — both the sinuses and the lungs were clear."

Hagerty said both Dr. Howard McSnyder, the President's physician, and Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, hospital commandant, described the President's condition as "fine" except for "a cough."

Mr. Eisenhower has suffered from a persistent cough since inauguration Day Jan. 20, when he stood outside for nearly four hours in cold, damp weather watching the inaugural parade.

He apologized for the cough to his national TV-radio audience Wednesday night at the opening of his speech on the Middle East crisis.

The President left the White House for the hospital late Thursday afternoon with Dr. McSnyder. He returned in less than an hour.

Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower was taking a spray treatment for his scratchy throat.

Reports on Pear Storage Tests Highlight Short Course Session

Reports on pear storage tests conducted in Medford and Hood River with polyethylene bags were among highlights in Thursday's session of the perishable food loss prevention short course held in the Jackson county courthouse auditorium Wednesday and Thursday.

About 110 fruit growers, shippers, handlers, carriers and container company representatives attended the course from Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Canada.

Combined reports of W. M. Mellenthin, superintendent, Mid-Columbia branch experiment station, Hood River, and Elmer Hansen, Oregon State college horticulturist, were presented in the final session on the subject of polyethylene bag storage tests.

Control Concentration
The tests were directed primarily at controlling the concentration of carbon dioxide gas in polyethylene bags and plastic line boxes used to package pears. The popularity of the use of poly bags was noted in the report.

More than 3 million were used during the past season in attempts to extend the keeping quality of fruit through moisture retention. Mellenthin said. The main problem of the meth-

od, the buildup of carbon dioxide which in turn causes "brown core" in pears, has been under study for some time.

Researchers said attempts to regulate carbon dioxide buildup by perforating the bags have been successful. In sealed bags several things contribute to variations of carbon dioxide concentration.

Bags are often accidentally punctured or torn, causing changes in levels. Respiratory activity of the fruit, itself, varies by varieties, maturity, season and temperature. As a general rule, Mellenthin said, pears with the higher respiration rates such as Bartlett and Bosc tend to develop higher carbon dioxide contents in the bags.

Lower Rates
Even varieties with lower rates of respiration such as the d'Anjou produce carbon dioxide in amounts which become critical from the standpoint of brown core. Experiments at Hood River during the past year also showed considerable variations in carbon dioxide of pears from different parts of the valley.

Fruit respiration and accumulation of carbon dioxide is also greatly affected by temperatures, it was pointed out. Respiration of fruit increase eight-fold when moved from 30-degree storage into temperatures of 65 to 70 degrees. Carbon dioxide content increased from .5 to 2 per cent up to 7 and 10 per cent.

Difficulties of controlling carbon dioxide levels in poly bags are that some of the holes may be covered up during packing with the results that carbon dioxide concentration tends to approach that of sealed bags. This was overcome to considerable degree by using more perforations. Mellenthin said, but often results in too much aeration that nullified to great extent the value of bags for moisture retention.

Another Method
Another method tried experimentally was use of polyethylene coated kraft paper as box

liners or as large shrouds to cover a 36 box pallet. Tests showed that such material maintained carbon dioxide concentration in the range of .4 to 4.4 per cent in the case of box liners and .8 to 3.2 per cent in the pallet covers. Mellenthin believes this type of material may have possibilities for commercial use if certain handling problems can be worked out.

A paper on irradiation and perishable foods was presented by Dr. John P. Nielsen, nuclear engineering section, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif.

Dr. Nielsen reviewed the brief history of the research carried on by the Armed Forces and private industry in the field of food preservation by the use of irradiation. He noted that primary research has been in the fields of sterilization and pasteurization but predicted that the next great milestone in food preservation would be in the field of irradiation.

Gamma, Beta Ray
To date, no studies have been made on the effect of gamma or beta ray irradiation of pears, but Dr. Nielsen said much of the work done with other perishables would be useful in determining the practicality of its use with this fruit.

Remarks by Dr. G. W. Woodbury, agricultural department, University of Idaho, chairman of the concluding session, ended the course.

Wednesday's meeting featured reports on loading of pears in A lugs by E. H. Collins, Gate-load Manufacturing company of Medford; and result of tests of transit temperatures in carloads of pears with various icing methods. H. A. Schomer, senior physiologist, U.S. department of agriculture, Wenatchee, Wash.

A tour of local packing and storage facilities was conducted Wednesday afternoon.

In charge of local arrangements for the meetings were representatives of the Medford Pear Shippers association and the Jackson county extension service.

The Family Council

Editor's note: The Family Council consists of a judge, a psychiatrist, three clergymen, a newspaper editor, a women's editor and two writers. Each article is a summary of an actual report. The Family Council does not give advice; it merely reports on problems that have been dealt with by responsible agencies and counselors.

Mrs. D. M.—My daughter-in-law calls my clubs silly.

Frances M.—I'm not used to a small community.

Mrs. D. M.—My son and his bride recently settled in our community after having lived in another city for six months. I am very active in church and other activities here and I was very eager to bring my new daughter-in-law into contact with all the nice women.

Imagine my surprise when Frances said she didn't like club work, she didn't like women and she had no intention of "wasting" her time getting involved in church bazaars and "silly teas." I am extremely hurt. The work we do is far from silly or time-wasting. I, alone, have raised thousands of dollars for charity and groups that I head have attracted considerable attention because of the worthiness of the causes we advance.

My friends all assume there is bitterness and hostility between me and my daughter-in-law and she has set tongues wagging all over town.

Frances M.—Before we moved here, I told my husband I wasn't used to living in a small community, and I didn't feel I could adjust to the very things that are making for trouble now. I am accustomed to lots of personal privacy and I don't like to have my time taken up by projects in which I am not interested. My mother-in-law had hoped to enhance her prestige by bringing me into her groups. I had a rather glamorous job in the city before I was married and my mother-in-law announced to me the first day I got here that "the girls" were all impatient to meet me. I didn't come here to be looked over or shown off or to "set tongues wagging."

I have told my husband that his mother is making it impossible for me to live here. I have had my career and now I want to live a quiet life, fussing about my home until I have a family.

The Council—These two strong-minded women have fallen into a most unpleasant trap and are

headed for a great deal of trouble and misery unless they can learn to be more understanding of one another.

Mrs. D. M. let her excitement and pleasure at having her daughter-in-law near her run away with her and assumed far too domineering a position—one which any bride might resent, more especially a young woman new to the community. Frances may have come to like Mrs. D. M.'s groups and her friends if she did not feel that she was being pounced upon before she got her breath in her new life.

On the other hand, Frances came into the community on the defensive and started to battle her mother-in-law at the first hint of intrusion on her personal privacy. A smile and a tactful explanation of the understandable fact that she was more interested in her new home than in club work at this time might have been sufficient to tone down her mother-in-law's over-eagerness. She had no right to attack, as she did, all of this woman's activities. She may come to feel, later on, that these groups are not so silly or time-wasting as she now assumes.

These two women owe one another apologies. Mrs. D. M. should let Frances know she is welcome in any of the groups as soon as she feels inclined to enjoy this kind of activity, but that she will not be urged to join against her wishes. Frances should let her mother-in-law know she plans to keep an open mind about the groups until such time as she feels inclined to test them for herself.

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SWEET AND SOUR
Saigon, Vietnam — (U.P.) — The English language is spreading, sometimes awkwardly, in South Vietnam where nearly everyone learned French in the old colonial days. An American woman said "No" to a young Vietnamese girl who was selling peanuts at the Continental Hotel's sidewalk tables. "Go to hell, s'il vous plait," the girl replied.

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