

**"I told him
and he told
the world"**



"I was one of those people who had irregularity trouble for a long time," writes Mrs. Oscar Potter of Morrow, Ohio.

"Finally, I gave Kellogg's All-Bran a try, just to see if it would work. Believe me, it did. And when my husband started having trouble, I told him about All-Bran, too. Now he thinks it's wonderful and he's telling all his friends about it."

The Potters have found, as you can too, that Kellogg's All-Bran is the good-tasting, natural way to overcome irregularity caused by lack of bulk. If that's your trouble, why don't you try Kellogg's All-Bran.

**Kellogg's
ALL-BRAN**

Best for your
lighter!



BEST FUEL... lights fastest, burns cleaner, lasts longer, pleasingly scented.

BEST SPOUT... flips open to fill! Closed... can't spill!

RONSON

maker of the world's greatest lighters and electric shavers
RONSON CORP., WOODBRIDGE, N. J. • FORTUITO, IND. • CHICAGO, ILL.



facts
and
fallacies



about
your
EARS



by **David H. Barnow**
President,
Hearing Aid Industry Conference

THROUGH THE AGES, odd things have been said about the ears and hearing. Many of them are true; many are not; but most of us believe some of the misconceptions about this important sense organ.

Since May is Better Hearing Month, it seems an appropriate time to consider some of the facts and fallacies about your ears.

1. Left-handed persons usually have a sharper sense of hearing in their left ears.

False. There seems to be no relationship between left- or right-handedness and the ears.

2. Some animals can hear sounds so high-pitched that they are inaudible to humans.

True. That's why hunting dogs can be called by high-pitched whistles you can't hear. Some animals, such as bats and seals, have built-in radar systems which enable them to dodge obstacles they can't see.

3. Some types of deafness can be cured by taking a nose dive in an airplane.

False. If anything, it might stop up the ears for a while.

4. Voice peculiarities may indicate a loss of hearing.

True. Since speech is an imitation of what is heard, hearing loss can cause marked speech defects, particularly in such sounds as the S's, T's, and P's.

5. When hearing begins to fail, nothing can be done to correct the condition.

False. Very often, seeing a doctor immediately can prevent permanent hearing loss in cases of infection. Surgery or hearing aids can restore or compensate for permanent hearing loss.

6. Schools for the hard-of-hearing now provide even the "stone deaf" child with a hearing aid.

True. Even if the child can feel only a "tingle," he at least learns to associate this with the movement of lips, and becomes aware that there is a world of sound.

7. More men than women have poor hearing.

True, for a number of reasons: Men are exposed to more industrial noises; they are less likely to heed minor ear troubles in time to prevent serious hearing loss; and they engage more often in rough sports. Then, too, there are more males than females born into the world.

8. It's a good idea to speak very loudly to a person wearing a hearing aid.

False. It's best to speak naturally.

9. Children will probably outgrow running ears.

False. Healthy ears don't run. Running ears mean trouble. See your doctor.

10. You can usually tell when someone is hard of hearing because he tends to speak loudly.

False. Actually, most people with an uncorrected hearing loss tend to speak too softly because they cannot hear their own voice levels and fear they may shout.