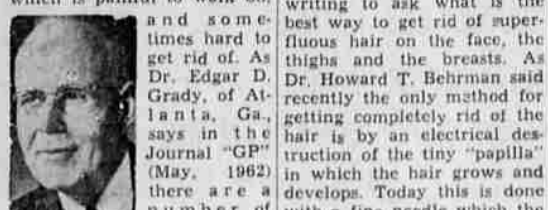


The Medical Roundup

by *Walter Alvarez*
 Emeritus Consultant in Medicine
 Mayo Clinic
 Emeritus Professor of Medicine
 Mayo Clinic
 (Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1962)

Plantar Warts
 Hundreds of people ask me what to do for a plantar wart which is painful to walk on.



and sometimes hard to get rid of. As Dr. Edgar D. Grady, of Atlanta, Ga., says in the Journal "GP" (May, 1962) there are a number of satisfactory methods of removing a plantar wart. One objection to some of them is that, for a while afterward, the patient has to keep off the foot. While Dr. Grady was on duty in the Navy, he developed a method of removing a plantar wart which is not very disabling.

The affected area is thoroughly scrubbed with hexachlorophene, and then the overlying dead tissue is trimmed off with heavy scissors. Then the tissue under and around the wart is numbed with a local anesthetic. Then a high-speed, motor-driven steel burr — such as is obtainable in a hardware store — is used to grind out the wart. With the help of a magnifying glass to examine the area being ground, the physician can remove the last remnants of the wart with only very little of the healthy tissue.

After the wart is removed, a pressure dressing is placed on the operative site and the feet are elevated for 20 minutes to minimize bleeding. The next day the dressing is removed, and then, with a soft padded dressing on the foot, the patient can walk with fair comfort. The only persons not always suitable

for this treatment are diabetics.
Superfluous Hair
 Hundreds of women keep writing to ask what is the best way to get rid of superfluous hair on the face, the thighs and the breasts. As Dr. Howard T. Behrman said recently the only method for getting completely rid of the hair is by an electrical destruction of the tiny "papilla" in which the hair grows and develops. Today this is done with a fine needle which the operator tries to insert exactly in the papilla. He or she then turns on a diathermy or high-frequency type of current which coagulates and destroys the papilla. If the papilla is destroyed, that is the end of the hair. But, unfortunately, when even an expert technician does the work, from 15 to 25 per cent of the hairs are likely to grow back, and then they will have to be treated again. Naturally, the treatments take time and may cost more than the woman can afford. Many women with superfluous hair shave every day, or they use "wax depilation," or chemical depilatory creams. These methods do not destroy the hair papilla and hence the hair grows out again. Shaving does not make the hair more coarse and more obvious.
Hemophilia
 According to Dr. William S. Beck, writing in the Journal of the AMA, in cases of hemophilia the clotting time of the blood may be greatly prolonged, but in mild cases it can be normal. Congenital hemophilia can be associated with a deficiency of any one of several clotting factors. In most cases, the one lacking is "anti-hemophilic globulin" (AHG). The patients

People Pay More For Less Food Now Than in Past Year

Washington — (UPI) — People are eating a little less food per capita in 1962 than they did in 1961, but are paying more for it, according to the Agriculture Department.

In a review of the national food situation, the department said food consumption per capita for 1962 as a whole now is indicated to be fractionally below 1961.

Sharper Than Usual
 During the first half of 1962, retail food prices increased slightly and in June were almost 1 per cent higher than a year earlier. Price increases were sharper than usual for fresh fruits and vegetables, and there were moderate increases in prices of cereal and some other food products. Higher prices for these foods were partly offset by seasonal declines in retail prices of some major livestock items.

The department said that although retail food prices may decline from mid-year levels, they are expected to average about the same as during the last half of 1961.

The department said net production in the last half of 1962 will be up slightly from the first half and may be about the same as a year earlier. Retail prices are expected to average as high as or a little higher than the last half of 1961 — possibly a little lower for beef and higher for pork and lamb.

are classified as severe, moderate, or mild according to the severity of the tendency to bleeding. A more sensitive indicator of the trouble is the prothrombin consumption test, which is almost always abnormal in cases of hemophilia.

What is Parkinson's disease anyway? Dr. Alvarez tells you about its symptoms and treatment in his booklet, "Parkinson's Disease or 'Shaky Palsy'." To obtain it, send 25 cents and a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request to Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, Dept. MMT, The Register and Tribune Syndicate, Box 957, Des Moines 4, Iowa.

Retail prices of frying chickens probably will be higher during the remainder of the year, as supplies are declining seasonally and are well below a year ago.

Supplies of vegetables and deciduous fruits for fresh use, while seasonally large this summer, are about the same as last summer.

Canned and frozen citrus juices are in larger supply than a year earlier, and prices are expected to continue below 1961.

Because of the population increase and a change in the pattern of buying, consumer expenditures for food in the first half of 1962 were about 3.3 per cent higher than the first half of 1961. The department said the bill for marketing and processing food rose in response to rising incomes. Apparently, with higher incomes, people bought higher priced foods.

The farm value of food marketed changed very little with marketings and farm prices averaging about the same as a year earlier.

Bill Ordered To Set Up State TV Council

Salem — (UPI) — Voting unanimously, the Legislative Fiscal committee late Friday ordered its staff to draw up a bill for creation of an Oregon television council to coordinate operations of State Educational Television.

The idea is to get elementary, secondary and higher education into step as the use of ETV develops.

Meany Opposes Strike Intervention

Washington — (UPI) — AFL-CIO President George Meany said Sunday the government should not enter labor disputes where it might be dictating terms in the public interest.

Meany said he did not object to government-sponsored mediation, arbitration or conciliation but did object to workers being denied the right to strike because public interest was paramount.

If a business venture is of such paramount interest to the nation, he said, "I think we ought to eliminate any idea of private profit." Meany said he felt such key industries should be government owned.

Crash Injures Three Persons

Three persons involved in an automobile collision Saturday night remained in Rogue Valley hospital this morning in fairly good condition.

The accident occurred about 8:40 p.m. Saturday on South Stage rd., near the Griffin Creek dairy, according to Oregon state police.

Rodger J. Colfax Jr., 29, of Neah Bay, Wash., suffered shoulder injuries but was listed in fair condition today. Also in the hospital were Evelyn Lou Hurley, 26, of Norwalk, Calif., who has possible chest injuries, and Bertha Rachal Hanscom, 57, of 403 C st., Phoenix, who sustained lacerations. The three were passengers in a car and pickup which collided.

Also involved in the accident, but not hospitalized, were Robert Calvin Windham, 26, of the Robinson hotel, Medford, driver of the car; Raymond John Hurley, 26, of Norwalk, Calif., driver of the pickup truck with camper; Debra Lauren Hurley, 7; Dean Ray Hurley, 11 months; Richard Caster, 10, of 36 Clover lane, Medford; and

Irving J. Hanscom, 58, Phoenix. The collision occurred when a motorist slowed down to allow a car to cross the road, to avoid striking the rear of the car driven by Windham, the first car, and crashed heading in the same direction, head-on with the truck operated by Hurley, police said.

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Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER
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IF NO TAX CUT, WHAT'S AHEAD FOR OUR ECONOMY?
 If we don't get a substantial across-the-board cut in individual and corporation income taxes at this session of Congress to stimulate spending and thereby give a new lift to business activity, what are we probably facing in the months ahead?

A period of "standstill" in our economy. Describe it as a "pause" or "lull" or "near stagnation" or "sluggish expansion" or a "disappointingly slow rate of growth" or a "leveling off" or a "slide up" or "modest improvement" or "faltering advance" or "doldrums at a high level" or a "plateau at a high level" or a "loss of momentum." Whatever you call it or however you describe it, the pattern emerging is one of "standstill" after only 17 months of mild advance from the fourth recession of post-World War II.

Standing still—even at the highest levels ever—in a dynamic economy such as ours would mean we're falling back.

For our labor force is growing rapidly year after year and unless the economy also grows rapidly, the jobs won't be available for workers entering the job market for the first time and for those whose jobs are erased by automation of their factories and offices.

Under these conditions, our unemployment rate—which hasn't fallen even near to the 5 per cent level, much less dropped to the 4 per cent rate considered "tolerable"—would be climbing steadily again.

In many industries too, there is both excess and obsolete plant capacity and a pause would mean profits would be peaking out or declining. There is disturbing evidence the peaking out already may have occurred.

At the same time, the deficit in our Federal budget would soar, for the simple reason that paychecks and profits would not be producing sufficient taxes to cover the spending built into the budget.

This isn't gloomy guessing—although so many economic predictions for 1962 have been so far off base that economists can't be blamed for being wary of forecasting and readers can't be blamed for being skeptical about the accuracy of the forecasts. Nevertheless, the logic of the above lies in one key question: where is the stimulus to come from that would lift our economy out of its present state of standstill-pause-lull-near stagnation-sluggish expansion-you name it?

The stimulus won't come from sharply rising spending by the federal government or states or cities.

The biggest rate of rise in federal government spending is behind us; it gave our economy strength in 1961. State and local spending is still rising but not at a pace that would add real oomph to the economy either. Government spending can't be counted on.

The stimulus won't come from sharply rising spending by businessmen or plants and equipment. On the contrary, this is the weak spot.

The latest government survey of business spending plans in May indicated businessmen had not hiked their programs above the eight per cent increase they scheduled in February. The latest McGraw-Hill survey made in June, after the stock market crackup and the steel fracas, indicated businessmen were not cutting back on plans to invest but neither were they upgrading their programs. The new liberalized depreciation schedules should prop business investments in factories and equipment but there are no signs now of any significant spurt in this vital area.

Nor will the stimulus come from sharply rising spending by consumers for goods and services, according to present signs.

Consumers have been the mainstay of the economy so far—and spending on autos has been the brightest spot in the picture. But the rise in consumer incomes is now slowing and there is nothing on the horizon to cause any sudden shift upward. There also is no evidence in the surveys of consumers to suggest an abrupt change in their plans to buy steadily but not enthusiastically. The biggest rate of rise in consumer spending seems behind us too.

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