

Medicine in Early California was Pretty Crude

SAN FRANCISCO.—The advance of medicine during the past few decades seems almost miraculous when the careers of doctors of less than two centuries ago are studied.

So writes Frances Tomlinson Gardner, assistant in the library of the University of California Medical School, in an article in the current issue of the Annals of Medical History. The article is about Pedro Prat, a surgeon on the Spanish ship San Carlos sent from Mexico in 1769 to help establish the first colonies in California.

By the standards of his time, Prat was a good doctor, yet he was almost helpless in his attempts to tend to the needs of the scurvy-ridden crew of the ship San Carlos as it made its way to California.

Age of Darkness
Mrs. Gardner describes some of the attempts of Prat to help the crew as follows.

"He stirred the staggering survivors into using boiling vinegar to wash down the inside of the ship. He fumigated with everything he could find; brimstone, asafetida, some condemned tobacco he found, a barrel of pitch, and even flashed gunpowder moistened with vinegar hoping that the explosion would jar loose the infectious matter from the timbers.

"All this sounds absurd, and was, yet it must be remembered in deference to Prat and other eighteenth century sea surgeons whose ability seems completely lacking, that conditions on dry land were hardly any better. This was the age of darkness in the progress of medicine when the processes of disease were unhampered by intelligent treatment and physicians were groping in an abyss of conflicts and misinformation."

Only a few of the crew died during the voyage, but after the arrival of the ship at San Diego only a few could move about, and many died in an improvised hospital tent. The same conditions existed when Prat went with a party to Monterey, but in spite of handicaps the California colonies were established.

Woman's Death at Beach Results in Big Damage Suit

The tragic death of Mrs. Thelma Hardin on the beach adjacent to Paseo del Mar in the city of Palos Verdes Estates last May 25 echoed in Los Angeles county superior court this week with the filing of a \$25,000 damage suit.

Plaintiffs in the suit were L. C. Hardin, widower, and three children, Barbara Anna, Colleen and Patricia, all minors. The family had gone to the beach for a picnic and a section of the steep rock weighing several tons became loosened and fell upon the mother.

The Palos Verdes Homes Association is named defendant in the suit, as a corporation formed to maintain the parks and beach areas within the city.

Telephone Workers Warned to Silence

N. R. Powley, president of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, this week issued a coast-wide message to the 39,000 telephone men and women under his leadership, calling upon them to be more than ever alert to safeguard the services during the present war emergency.

Although it is traditional and instinctive with telephone employees to maintain the strictest secrecy of communications, Powley called attention to their war-born responsibility not only of doing their work well, but also of not talking to outsiders about "what we do or where we do it . . . to keep our lips sealed."

Benefit Dance for Labor Temple Jan. 24

A second dance to benefit the building fund for the proposed Labor Temple on Border ave., will be given in the Civic Auditorium Saturday night, Jan. 24, by B.W.O.C. Lodge No. 1434. The first one, held Nov. 29, attracted a large number and a sizeable fund was raised for the building which will be a labor center for local workers. Rex Koury's orchestra has again been retained to provide the music for the dance Jan. 24.

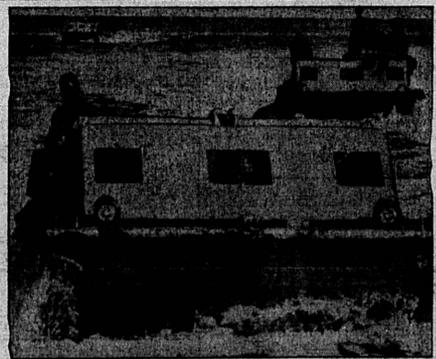
Luzon, the most American of the 7,000 Philippine islands, is about as big as Virginia.

There are 600,000 acres of virgin timber in the Gila Wilderness Area in New Mexico.

C. Don Field, Glendale Assemblyman Named Shrine Potentate As Al Malaikah Temple Elects Officers for Coming Year



Shriners of this community were today notified of the choice of C. Don Field, member of the California State Assembly from the Glendale district, to head activities of Al Malaikah temple for 1942. Ernest L. Hurst was elected recorder; and Dr. Vierling Kersey, superintendent of Los Angeles City Schools, was elevated from orator to Oriental Guide.



MARINES IN 'ALLIGATORS' . . . The latest weapon of Uncle Sam's Armed forces is the Amphibian Tank used exclusively by United States Marines. Called "alligators," these floating-armored tanks carrying 30 men fully armed, travel 25 miles an hour on land and 10 miles an hour in the water.

Printing machinery is almost impossible to obtain. The factories which make it are ideally equipped to make army and navy ordnance parts.

Household type electric sewing machines annually manufactured in the United States number 335,442, and foot and hand-powered machines number 121,756.

STEEL INDUSTRY MET TEST IN 1941, OFFICIAL STATES

By WALTER S. TOWER, President American Iron and Steel Institute

For the steel industry, 1941 was a year of historic accomplishment.

Under the impetus of the approaching war emergency, the American steel companies produced over 82,800,000 net tons of steel, or approximately 25 per cent more than had ever before been made in one year. The previous record was 67,000,000 tons in 1940.

The record achieved in 1941 stands out in its full stature

against the background of strikes in coal mines and steel plants, and of shortages which developed in certain raw materials, such as scrap steel. Those developments beyond any doubt caused a loss in production running toward, if not beyond a million tons of steel. In the face of these handicaps, it may fairly be said that the steel industry accomplished an extraordinary feat of production.

The war of the Pacific is of direct concern to the steel industry because of the threat to the lines of supply of strategic

metals, such as tin, chrome ore, and tungsten, from the Far East. Developments in those areas make necessary the strictest conservation of strategic metals.

Exactly what the war needs for steel have been or will be cannot be answered by any data available today. In the closing months of 1941, reports from steel companies indicated that somewhat less than one-third of all their shipments were going under A-priority rating to the Army, the Navy, to other government agencies and to Lend-Lease. Another one-third of total shipments went to non-government consumers holding A-priority ratings.

While two-thirds of the steel shipped to consumers at the end

of 1941 bore an A-priority, it would not be correct to assume that defense needs represented that large share of the tonnage shipped. Many regular, peacetime buyers of steel, such as the railroad industry, the steel warehouses, farm equipment, and others have been assigned an A-priority rating although a very large part of their steel requirements are destined primarily for common civilian uses.

It had been estimated in some official quarters prior to the declaration of war that the 1942 steel consumption of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and the Lend-Lease Administration would be in the neighborhood of 17,000,000 tons. Our productive capacity, at the beginning of 1942, stands at approximately

88,000,000 net tons. That would certainly leave a very large tonnage of steel available for indirect defense and civilian needs, but how greatly the total will be affected by active warfare is still not clear.

According to plans already accepted, steel capacity is currently being expanded still further to over 90,000,000 tons annually. It is apparent, however, that such an amount of steel capacity cannot be fully employed until some time in 1944, because of shortage in supply of scrap steel, the need for more blast furnaces to compensate for that shortage, and for facilities for transporting from the mines to the blast furnaces the greatly increased tonnages of iron ore that will be required.

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Comparative - Condensed Statements of Condition

For Past 3 Years Reflect Continued Growth:-

RESOURCES

	As of Dec. 30 1939	As of Dec. 31 1940	As of Dec. 31 1941
Loans and Discounts	\$278,845.44	\$347,991.86	\$436,250.89
Overdrafts	103.99	544.21	1,037.46
U. S. Government Bonds	82,912.50	256,456.25	204,265.43
Municipal and Other Bonds	59,757.35	17,955.00	27,867.50
Stock, Federal Reserve Bank	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Other Assets	7.08	9.14	340.36
Banking House	41,192.26	41,212.56	40,979.06
OTHER REAL ESTATE	None	None	None
Cash and Due from Banks	268,252.57	241,860.16	289,865.68
TOTAL	\$734,671.19	\$909,629.18	\$1,004,206.58

LIABILITIES

	As of Dec. 30 1939	As of Dec. 31 1940	As of Dec. 31 1941
Capital Stock—Common	\$65,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$75,000.00
Capital Stock—Preferred	35,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00
Surplus	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Reserves and Undivided Profits	28,746.11	30,312.71	30,273.60
Tot al Capital	\$148,746.11	\$150,312.71	\$150,273.60
Other Liabilities	2,477.49	2,511.71	3,179.68
REDISCOUNTS	None	None	None
BILLS PAYABLE	None	None	None
Deposits	583,477.59	756,804.76	850,753.30
TOTALS	\$734,671.19	\$909,629.18	\$1,004,206.58

The above Statement shows **YOUR COMMUNITY BANK** is stronger than at any time since its organization, and is thus in better condition to **SERVE** you and other local citizens and organizations to a greater extent.

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SPECIALS . . . JANUARY 16th and 17th