

No Dud Duds for Army

The best isn't good enough for Uncle Sam's army when it comes to clothing. That is why the army maintains a "House of Magic" in the quartermaster's department in Philadelphia. It is the duty of this "House of Magic" to check on the quality of all clothing equipment destined for the army. Here are a few of the steps taken in the manufacture of uniforms for our ever-growing army.

Left: Testing the strength of fabric. The cloth must stand up under a pull of 120 pounds.



Picture Parade

Here on the roof of the quartermaster's department you see fabrics undergoing a weather test.



Trained eyes scan every inch of this bolt of cloth as it is unwound from roller to roller. A defect would cause rejection.

Thread count. Counting the number of threads per square inch in a fabric sample—one method of ascertaining quality.



Picture above (left) shows a sample being treated to a rain test. The cloth must be 100% water repellent.

At the right (above) is shown an ingenious gadget which subjects a sample of material to tests that equal many months of wear in rain and shine.

Right: A completed master uniform is fitted on a dummy by a master tailor. Once approved, thousands of counterparts are turned out.



STORY OF THE WEEK

The Love of Two Men

By MEREDITH SCHOLL

(Associated Newspapers—WNU Service.)

ESTHER sometimes thought it would be better, easier to bear, if Ralph, her husband, would give her the name that was eating away at his vitals, robbing him of everything she had once loved and admired.

Jealousy! She knew that's what it was. She saw it gleaming in his eyes whenever she mentioned the name of Mel Raymond.

Mel had once been her lover. He had made it possible for her to satisfy a whim by giving her the opportunity to go on the stage. She had failed miserably, had been glad to abandon thoughts of a career and marry Ralph. But Mel had been her lover, loved her now. Of the latter she was sure, though since her marriage to Ralph she saw him only on rare occasions. Ralph knew Mel still loved her. The knowledge tormented him, because he was always afraid she might return his affection. At first she let him think so. It was curiously satisfying to her vanity to see him made miserable because of her.

But after a while it became annoying to feel that she was under surveillance at all times. Unjustly she



"Darling!" He came toward her, gripped her arms, hesitated, looking deep into her eyes.

laid the blame on Ralph. It didn't occur to her that the situation was the result of her own selfish desire to be amused.

And at last she had flared out at him. "If I'm ever unfaithful to you it will be your own fault! You don't trust me! You never have! You've been suspicious of me since the day we were married!"

"Only because you led me to believe that your interest in Mel Raymond was not dead," he told her bitterly. "You gloated over the fact that he still loves you!"

Esther's cheeks went white. "So! You were jealous of Mel!" She got slowly to her feet. "Very well, Ralph, now I will give you real cause to be jealous. I'm going back to Mel."

Ralph stood in the center of the floor and watched her put on her hat and coat. She didn't trust herself to look at him, but his eyes were like two hot points of light piercing her soul. She went out, slamming the door. From the veranda she glimpsed him still standing there, and a little shudder passed through her.

There was a light in Mel's apartment. She paused for a moment in the lower hall to regain her composure and dab at her nose with a powder puff. She was glad now that she had never permitted Mel's love to die.

He was waiting for her in the hall when she stepped from the elevator.

"Esther!" His eyes devoured her. She gave him her hand and led him back into the apartment.

"Mel, I've come to you. You've always wanted me, and now I've come!"

"Darling!" He came toward her, gripped her arms, hesitated, looking deep into her eyes.

"Ralph? You've—left him?"

"For good!"

"Why?"

Esther sat down on the arm of a chair. She looked up at him, and then away again. "I don't love him. He's become unbearable."

"But—" Mel frowned, gnawing his lip, studying her closely. "The man loves you, Esther. My love for you has tormented him ever since you were married."

"He deserved to be tormented. He deserves this—" She fell silent, waiting. Mel lighted a cigarette.

"Esther, you didn't come to me because you loved me. You came to avenge Ralph."

"What difference does it make? You've wanted me. You've always wanted me. Now I'm here. What else matters?"

He shook his head sadly. "A lot else, Esther. It's true that I've always loved you. I still do. But I don't want you this way."

She looked up, alarmed, fearful. "Mel! You don't mean—"

"You don't respect my love, Esther. You endured it once for a career. You're using it now to avenge your husband." He paused. "You couldn't insult me any more completely, my dear. I'm sorry—my love isn't your kind."

Esther stood up and faced him. There was contempt and scorn in

her eyes. "So! That's all your love has meant! It wasn't me you wanted, it was—"

"Your love. But I can see that you don't understand, my dear, and I'm afraid you never will. In fact, you're rather a disappointment."

Her eyes flamed. For a moment indecision held her. But Mel was calm and unwavering, a little smile on his lips, pity in his eyes.

Pity! She shuddered, turned abruptly and fled.

Outside she tried to marshal her senses. Anger and humiliation burned at her soul, yet gradually these emotions were dimmed, forced into the background by a more persistent something. Fear. Fear that Ralph might not take her back, might not want her. Fear because of what she had done, because it would justify whatever course of action he might choose to take.

A taxi deposited her in front of her own home. Relief surged through her as she saw that a light still burned in the library. He was still there, then. Probably waiting, hoping, longing for her return. Probably sunk into the depths of despair and misery. A wave of sympathy possessed her. Perhaps she had been a little hard. After all, it wasn't right to toy with a man's love. She'd have to change, make Ralph happier. Redeem herself in his eyes. Make amends. Repair the damage. Atonement for her sins.

The idea appealed to her. The fear that she had known during the taxi ride began to be replaced by confidence, a certain pride and satisfaction because of her admission and resolve. She would go to Ralph, tell him that she had reconsidered, realized now that her love for him was greater than all else, that she had resolved to prove it to him. He would believe. He would be eager to believe. She pictured the grateful, humble look of his face, and smiled to herself. Her feelings were similar to those of a benefactor, a philanthropist.

She mounted the steps, let herself into the hall, glimpsed the back of Ralph's head as he sat before the library fire. She paused before the mirror to add a touch of color to her cheeks. Then she went to Ralph.

Ralph did not turn when she spoke to him, and so she came up from behind, caressed his hair with her hand, stooped to kiss him on the cheek—stooped and suddenly felt herself overcome by nausea, felt her throat go dry, choking off the involuntary scream of horror that struggled to be free.

Swaying uncertainly she stared, fascinated, horrified by the wound, at the blood that had streamed down his face and had dried into a crust on his shirt front. She saw the gun lying on the floor near the chair. She saw the stark, lifeless eyes of Ralph staring at her. And at last she screamed; a sound that bespoke remorse and regret and wild hopeless longing; a sound that reverberated against the walls of the room and was flung back mockingly against her ears.

Husband and Wife Often Have Same Life Span

Sentimentalists believe that husbands and wives get to look alike. And some do. But only the most romantic sentimentalists suspected that man and wife tend to die of the same non-infectious diseases. Nevertheless, this startling suggestion was sprung recently in the formal "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences," by Statistician Antonio Ciocco of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Laboriously Dr. Ciocco examined the death certificates of 2,571 couples who died non-accidentally in Washington county, Md., during the years 1898 to 1938. His findings:

Husband and wife frequently have the same life span. To explain this fact, Dr. Ciocco was driven to "vague but understandable terms." Marriage, said he, brings "pairings . . . of individuals having a similar degree of vitality or resistance to fatal pathological processes." And they both live in the same environment.

"There is a tendency for marital partners to die from the same cause when one of the mates dies from either tuberculosis, influenza and pneumonia, cancer or heart diseases."

If one partner suffers from rheumatic heart disease (which doctors suspect is infectious), the other might conceivably catch it. But most other forms of heart trouble are organic, non-infectious. As far as doctors know, so is cancer. Why husbands and wives should suffer these diseases together is a great mystery. Dr. Ciocco, who as a statistician is no sentimentalist, finds the mystery "immediately discouraging."

Saving Tires

Motorists need not curtail their motoring to conserve rubber, if they drive properly, according to Frank E. Ballantyne, general manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia. Tires can be made to last longer, he said, by keeping the proper amount of air in the tires, proper wheel alignment, driving at moderate speeds, avoiding quick deceleration and turns and shifting of tires occasionally to get even wear.

TO YOUR Good Health

by DR. NATHAN S. DAVIS, III

PNEUMONIA ATTACKS PEOPLE OF ALL AGES

The sudden chill, followed by fever, rapid and painful breathing, a distressing cough with the raising of bloody sputum, and blueness of the lips, that mark the onset of a pneumonia, strike terror to the hearts of all. In one or another of its types, it attacks all ages. Until very recently, one-fourth to one-third of those who had it died.

From 1921 to '23, its annual death rate among males was 81.9; among females, 63.9 per 100,000.

Beginning about five years ago, the death rate from pneumonia has fallen rapidly. As a result of the use of improved sera and of the development of rather specific chemical therapy for its treatment, its annual death rate had for 1938 to 1940 fallen to 38.8 per 100,000 for males and to 23.9 for females.

The number of cases of pneumonia has, however, not been reduced

appreciably, yet the sting has been removed as the death rate has been more than cut in half.

Some progress seems to have been made in the prevention of pneumonia by the use of a vaccine but for the conquest of the pneumonias, we still depend on improvements in the methods of treatment.

Developments have been so rapid in this field during the last few years that it is not possible to state definitely what the most effective method of treatment is. A few doctors depend chiefly on the various types of specific sera. Others use both the sera and the sulpha drugs.

Oxygen therapy which was largely responsible for the improvement in the mortality statistics prior to 1935, is also of great value.

Fortunately the new preparations for the treatment of the pneumonias seem to be equally effective in all age groups. The sulpha remedies are, however, sufficiently toxic to make them unsafe for indiscriminate use, are classed as dangerous drugs and can be sold on prescription only. The sera must of course be given only under the supervision of a doctor.

As pneumonias are commonly complications of influenza, colds, or acute bronchitis or follow such upper respiratory infections, anyone who catches one of these relatively mild respiratory tract infections must watch his step. If he remains at home and takes care of himself and so avoids exposure to pneumococci while his resistance is down, he will be less apt to get pneumonia.

Be Careful of Colds.

Those who try to work, to go to school and to keep all social and business appointments when they have colds or bronchitis, who fight the infection instead of giving in to it, are much more apt to develop a complicating pneumonia. This is especially true if there has been some fever during the course of the upper respiratory tract infection. One should never go out after a cold until the temperature has been normal for 24 to 48 hours.

The maintenance of good health by avoiding undue fatigue, by eating foods containing adequate amounts of vitamins, minerals and proteins and only enough calories to keep the weight within normal limits, makes one less likely to acquire the disease.

So while the rapid advances in our knowledge of methods for its successful treatment have greatly reduced the death rate from pneumonia, we must still depend on general principles for its prevention.

The groundwork of all happiness is health.—Leigh Hunt in the Death of Little Children.

QUESTION BOX

Send questions to Dr. Nathan S. Davis III, Winneka, Ill. (Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.)

Q.—Can you suggest a home treatment for corns, callouses and ingrown toenails? T. O. S.

A.—Wear shoes and stockings that fit and are large enough, and corns, callouses and ingrown toenails will disappear.

Q.—What causes regurgitation after meals? H. S. O.

A.—Too rapid eating, overeating, some of the diseases of the digestive tract.

FARM TOPICS

GOOD MILK CARE PAYS DIVIDENDS

Specialist Outlines Rules For 'Creaming' Profits.

By JOHN A. AREY
(Dairy Specialist, North Carolina State College.)

The best way to "cream the profits" from a home milk business is to skim off the lazy practices of not properly caring for your product—the milk.

Farmers who keep a cow or several cows might tack on the wall of the barn following list of rules to be observed in managing cows and milk:

Milk clean, healthy cows in a clean, well-ventilated place. Use a partly covered, small-top milk bucket. No rough edges or rusty spots. Milk with clean, dry hands.

Take the milk from the stable or cow shed as soon as you've finished, strain and cool the milk.

Set the fresh milk in a cool, airy place. Set pans or cans of milk in cold fresh water to cool it quickly and thoroughly.

Stir water often—about every 10 minutes at first—less later on.

Keep milk and cream in a well-ventilated place free from insects, rats, dirt, dust and odors.

Don't add warm milk or cream to cold milk or cream, unless you want to speed up souring.

Rinse utensils, wash, scald with boiling water, dry, sun and air them promptly.

Scrub them in warm water with a brush—not a dish rag. Don't dry them with a towel.

If you sell cream, deliver it twice a week in winter.

AGRICULTURE IN INDUSTRY

By Florence C. Weed

(This is one of a series of articles showing how farm products are finding an important market in industry.)

Tobacco—Many Uses

An additional income of \$7.50 an acre will be available to American tobacco growers if tobacco seed can be utilized in this country.

In India, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, an oil is extracted from tobacco seed which resembles sesame seed in taste and smell. Since it is not thick and penetrates tissues easily, it may prove useful in the manufacture of hair oils, glycerine, paints, varnishes and soap. In India, the cake left after the oil is extracted, is fed to sheep and goats. Still another possible use of the cake is in fertilizer. All of these new uses of seed would not interfere with cultivation or harvest of the tobacco leaf.

In the United States, the 1,848,652,000-pound crop is grown primarily for cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. About 10 per cent is cigar leaf and the rest is "manufacturing tobacco." North Carolina produces the most, followed by Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

Some of the crop goes into insecticides in which the nicotine is extracted, combined with oil and used as a spray for moths and garden pests. Other new applications to farm pests are being sought by research workers. Experiments are being made to produce a new non-smoking tobacco, specifically for industrial uses. Recent discoveries show that it will be used effectively in the field of medicine.

The United States grows about one-fourth of the world's tobacco crop, and imports more. The greatest area extends from Kentucky to Maryland and from central Ohio to North Carolina. Cigar tobacco is produced in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio.

Improve Manure Value

With Superphosphate

Farm manure's value as a fall and winter fertilizer is greatly increased by the addition of superphosphate. The superphosphate not only prevents nitrogen loss in the manure, but adds another important plant food element—phosphorus—an element that is lacking in all manures. "Methods of applying it may vary according to farm conditions," says a statement of the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, "but perhaps the simplest way is to scatter one or two pounds of superphosphate per animal per day in the gutter or trough where manure is collected. By this means the superphosphate is evenly distributed through the mixture."

Agricultural Notes

Grain for dairy cattle should be ground, but fine grinding may be harmful because such feed has too little bulk to be used most efficiently by cows.

Hogs to be butchered should not be fed for 24 hours before killing but should get all the water they want. Fasted hogs bleed out better and dress more easily.

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. In what sport do three kinds of animals take part?
2. What is the diameter of the moon?
3. What was Ty Cobb's lifetime major league batting average?
4. The stamp act of 1765 imposed a duty on what items used in the American colonies?
5. What animal has a bull for a father, a cow for a mother, and is known as a pup?
6. What city is known as the Pittsburgh of the South?
7. What is the record average speed in the Indianapolis 500-mile auto race?
8. When were pigs first brought to America?

The Answers

1. Fox hunting (the fox, horses and hounds).
2. The diameter of the moon is 2,160 miles.
3. Ty Cobb's average is .367.
4. Paper, vellum and parchment.
5. A fur seal.
6. Birmingham, Ala.
7. The record is 117.2 miles per hour, set by Floyd Roberts in 1938.
8. Thirteen pigs were brought to Tampa by DeSoto 400 years ago, when he with 600 soldiers planned to establish a colony in Florida.

Delicious Recipes Free

Would you like to try a brand-new delightful recipe for Apple Cake, Coffee Cake, Herb Bread, Orange Bread and dozens of other appetizing recipes? Just drop a post card to Standard Brands, Inc., Dept. W, 691 Washington Street, New York City, and you will receive a grand cook-book absolutely free.—Adv.

Relief At Last For Your Cough

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

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Egotism is an alphabet of one letter.—English Proverb.

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