

WOMAN'S WORLD

Efficient Technique Important in Sewing Garments

By Ertta Haley

"I HAVE A FLAIR for styling clothes, but my sewing technique is really very poor. The clothes just don't seem to stand up well after a little wear," says a neighbor who really enjoys making her own wardrobe.

What should she and others like her do? They can't go out to attend sewing classes, neither should they be advised to give up something they like so well. Can technique be learned after sewing haphazardly for some time?

Yes, sewing techniques can be improved with just a few tips in the right direction, and a bit of patience to do the proper things. The rewards are clothes that you'll be proud to wear, and also clothes that will withstand laundering, hard wear and cleaning.

Actually it's fun to do things according to methods that consistently give good results. Your pleasure is not just in a seam well sewed, but a garment that a good

Profile Interest



Interest is given to the face with a profile bonnet such as this, made of natural milan straw with a deep, rolling brim faced in siren red straw. A cluster of bright straw accents the side-swept line of the crown. The fruits are repeated in a wrist band, used as an accessory to the hat.

Grasp opposite ends at points some distance apart; stretch and saw it diagonally until the fabric is in line.

Repeat the above process along the length of the material. If this does not straighten the fabric, dampen it and stretch again.

Dampening a piece of material for straightening is done by wetting a piece of muslin and placing over the fabric until enough moisture has been absorbed to make it pliable.

Cottons and linens may be sprinkled as though for ironing, then rolled until the dampness has spread through evenly. Shake out length-wise over a door to let them dry.

Only Pre-Shrunk Fabrics Should Be Used

Imagine spending several hours to several days on a dress, only to

find that after the first laundering it has shrunk to a size that does not fit!

Unless the material is labeled sanforized, it may very well shrink. Some materials which are not so labeled or guaranteed may not shrink, but you don't know unless you've actually tried out the fabric. It's simple enough to clip off a piece, launder, dry and press it.

Make certain the grain of the fabric is true before you place the pattern on it for cutting. This is done by clipping the selvage and catching one crosswise thread and pulling it out gently. Cut carefully on this line.

Sometimes after tearing fabric, it may be necessary to stretch it to get the material back in line.

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Check with original measurements which were taken right after cutting the piece of goods. In this way you'll know how it behaves with laundering.

For materials which do shrink, do the shrinking before making the garment. Straighten the fabric first. Wring out a piece of muslin or an old sheet in warm water and lay on a flat surface. Place the new material over this, being careful to avoid wrinkles in either the muslin or new material. Make a newspaper roll, covering it with muslin. Roll fabric with damp cloth over this and let stand for 12 hours.

After it has been rolled the required length of time, unroll the material and hang over a door to dry. Hang fabric as straight as possible and avoid wrinkling.

After drying, the material may be pressed carefully, if it requires this treatment.

Pressing During Sewing Yields Good Looks

Pressing during the sewing of a garment will yield better finished results and actually makes the whole sewing operation an easier one. It will give you a pretty good idea, too, of how the garment will look when it's finished.

Pressing does not mean ironing the garment. Hold the iron so it glides lightly over the fabric rather than pressing down into the material in long sweeps as you do when ironing.

All seams, darts and tucks should be pressed after you finish them, with the heat of the iron set for

the correct temperature for the fabric.

Synthetic materials require the least heat, and you might insulate what little heat you do use by placing a dry pressing cloth over the material before the iron glides over it. Do not dampen the material in any way, as it may cause the material to behave strangely by wrinkling or puckering.

Woolens require slightly more heat than synthetics, but they burn easily. A commercial pressing cloth or a heavy piece of material slightly dampened is recommended.

If the outer seams are likely to show the mark of the seam, place a piece of paper under each side before pressing.

Materials which have a raised design or embroidery of any kind should be pressed face down into a heavy turkish (terry cloth) towel to prevent flattening.

Metallic materials require little iron heat. Velvet or deep napped fabrics should be steamed rather than pressed. Place a damp cloth against a standing iron, and when steam rises, move the material through the steam, moving fingers carefully so as not to leave marks on it.

Observe Sewing Directions For Best Results

Pattern marks and other directions have been carefully tested to give the best results. Those who ignore notches in the patterns, seam allowances and other such markings regret them in the long run, for all have a reason for being there.

KATHLEEN NORRIS

Pampering Son Unfair to Girls

IT'S ALL VERY WELL to make a fuss about mother on mother's day," writes an 18-year-old girl from Atlanta, "but mothers can make pretty bad mistakes, just like anyone else, and I'd like to know what you think of my mother."

"Mother is a widow, aged 49. She has a small income; my sister and I work and help support the household, and my married sister contributes, too. The problem is my brother, 26 years old. He has been idle, lazy, spoiled since he was a baby. He is the only boy in the entire family. He is handsome and very gay and popular, always being asked to parties we don't rate at all.

"My mother cooks for him, launders his shirts, runs the whole house just for him, and gives him all the money she can get. He sleeps late; mother gave up an excellent job at the hospital across the street, so that she could stay home and wait on Nedly. She never will hear a word of criticism of him, and if he buys her a dollar box of candy with the money she borrows from us and gives to him, she makes more fuss than she ever does over anything we do.

Point of Contentment

"Mother is very sweet and gentle," this girl's letter goes on. "She will always be perfectly amiable

on every subject except Ned. If we criticize Ned her mouth shuts up and she looks into space and doesn't answer. She and my brother-in-law George haven't been speaking since Christmas, because George told her what he thought of Ned. And as my sister stands by her husband, we never see Beatrice, whom we love dearly. Bee would love us to go live with her, but that would leave mother practically unsupported. She would have to rent rooms or take boarders.

"Just this week we discovered that mother has mortgaged this house, which my father left to all five of us, up to more than half its value. What she did with the \$6,000 thus gained she will not say. She says it was necessary. We believe it is all spent, or nearly, for Ned bought a new car; he says it is a friend's car, just borrowed, but we believe it is his.

"We love our mother," the letter finishes. "Or we did. When she treats us fairly, all our love and trust comes flowing back. But this dreadful state of affairs gets worse and worse; we hated it when we were little girls, it keeps us nervous and resentful now. If we say anything mother asks us, with tears in her eyes, to be nice to our only brother. What can we say to her that will make her realize how unfair this is? Dory is 20, and engaged. When she marries I feel that I simply can't carry on alone. We are both teachers."

Adolescent Adoration

Here is a case of that odd, immature type of small woman who

has been the cuddly darling of some man all her life, and must remain so. There are old, old women out in country homes who keep up this adolescent adoration of some male, often a husband, more often a son. "My son was my sweetheart," he did everything for mama," they say fatuously. What the sons did was waste mama's time, throw away her money, and contemplate with great calm mama's relegation to a charity home. The casual, lazy affection of a worthless son is more than enough for mama's reward, and she is willing to cripple the lives of fine girls so that the boy shall be denied nothing.

In this case, I advise Alice to divide her time, from now on, between her married sisters. Nothing will ever change the selfish, vain little woman whose mind and heart haven't developed at all since the days of the junior prom. Flattery is the breath of her life; nothing the girls can do will avail against Ned's murmur that she's the sweetest mom in the world, bringing his breakfast upstairs and remembering that he has to have some dough. Even her scolding of him, while she rumples his hair fondly, takes on a note of adoration.

So Alice, move over to your sister's house. See what your mother and brother can do when left to themselves. Since Beatrice has two baby girls, you will be more than ordinarily welcome as companion, helper, and occasionally sitter, and you will be more apt to meet nice men than in the collapsing walls of your old home.

For collapse these walls will, with that new mortgage and that useless man pulling them down. Then Ned will drift away. The world is full of these men, and they wander on, down and down.

Marble Flows Like Molasses

Machine Duplicates Pressure in Earth

LOS ANGELES — Solid marble flows like molasses in a machine which duplicates — on a pygmy scale—pressure 22 miles under the earth's surface.

A University of California at Los Angeles geophysicist is proving that there is no such thing as "solid rock." His tool is an eight foot high hydraulic press which exerts a pressure of 150,000 pounds per square inch.

Dr. David Griggs hopes the device will provide data on the earth's crust at depths six times greater than drills have penetrated. He's after information that will explain earthquakes, the formation of mountain ranges, the flow of oil through underground rock and, perhaps, how to locate veins of precious metals.

He and his assistants in the UCLA geophysics laboratory are experimenting now with cylindrical bits of marble, roughly the size of a one inch piece of chalk.

The marble cores fit into a cylinder into which two pistons, which exert the pressure, are inserted.

Under pressure the marble actually "creeps" or "flows." Its crystalline structure is broken down. The machine is so powerful it can squeeze sand into hard quartzite rock.

COW TOWN

World's Largest Stock Market Likes Being Called 'Cow Town'

Chicago, world's largest livestock market, is unique among American cities in that it appreciates being called a "cow town."

While it has no tradition of fast-drawing sheriffs, gun-toting cowboys and villainous cattle rustlers, Chicago, for almost a hundred years, has played an important part in America's great livestock industry. It is the strategic point between the meat-producing rangelands of the West and the market outlets of the East.

Since 1865, when the Chicago Union Stock Yard was established by a special act of the Illinois legislature, almost a billion head of livestock—cattle, hogs and sheep—have been shipped or driven to Chicago.

It is a constant source of pride to the meat industry that Chicagoans, and most midwesterners, talk about "The Yards" with a possessive attitude. In 85 years it has become as much of an institution as the city's universities, its public parks, or even Lake Michigan.

Stock yard activities, whether they be in Chicago or in any of the other 12 major terminal livestock markets, are simple to explain. The stock yard is a public market place where livestock producers sell their animals to buyers on a free, open and competitive market. It is open to anyone who has livestock to sell and to anyone who has money to buy in competition with others.

At the time the Union Stock Yard was established, seven different yards were operating actively in Chicago, and others were being planned. The producer whose animals were shipped to Chicago often was confused as to his best marketing possibilities.

This era was in the early days when stockmen from the west drove their animals in herds, sometimes in a hundred of miles, to concentration points. Many brought them foot all the way to Chicago and sold them for as much as they could get from a buyer.

There was no true "Chicago market" in those days. The stockman had no real assurance that his animals would be in demand, or even knowledge of the extent of that demand which would tend to determine a value. One "yard" had a different price than its competitors. Uniformity was lacking, confusion the order of the day.

Major Stock Market

About this time, however, commission firms came into existence and with these salesmen representing the producers, guesswork on values was reduced. The commission firms, working in cooperation with producers and buyers, recognized the need for one central market, where producer and buyer could intelligently appraise supply and demand, and where values could be determined by open, competitive bidding. Representatives

of these interests met with owners of the many yards and railroads in Chicago and brought about the formation of the company which bears today's name.

Chicago is a major terminal livestock market. This means the yards serve all segments of the livestock industry. Chicago's Union Stock Yard does not own, buy or sell, or in any other way enter into the transactions dealing with the transfer of livestock ownership. Competitive bidding alone determines the price of cattle, hogs and sheep.

Those entering into the bidding on a public market include individual buyers wanting only a few animals, representatives of the large packing houses who buy in volume daily, and shippers or order buyers.

The Chicago yards, because it is a market-place, provides facilities for unloading docks, pens, feeding, housing, weighing and other services necessary for the care of the animals during the time they are on the property. All operations are "posted," which means they are governed by the terms of the Federal Packers and Stockyards Act, under the supervision of the United States department of agriculture.

Maintenance Big Business

Up until the sale is completed and the animals are weighed, the producer retains ownership. Once off the scale, however, ownership of the livestock is transferred to the buyer.

Care and maintenance of the yards is big business. A huge battery of mechanized equipment is employed daily to clean the vast areas of pens (there are 13,000 of them), streets and alleys. The yards encompass an area one mile long and half a mile wide, with approximately 150 miles of inter-twining railroad tracks, rail equipment, office buildings, scale houses, stables, grain elevators, sales ring and water systems. Streets are threaded throughout the entire area. These facilities are essential to the handling of the animals which arrive at the yards over 28 railroad lines and in thousands of motor trucks from the livestock producing areas.

The yards, of necessity, must be large. "Biggest day" shipments show the following record of livestock received: Cattle, 49,128; calves, 10,673; hogs, 122,749, and sheep, 71,792.

Livestock commission charges are regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Charges for service made by members of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange (an organization of commission men) figure less than one-half of one per cent of the gross proceeds for expert salesmanship, receiving, yarding and superintending the feeding and watering of stock, rendering account sales, checking freight bills for possible errors, securing refunds on freight when necessary, writing letters regarding sales, keep clients informed of possible changes in price by special letters and circulars.

In short, Chicago feels it has a right to be proud of being called a cow town.

Chicago Is Livestock Barometer

As a market, Chicago is known as the livestock barometer of the world. All commission firms there are bonded under government supervision in amounts corresponding to the volume of their business. Management of the Chicago yards is proud that no producer has ever lost a single dollar in a transaction throughout the long history of the company.

All sales are on a cash basis. A nod of the head or a gesture of a hand indicating agreement on price, binds the transaction, and the buyers word closes the deal, whether buying a trainload or a single animal.

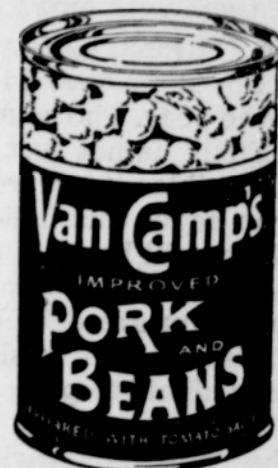
NOW—WONDERFUL RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

"Just can't keep from writing you. Eating ALL-BRAN every day brought me complete relief from constipation. Medicines had failed to straighten me out!"

Mr. A. S. Beatty, Sr., Cornersville, Tenn. One of many unolicited letters from ALL-BRAN users. You, too, may expect to overcome constipation due to lack of dietary bulk if you follow this advice: Eat an ounce of crispy Kellogg's ALL-BRAN daily, drink plenty of water! If not completely satisfied after 10 days, return empty carton to Kellogg's, Battle Creek, Mich. Get DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK!



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Choice, plump, whole beans... a secret savory tomato sauce... sweet tender pork... with flavor through and through. Only Van Camp's... originator of canned pork and beans... gives you so much good eating at such little cost of money and effort.

Heat Eat Enjoy

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Calox Tooth Powder

McKesson & Robbins Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

WNU-13 28-50

Now She Shops "Cash and Carry"

Without Painful Backache

As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions.

If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 60 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

DOAN'S PILLS



Pre-shrunk materials...

tailor would admire. That, we'll all admit, is a goal toward which it's worth working.

No one can do a good job of home sewing without having the equipment as well as the space. Few have a sewing room, and so they must at least have a space that can be converted quickly to sewing needs. This means a large table that's firm, of correct height, and level. If necessary, use a dining room table with composition pads.

Have your sewing machine as well as all the other aids for cutting, basting and finishing close at hand. These may be placed in a large box that can be conveniently carried about.

An ironing board and iron with a pressing cloth should be part of basic equipment, too. Bring them out when you do sewing.

Straighten Fabrics Before Cutting

Have you ever had a garment look slightly lopsided after cutting and sewing it? No, it didn't slip while you were doing the cutting or sewing, probably, but it just wasn't straight to start with.

Make certain the grain of the fabric is true before you place the pattern on it for cutting. This is done by clipping the selvage and catching one crosswise thread and pulling it out gently. Cut carefully on this line.

Sometimes after tearing fabric, it may be necessary to stretch it to get the material back in line.

THE READER'S COURTROOM

Mistaken Poisoner Still Guilty

By Will Bernard, LL.B.

Is a Poisoner Guilty if the Wrong Person Swallows the Poison?

A married man, in love with his secretary, determined to do away with his wife. One Sunday afternoon he handed her an apple doped with arsenic, and then went out for a walk. By a tragic quirk of fate, the wife decided that their three-year-old child would enjoy the ap-

ple—and gave it to her. The child ate the fruit, and soon afterward she died. Arrested for murder, the man pleaded: "I loved my daughter dearly, and I certainly never dreamed of hurting her. This was completely unintentional on my part." But the court ruled that the defendant was guilty of murder. The judge said that the man had intended to kill a human being—and it made no difference at all that the wrong person became the victim.

Would Robin Hood Be Considered a Criminal Today?

A housewife noticed that various articles of food and clothing were disappearing from her home. She became suspicious of the maid, and one day caught her with a bagful of loot. Arrested for stealing, the girl explained: "Yes, I did take some things—but never for myself. I have a friend who is

very poor, and everything I took went for her." However, the court ruled out this "Robin Hood defense," and decided that the girl was technically a thief. The judge said that the main element of the crime of theft isn't to enrich oneself, but to deprive the owner of what is rightfully his.

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Here is a case of that odd, immature type of small woman who

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