

Soap Bubbles Used to Measure Stresses on Parts of Airplanes

MILWAUKEE.—Engineers are blowing bubbles in their studies to test the strength of airplane construction. C.W. Tracy, a research engineer, speaking before the faculty conference of the University of Wisconsin's engineering college here recently, explained how the use of thin soap film over specially defined holes enabled scientists to compute stresses in airplane parts.

The next step is to measure the slopes and contours of the bubble. This is a delicate and tedious process similar to the work which is done by a land surveyor in gathering field data and mapping topography.

When the bubble is completed the investigator has data from which he can compute the stresses that will be produced in the airplane part by the loads and twisting it will suffer in service. The soap film is not loaded or twisted; if so happens that there is a curious analogy between the contours of the bubble and the stresses in the airplane part whose cross-section it represents.

Typhoid Could Be Stamped Right Out

No One Need Suffer from Typhoid Fever

This is one of a series of weekly health articles sponsored by the Canadian Social Hygiene Committee. One of the saddest stupidities, and most unnecessary wastes of human life to be found in all of Canada is the cancer tell, taken by typhoid fever. Says that you picked up your disease one day, and that a human being was at work in the community shooting down innocent people in the streets. Suppose that every day this last year man killed three people. And suppose that he kept it up for a year, until he had killed over a thousand people.

Wouldn't the whole of Canada be in a frenzy of excitement? Wouldn't the whole country spend millions of dollars if necessary, to catch the slayer? Of course it would. And eventually the murderer would be caught.

You do not believe, of course, that such a thing could exist. Not only does it exist, but it actually does! There is a fiend who is murdering Canadians at the rate of three a day. He is silent, silent. He kills without noise, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. And we are almost powerless against him. His name is typhoid fever, and we could kill him if we would take the trouble. Science has given us the means to absolutely wipe typhoid fever out of our country. Because it has always been true that a nation not yet realized that a little work on our part would give us a future gloriously free from it.

Seriously may typhoid be prevented than a public health official has said: "For every death from typhoid fever there should be one hanging." There are certain definite and practical precautions which the public can, and should, take to protect itself against typhoid fever. One of these is inoculation with typhoid vaccine, about which I want to tell you today. Inoculation is a very simple process, but very important, and it is important that everyone should know as much as possible about it, so that they can appreciate its advantages. Gradually the world has become satisfied that this new discovery was a real, however, is what we can best describe as an "out-of-sorts" feeling, lasting from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the injection. Some people do not feel the slightest inconvenience from it.

"When the needle goes into the skin, it is hardly felt. The amount of the injection is about eight drops for the first dose and about sixteen for the second. The first one contains about 500 millions, and the second, about 1,000 millions of the dead bacilli. The injections are usually about ten days apart.

The vaccine to this day is made in exactly the same way as it was in the day of those original experimenters which we have already told you about, except, of course, that there is more modern equipment for doing it. The typhoid germs are grown in pure broth in an incubator. They are killed by heat and counted—actually counted—although they are so small that it takes a very high-powered microscope to find them. The purity of the injection is ascertained, it is made doubly sure that all the germs are dead, and then it is ready for inoculation.

Once there is talk in connection with inoculation for typhoid just as there is in connection with vaccination for smallpox, or personal liberty, and putting poison into their system.

Typhoid inoculation means injecting dead bacilli in the form of a vaccine and is one of the means of guarding against a very deadly, painful and dangerous poison.

"Drinking in wealthy homes did not begin with prohibition,"—Evangeline Booth.

It is fine to be unselfish, if you can keep quiet about it.

It is the grim of death, and if you are not in control of the situation they will save death, just as sure as can be if it weren't for the fact that there is another army trying to save the victim's life, every person who gets two or three typhoid germs into his body system would be beyond saving.

What is this other army, that is trying to save the patient's life? You may well ask: This other army—this army that is on our side—consists of little bodies, or white blood cells, or phagocytes, as the doctors call them, that are put into our bodies by nature for the sole purpose of fighting with the army of disease germs that attack us every day. They are on duty day and night. They never sleep, or rest. They are constantly on the watch, so that they can fight the battle for health.

The patient gets the typhoid germs through his mouth, by means of the food he has eaten or the fluid he has swallowed. All of a sudden, the defending army finds that the typhoid

germs have obtained entrance to the fortress for typhoid; always springs a surprise attack. Through the carelessness of the person owning the white blood cells or phagocytes the germs have gained access. So the white blood cells have to do double duty. They have to defend the patient from what damage the germs are already doing, and also prevent the germ from spreading any further.

The poor victim in whose body all this is happening is meanwhile very ill. Whether or not he dies depends on whether or not the defending blood cells can turn out quickly enough to overcome the quickly multiplying typhoid germs.

Should the patient recover, then he has developed in himself something he has never had before. Whereas his white blood cells, before his illness, were equipped to fight with ordinary germs, now they have learned to defeat typhoid germs. If they hadn't, the patient would never have lived.

With this means, is that he will probably not get typhoid fever again, or if he does get it, it will never be more than a very mild form of the disease.

This gave scientists a brilliant idea: if the living germs will put the defending army to work in this way, why don't dead ones?

The experiment was tried. The scientists shot millions of the living typhoid germs in birth. Then they sterilized the brood by boiling it, so as to kill all the germs. These dead germs were injected into animals. A little restlessness and feverishness was produced and lasted for a day or so, but otherwise there were no ill effects. After the process had been repeated once or twice, it was found that millions of the dead germs could be injected into the animals and have no effect whatever.

In other words, the cell army has been put to work just the same, but because the germs were dead, and could not multiply, the cell army easily won the battle. Yet the cell army, as a result of the struggle with the germs, was equipped to meet another invading host of germs.

After hundreds of tests had been made on animals, the principle was applied to man—with equal success.

Of course it is impossible to introduce a foreign substance into the system without some reaction occurring.

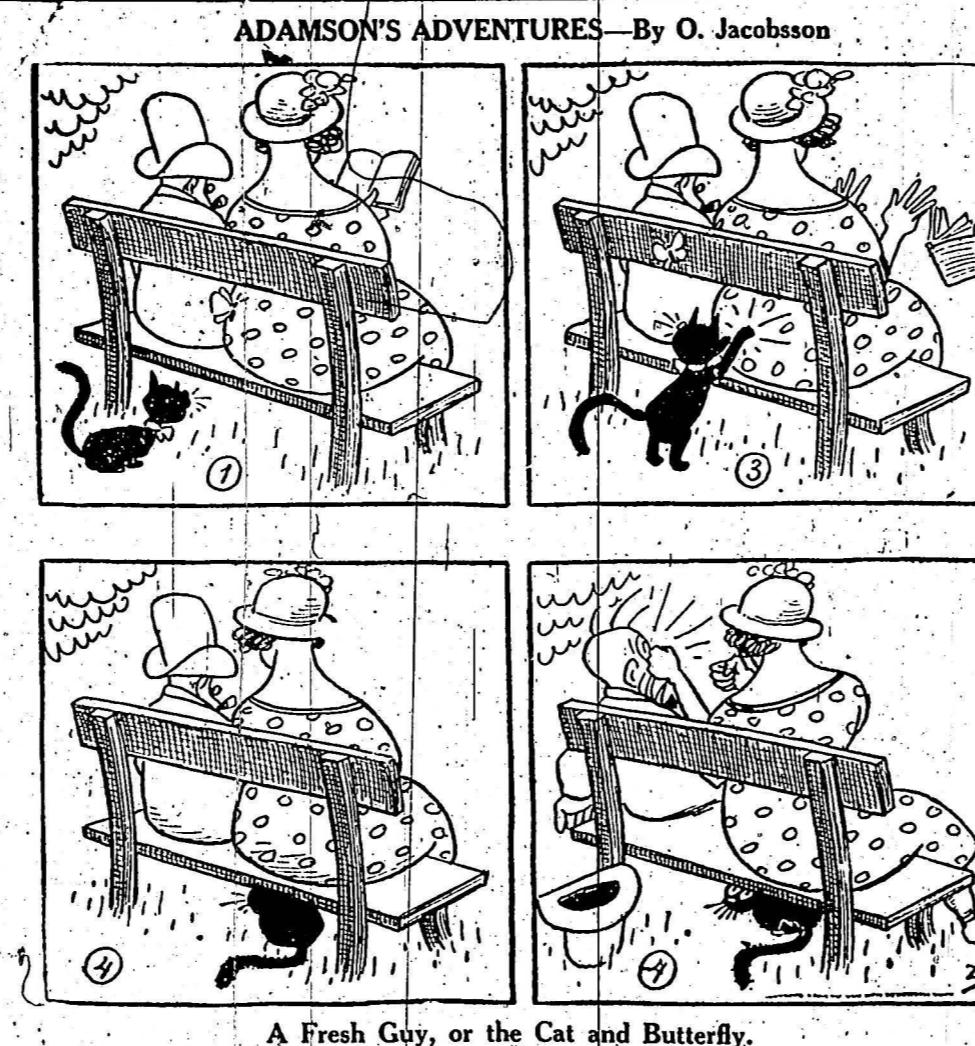
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A Fresh Guy, or the Cat and Butterfly.

Spain Up-to-Date Has Bootleggers

The axiom that the world is a pretty small place after all evidently stands true not only in regard to distance but to some customs as well.

A Madrid newspaper ran a news item recently which impresses the fact that America is not the only home of bootleggers.

The item reads: "Jorge Kolrenger, aged 20 years, went aboard a French ship lying in the harbor at Barcelona and was offered the opportunity to purchase contraband tobacco. He refused and alleges that in the midst of the ensuing discussion he was over come and bound. The police went aboard the ship, where they were informed that no such incident had occurred. Search revealed no contraband."

As the news item suggests, ships coming from foreign ports, probably without knowledge of their masters, often carry English or American cigarettes as the case may be. Smokes obtained in this manner are cheaper than those bought through the monopoly.

One man boasts that his postman keeps supplied with tobacco snatched from this manner, and business houses sometimes have their workers canvassed by venders. This indicates that people in other lands are just as willing buyers of contraband and that enterprising bootleggers and officials are just as numerous in one part of the world as another. Which is to say that the business is done on a wholesale basis, as in the case of liquor in the United States, but nothing is done that way here.

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