

**MID-SEMESTER**

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celerated plan was put into effect, it was foreseen that holidays during the semester would have to be limited and all possible time would have to be concentrated in the week between semesters and the Christmas holidays," said Bolton. As July 1 was given as a holiday to allow students a weekend at home, no further vacations may be permitted during the present term. Bolton also added that the faculty realizes that the weather has been hot and that it has been difficult to study in such weather. "We believe though that the spirit which prompted you to attend college this summer, instead of taking a vacation, evidences your desire for a full semester's work and will give you a determination to stick to your studies in spite of the weather," said Bolton.

**FIELDS**

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Music by Fields has been termed "America's Sweetest Swing" and possesses a symphonic quality which is brought about by the versatile musicians in the band. Linked with this is unsurpassable boogie-woogie and quantities of instrumental novelties and vocals. Although Fields is a recognized artist of all instruments, he is frequently featured on the trombone, trumpet, piano, sax, and clarinet solos, but it is definitely not a one-man band. Prominently displayed are the talents of individual musicians, the band-within-a-band, and vocals by Estelle Edson and Mel Moore. Edson is a dynamic songstress of torrid tunes while Moore does those of the sweeter and more romantic type.

Although it is a swing band without a doubt, music by Fields has sweet tendencies which have earned the orchestra much recognition as being "America's Sweetest Swing Band." Two completely different types of music are featured, symphonic swing and boogie-woogie, and in order to keep both types completely individual Fields has two arrangers, each a master in his own style.

**GI**

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area is invited to see Lahr in order to find out if he is eligible for training under the "G. I. Joe Bill of Rights", said Wilcox.

**AGGIE**

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mander of B Company at that time. When Tom came to A. & M., his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Alley, moved from Minden to Shreveport, Tom's present home.

As a freshman, Tom had quite a few "interesting" experiences and still remembers his amazement and confusion at his first yell practice with the raving sophomores and the "funny" position the freshmen had to take. Tom witnessed an event in his fish year which still remains as one of the sincerest, deepest impressions ever made upon him. It was only two weeks after his arrival at Aggie-land when he stood at attention and listened to the strains of Silver Taps as the trumpets sounded from the balcony of the Academic Building. "Just then it made me realize the closeness and deep feeling existing between all Aggies," said Tom.

**Rayon Use Is Eight Times Silk Demand**

Rayon fiber consumption of 656,000,000 pounds in the United States is eight times that of the record silk use of 82,000,000 pounds in 1929, according to E. N. Dion of Investors Mutual, Inc., an open-end investment company here.

"Rayon us in this country passed silk in volume in 1927 and has shown a steadily increasing volume ever since in contrast with silk's decline," said Mr. Dion commenting on a statistical research study on the growth of, and prospects for, American industry. "Commercial rayon production in the United States started in 1911—or 21 years later than in France—and has shown, excepting during the depression years, a steady growth.

"The war, of course, has resulted in only a nominal amount of silk being consumed in the United States during 1942 and 1943.

"Consumption of rayon outdistanced the use of virgin wool in this country for the first time in 1938. Rayon has held its lead over wool in every year since then, with the exception of 1941.

"Fifteen pounds of cotton were the consumed for every pound of rayon during 1933. Ten years later the cotton-rayon poundage ratio was eight to one. This comparative rayon use to cotton is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that cotton consumption between 1933 and 1943 almost doubled.

"Pounds of the various fibers used in 1930 were: cotton 2,821,100,000; wool 314,200,000; rayon 8,700,000 and silk 29,300,000; in 1927 the poundages were: cotton 3,584,000,000; wool 344,100,000; rayon 100,000,000; and silk 73,000,000; while in 1929 the use of the various fiber poundages were: cotton 3,426,000; wool 365,600,000; rayon 131,300,000; and silk 82,400,000 pounds.

"By 1933 the total poundages of the various fibers were: cotton 3,052,500,000; wool 317,100,000; rayon 217,300,000; and silk 59,800,000. These same fibers in 1938 registered the following poundages: cotton 2,904,400,000; wool 284,400,000; rayon 327,100,000; and silk 51,800,000. Last year, or in 1943 the use of silk was merely nominal. Other poundages were: cotton 5,236,400,000; wool 627,900,000; and rayon 656,100,000 pounds."

For his favorite pastime, Tom loves to hunt birds, while football rates as his favorite sport. Tom also goes in for track, having lettered as a maroon and white thin-clad last spring.

Pork chops hit the spot with Tom when mealtime rolls around and just any sweet music will satisfy him.

At present a Veterinary Medicine major, Tom plans to graduate in September of '45. Upon graduation, Tom would like to enter the army but if this is not possible he plans to practice his major in his former home town, Minden.

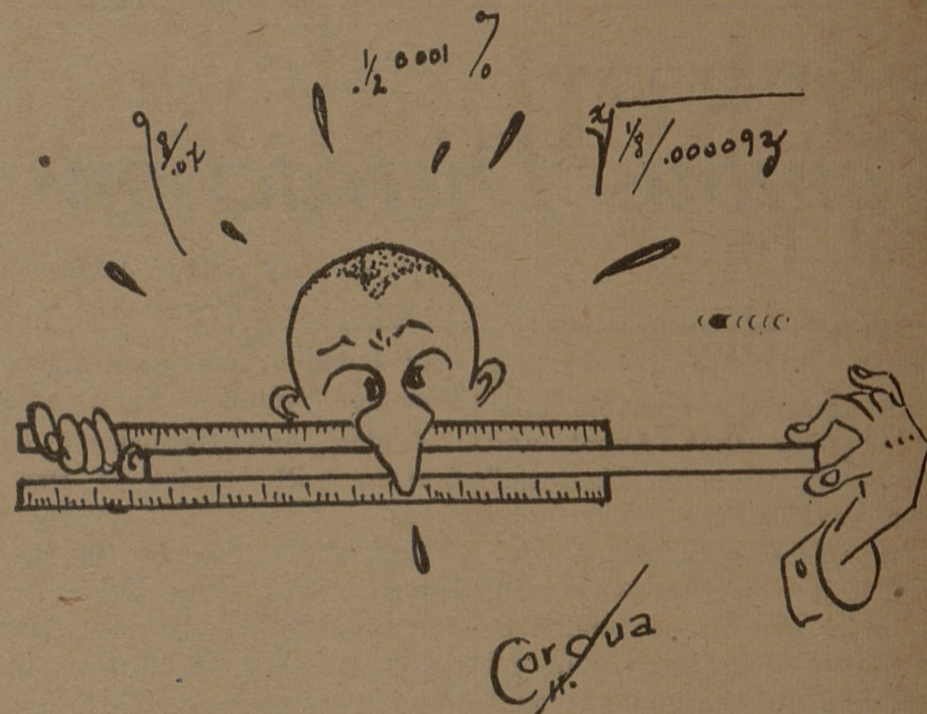
**Health Officer Warns Against Typhoid Fever**

"Vacation time is likely to be typhoid fever time," according to Dr. George W. Cox, State Health Officer. "The summer months,

when swimming, camping, and picnics are at their height, are usually accompanied by the year's highest incidence of this disease."

Dr. Cox strongly recommended immunization against typhoid fever for persons of all ages who want to enjoy warm weather activities secure from the threat of this disease. Protection is achieved by three inoculations, usually given one week apart. The treatment should be repeated every third year, because the immunity conferred does not ordinarily last longer than three years. If you have not been vaccinated against this disease since 1941, inoculations are, therefore, in order.

"Improved sanitation, it is true, has gone far to lower the incidence of typhoid fever in recent years," Dr. Cox said. "It is known that every case develops as a result of consuming milk, food, or water contaminated with human excreta containing the disease-producing germs. Sometimes such discharges come from a patient ill with typhoid fever and sometimes from a carrier, an apparently



Slipstick Contestant

healthy person who has had the disease and, after recovery, continues to discharge its germs.

"In spite of these community safeguards, personal immunization should not be neglected," Dr. Cox warned. "However careful you and the health authorities may try to be, there is the possibility of

infection from some unsuspected source, particularly during the summer when people are often lured into remote places, away from approved water supplies, pasteurized milk, and safe raw foods. By all means, go to your doctor for vaccination against typhoid fever."

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