



Economy Corner

Mildew.
Mildew usually appears on the fibers of cotton and linen; it takes the form of small round dark spots; in reality it is a vegetable growth, or form of fungus, which develops on the fibers of the material. Its appearance is due to dampness, and reflects discredit on the work of the housekeeper, as the clothes must either have been put away damp or kept in a damp cupboard.

Owing to the nature of mildew it is difficult to remove. One of the simplest remedies is to moisten the stained fabric, rub it thickly with soft soap and sprinkle it with common salt. Place the material on the grass in the sunshine and keep it moist. Renew the treatment each day until the stain disappears.

A quicker method, and a surer one, is to keep the stained part in white material in a solution of bleaching liquor. To prepare the bleaching liquor, put half a pound of chlorinated lime into a basin and pour half a gallon of boiling water over it; add two tablespoonfuls of washing soda, and stir to break up all the lumps, and to enable the water to extract all the chlorine. Strain carefully to remove all the powder and to make the liquid clear. Bottle and keep ready for use. This liquor is used chiefly for the re-

moval of obstinate organic stains, such as dyes, fruit, wine and old tea or coffee stains. But it should only be used for fabrics made from vegetable fibers, such as linen and cotton, as its application to wool and silk proves fatal to the fibers. The solution should never be stronger than one part of the liquor to four parts of hot water.

Tonic for the Bath.

A bath much favored by the Kneipists, along with the bare-foot habit is formed from a solution of pine needles and pine cones. Cover with cold water about a pound of fresh pine needles and pine cones, broken in small pieces. Roll for half an hour strain and add the solution to the bath. If you do not want to use the entire amount at once it can be bottled and kept for future occasions. This has a tonic effect both on the nerves and the skin. It can be used on alternate days with a bath of sea salt.

Fresh Gloves.

Gloves should be kept as clean as possible, and of course should never reveal a stain. Silk the same color should be used to keep gloves in repair. For general street wear dark or medium toned gloves are to be preferred, unless one can afford white kid gloves of immaculate freshness.

DAINTY LINGERIE



Lingerie seems to have reached the crest of the wave in sheerness and daintiness; one wonders what will happen next. Its loveliness is not born to waste its flesh-pink blush unseen, but quite the contrary. Camisoles and chemise, combinations and slips are all visible through sheer blouses that depend upon them for added charm. The blouse often serves merely "to veil the rose's bloom;" the camisole or other underbodice providing the most interesting contribution to the costume. Figured georgette, crepe de chine, lawns, laces and nets all play their exquisite parts in making up these undies. The finest batiste also holds the allegiance of gentlewomen who never waver in their loyalty to this soft fabric and the hand embroidery that it makes worth while.

An envelop chemise and a combination, both of American design and manufacture, are shown in the picture above. Flesh pink crepe de chine makes the practical chemise shown at the left, trimmed with insertion and edging of the familiar val lace that women love. A small yoke of Irish lace is set in at the front. Pink satin straps with bows suspend the chemise from the shoulders and the same ribbon makes a dignified bow with hanging loops and ends to embellish the front. This garment is delightfully cool for warm weather when the lightest union suit proves burdensome. A short undervest and corset are worn under it.

Just because they are so pretty and for no other reason, the pink silk garters, with wide lace frills, flaunt their charm in company with this sensible chemise. There is a fad for such charming little frivolities and women delight to present each other with

them. Boudoir slippers of ribbon and lace match up with these dainty belongings.

The combination at the right is made of figured georgette. The body is shirred on two cords and edged with a full frill of plain georgette. Another frill froths about the waistline where the knickers are set on and ribbon forms the suspenders over the shoulders. Finally a butterfly of plain georgette is the last beguiling touch that is sure to tempt feminine eyes into looking too long at a garment that is bound to prove irresistible. While georgette has proved much less fragile than it looks, underwear made of it is a luxury that the average woman will hardly indulge in. But crepe de chine has wearing qualities that make it really economical.

Julia Bottomley

Georgette Coats.

Georgette evening coats or afternoon coats are not unusual. And really there is enough warmth in the georgette coat, light as it is, to protect the wearer from discomfort. Many of the best of these coats are trimmed with narrow bands of fur. The fur is not wide enough to seem bulky, but it is in charming contrast to the transparent material of the coats.

To Stop Falling Hair.

When the hair falls out in spots apply the following: Diluted rose water, 180 grams; aromatic vinegar, twenty grams; pure glycerin, ten grams; tincture of nux vomica, fifteen grams; tincture of cantharides, ten grams. Rub gently into the scalp.

ISSUE PRIMARY CALL

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR
FIXES DATE AT SEPT. 16

FOR CONVENTION DELEGATES

Primaries Must Choose Twice the Number to Be Elected to Convention

Lincoln.—Nonpartisan primary election to be held September 16th for the purpose of nominating delegates for the constitutional convention is called in a proclamation by the Governor. The elections are to be held only in those representative districts where the number of persons nominated by nominating petitions equals or exceeds three times the number to be elected from these districts.

At the primary, twice the number of persons to be elected are to be chosen from those nominated by the nominating petitions.

Following is the governor's proclamation:

Lincoln, July 30, 1919.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and in accordance with a section of chapter 196 of the session laws of the legislature of Nebraska for 1919, I, Samuel R. McKelvie, governor of the state of Nebraska, hereby direct and proclaim that a nonpartisan primary election be held throughout the state, in the several representative districts wherein the number of persons nominated by nominating petitions equals or exceeds three times the number to be elected delegates to the constitutional convention from such district, as provided by said chapter 196. Said nonpartisan primary election to be held at the usual voting places in the several representative districts on the third Tuesday after the third Monday in September, 1919. At such primary, twice the number of persons to be elected delegates shall be chosen from those nominated by nominating petitions, and those so chosen shall be deemed nominated for delegates.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this, the 15th day of July, 1919.

SAMUEL R. MCKELVIE,
Governor.

Murderer Denied Writ

Lincoln.—Judge Stewart of the district court Wednesday morning heard arguments on the application of Albin B. Cole for a writ of habeas corpus. Cole is now in the penitentiary under death sentence imposed by the district court of Howard county after he had withdrawn his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of murder in the first degree in having slain Mrs. Lulu Vogt. The writ was denied by Judge Stewart.

It was the contention of J. M. Priest, attorney for Cole, that the judgment of the Howard county court was void for the reason that the statute was not complied with. He insisted that when a plea of guilty is entered in a case of this kind the judge is required to take testimony to determine the degree of homicide of which the accused is guilty and in this case this procedure was not followed. The court instructed the jury to find the defendant guilty on his plea and to fix the penalty at either life imprisonment or death.

The state was represented by Assistant Attorney General George W. Ayres, who contended that the trial judge had complied with all the statutes in imposing the sentence on Cole.

New Suffrage Officers

Lincoln.—The following officers were elected for the state suffrage association at the convention session July 30 at the First Christian church here:

Mrs. C. H. Dietrich, Hastings, president; Mrs. Frank A. Harrison, Lincoln, first vice-president; Mrs. H. C. Sunney, Omaha, second vice-president; Miss May Gund, Lincoln, recording secretary; Miss Mary Williams, Kenesaw, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Josie Dietz, Broken Bow, treasurer; Mrs. E. E. Bell, Lincoln, first auditor; Miss Edith Tobitt, Omaha, second auditor.

Presbyterian Special Funds

Stony Brook, N. Y.—A special endowment fund of \$2,000,000 for Presbyterian colleges in the United States and another of \$1,000,000 for aged and disabled pastors will be included in next year's budget of the Presbyterian New Era conference. The full amount of the budget has not yet been determined, but it is expected to exceed \$13,000,000.

Washington.—A bill directing the postmaster general to establish and operate air mail service between New York and San Francisco was introduced by Representative Kahn, of California.

Offers Land for Hospital

Washington.—Passage of a bill authorizing the free conveyance of not more than 640 acres of mountainous or forest lands owned by the government to any benevolent or fraternal organization for sanitarium purposes, provided the institution would not be operated for profit was recommended by the house public lands committee. Representative Raker, California, said many western organizations were interested.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Donner

COWS AND HORSES.

"Moo, moo, moo," said the cow.
"Moo, moo, moo," said the other cows.

"Neigh, neigh, neigh," said the horse who was out in the pasture.

"I have a story to tell," said the cow.

"We have stories to tell," said the other cows.

"And I have a story to tell," said the horse.

"Goodness," said the cow, as she lazily chewed her cud, making her mouth go the whole time. "Goodness," she repeated, "how many creatures have stories to tell. I thought I would be the only one."

"We thought so, too," said the other cows together, and the horse said, "That was exactly what I thought."

"I believe my story is different from all of the other stories," said the cow.

"Just what we think about our stories," said the other cows.

"And just what I thought about my story," said the horse, neighing and waving his tail.

"Well, what will we do about it?" asked the cow.

"We'll all have to tell our stories in some way or other," said the cows.

"Well," said the cow, "I'd like to tell mine last, so the best will be kept until the last. That's always a good way to do, keep the best until the last."

"It all depends on what we consider the best," said the other cows.

"Well, take a chance on mine being the best," said the cow.

"What will you do about mine, and when will I tell it?" asked the horse.

"Before I tell mine," said the cow.

"Then you think mine will be next to yours, or next to the best?" asked the horse.

"I have an idea it will be," said the cow. "Now, cows haven't many ideas

possibly to human beings as well.

The federal government, in co-operation with state livestock sanitary officials, has made a beginning in the big task of driving "animal T. B." from this country. It can not be done in a year, nor probably in a score of years, but every owner of even small herds of cattle can help forward the campaign by making sure that his animals are not carrying and spreading the germs of this dangerous malady. Tuberculosis eradication stations have been established in 35 cities, covering the entire country, and livestock owners who want to get in touch with the station nearest them can do so by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Can Not Trust Eyes Alone.
Many fine herds of cattle which were a delight to look upon and which seemed to be healthy on superficial examination, have been found to be extensively affected with tuberculosis. They reacted to the tuberculin test, and subsequent slaughter of the animals proved that the test had not gone wrong. Their bodies were found to contain extensive lesions of tuberculosis, and these healthy appearing animals, if they had been allowed to live, would have continued to spread the disease to other cattle and swine and

Helps Pay for Infected Cattle.
Under recent legislation the federal government and the state governments pay portions of the value of cattle slaughtered after they have been found infected with tuberculosis.

The success of the movement for eradicating tuberculosis rests upon the livestock owners of the country to a greater degree than on any other force, according to officials of the department. Whenever the livestock owners "get behind" the work success is bound to follow.

HORSES WEAR GUARDS AGAINST NOSE FLIES

Insects Prevented From Laying Eggs on Animals' Lips.

Effective Control Results From Going Over Forelegs and Throat and Lower Jaw With Rag and Carbolic Acid.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The horses are wearing nose guards these days in the Northwest. It isn't that somebody has developed cavalry football, neither is it that northwestern horses are given to the fault of stumbling and mashing their noses. It is to prevent the laying of eggs on the horses' lips by the worst, probably, of the three American species of hot fly—the nose fly of horses. This fly is confined to the north central and north Rocky Mountain states. Its egg-laying habits differ from those of the other hot flies, making it more difficult to control. The common hot fly lays its eggs mostly on the forelegs of horses. The second most common one, known as the throat hot fly, lays its eggs mostly on the throat and lower jaw.

Effective control results from going over these surfaces every seven days with a rag dampened in a 2 per cent carbolic acid mixture. But the nose fly lays its eggs where they cannot be got at by this method—on the short hairs of the lips just at the moisture line. The United States department of agriculture recommends two types of nose guard—or, more properly speaking, lip guard. One is a wide piece of leather attached to the bridle or halter and covering the lips. The other is a somewhat complicated box arrangement that permits grazing. But complete effectiveness is not claimed for these measures. The extension workers of the department of agriculture insist on administering carbon bisulphide—"high life"—to the horses in October and November, horse owners, the county agent, and a dependable veterinarian working together. The carbon bisulphide, in three 3-dram capsules an hour apart, is given by means of a "balling gun." If the capsule breaks

and the carbon bisulphide gets into the lungs of the horse, death results. That is why the extension workers insist on having the medicine given by a veterinarian.

QUESTION OF WEANING PIGS
Little Porkers Should Remain With Mother for at Least Ten Weeks, Say Experts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At the conference of swine extension workers of United States department of agriculture, held recently in Washington, the question of weaning pigs arose. The discussion brought out the fact that in some parts of the country farmers followed the practice of weaning their pigs at most all ages from five weeks up. The conclusions reached were that for best results pigs should be allowed to nurse the sow for at least ten weeks where it is possible to do so. It was decided that it would be still better to allow the pigs to wean themselves. A good suckling sow properly fed should be in a good flow of milk up to the time the pigs are at least ten weeks of age. Without question the mother's milk is the best feed possible to obtain for young pigs. Consequently hog growers should take advantage of this natural feed to the greatest extent possible.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Pigs must suckle sows that yield plenty of rich milk.

The ill-fitting horse collar is the cause of serious neck and shoulder ills.

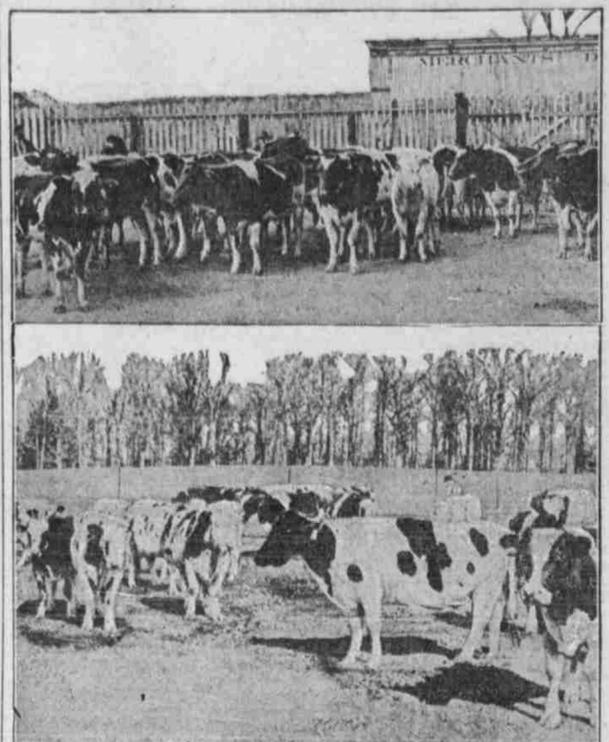
Pigs, as well as sows, need or should have the range of some good forage crop.

Farm horses should have their shoes removed and their feet dressed every six weeks.

Many farmers do not realize the extreme unkindness of keeping thirsty horses at work in the field.

The cattle fever tick will be permanently driven from American soil within the next few years.

TUBERCULOSIS IS OFTEN DISCOVERED IN HEALTHY-APPEARING BUNCH OF CATTLE



Above: Every Animal in This Picture Was Proved to Have Tuberculosis. Below: This Herd, at the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., Was Found to Be Free From Tuberculosis, and Was Given the First Accredited Herd Certificate.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is impossible, by merely looking at a cow, to tell whether or not she has tuberculosis. Nor can the presence of the disease be detected by physical examination going not much further than a survey. The most reliable method for definitely determining whether tuberculosis exists—the only method recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture—is the tuberculin test applied by a trained operator.

Tuberculin is the most accurate diagnostic agency known to science, but it is safe only in the hands of a trained and skilled operator who is acquainted with its action and limitations.

Can Not Trust Eyes Alone.
Many fine herds of cattle which were a delight to look upon and which seemed to be healthy on superficial examination, have been found to be extensively affected with tuberculosis. They reacted to the tuberculin test, and subsequent slaughter of the animals proved that the test had not gone wrong. Their bodies were found to contain extensive lesions of tuberculosis, and these healthy appearing animals, if they had been allowed to live, would have continued to spread the disease to other cattle and swine and

Helps Pay for Infected Cattle.
Under recent legislation the federal government and the state governments pay portions of the value of cattle slaughtered after they have been found infected with tuberculosis.

HORSES WEAR GUARDS AGAINST NOSE FLIES

Insects Prevented From Laying Eggs on Animals' Lips.

Effective Control Results From Going Over Forelegs and Throat and Lower Jaw With Rag and Carbolic Acid.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The horses are wearing nose guards these days in the Northwest. It isn't that somebody has developed cavalry football, neither is it that northwestern horses are given to the fault of stumbling and mashing their noses. It is to prevent the laying of eggs on the horses' lips by the worst, probably, of the three American species of hot fly—the nose fly of horses. This fly is confined to the north central and north Rocky Mountain states. Its egg-laying habits differ from those of the other hot flies, making it more difficult to control. The common hot fly lays its eggs mostly on the forelegs of horses. The second most common one, known as the throat hot fly, lays its eggs mostly on the throat and lower jaw.

Effective control results from going over these surfaces every seven days with a rag dampened in a 2 per cent carbolic acid mixture. But the nose fly lays its eggs where they cannot be got at by this method—on the short hairs of the lips just at the moisture line. The United States department of agriculture recommends two types of nose guard—or, more properly speaking, lip guard. One is a wide piece of leather attached to the bridle or halter and covering the lips. The other is a somewhat complicated box arrangement that permits grazing. But complete effectiveness is not claimed for these measures. The extension workers of the department of agriculture insist on administering carbon bisulphide—"high life"—to the horses in October and November, horse owners, the county agent, and a dependable veterinarian working together. The carbon bisulphide, in three 3-dram capsules an hour apart, is given by means of a "balling gun." If the capsule breaks

and the carbon bisulphide gets into the lungs of the horse, death results. That is why the extension workers insist on having the medicine given by a veterinarian.

QUESTION OF WEANING PIGS
Little Porkers Should Remain With Mother for at Least Ten Weeks, Say Experts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At the conference of swine extension workers of United States department of agriculture, held recently in Washington, the question of weaning pigs arose. The discussion brought out the fact that in some parts of the country farmers followed the practice of weaning their pigs at most all ages from five weeks up. The conclusions reached were that for best results pigs should be allowed to nurse the sow for at least ten weeks where it is possible to do so. It was decided that it would be still better to allow the pigs to wean themselves. A good suckling sow properly fed should be in a good flow of milk up to the time the pigs are at least ten weeks of age. Without question the mother's milk is the best feed possible to obtain for young pigs. Consequently hog growers should take advantage of this natural feed to the greatest extent possible.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Pigs must suckle sows that yield plenty of rich milk.

The ill-fitting horse collar is the cause of serious neck and shoulder ills.

Pigs, as well as sows, need or should have the range of some good forage crop.

Farm horses should have their shoes removed and their feet dressed every six weeks.

Many farmers do not realize the extreme unkindness of keeping thirsty horses at work in the field.

The cattle fever tick will be permanently driven from American soil within the next few years.

Surprised.
"Yes, I think we can use you in the movies, and I'll start you at \$4 a day. The salary is not large and you may find it a trifle difficult getting along at first." "I should say so. I didn't suppose you movie people talked to anybody of less than a thousand dollars per week."—Louisville Courier-Journal.