

Transparent Fabrics in Summer Gowns



FOR the dance or the garden party or for any other of summer's festivities the airiest and prettiest of gowns may be made like this one of sheer organdy pictured here. And there is any number of transparent or semi-transparent materials from which to make a choice suited to the design. There are the plain and figured nets, voiles, swiss organdy, batiste, and the finer laces, besides silk muslin and chiffon.

This is an American design, original and simple. It is prettily girlish and need not shrink from comparison with the product of any French establishment. There is an underskirt and waist of silk muslin. For this under-slip the thin washable Chinese and Japanese silks are desirable, for they can be readily cleaned. A baby waist, with rather full sleeves, and a plain, moderately full skirt, answers this purpose and is to be made as a separate garment.

The outside skirt is also straight and plain. It is trimmed into very shallow scallops at the bottom and these are finished with a narrow ruffle of very fine point d'esprit or val lace, for which fine plain net may be substituted.

Over this skirt there is an overskirt, somewhat fuller than the under-skirt, and cut at the bottom in the same way, in shallow scallops, finished with the lace edging. The overskirt drapes over a ruffle made of the organ-

dy edged with lace. The ruffle follows the lines of the drapery in the overskirt, which is caught up at each side by a group of nine tiny tucks placed over the hips.

The neck is cut square in front and there is a square turnover collar of lace set in at the back and edging of lace set in at the front. A strand of pearls is worn, most appropriately, with this, as a neck finish. Two smart accessories complete the costume. They are a wide girde of figured ribbon and a cluster of little flowers, forget-me-nots and June roses, fastened under the overskirt at the left side. The girde is finished at the back with a flat bow.

If it were not for the sleeves one might say this gown lacks any distinctive original and picturesque touch. But they are features of importance. The bodice, cut in kimono fashion, with full short sleeves, depends upon them for its smartness. Set on to the short sleeve are shaped ruffles of organdy headed by a full puff of the same. The ruffles are cut into long points in the manner of old-fashioned "angel" sleeves. They seem appropriately named in the vapory material of this gown.

The unusually wide brim of the hat worn with this gown is an innovation in shapes. The hat is made of mil-lane with horsehair lace over it on the crown and upper brim. There is a sash of ribbon about the crown, with flower medallions affixed to it.

Style Features in New Coiffures



A COIFFURE that is popular with "Miss Manhattan" must possess certain style features which are worth inquiring into, since this young lady is very sophisticated and keen and discriminating, when it comes to the matter of making selections. One of those new hairdressings which have compelled her approval is shown here and since imitation is sincerest flattery the French twist, made of a mass of wavy hair, may consider itself flattered.

The most noticeable points in this style are the waving of all the hair and the side part. There is a return to waves and curls and the promise, already occasionally fulfilled, of puffs in the coming styles in coiffures. Far more than half of the prettiest effects show the hair parted at one or both sides and massed on the top of the head.

The hair is combed more away from

the face than it has been. This is the effect of hats which set less far down on the head than those that preceded them.

It is not difficult to arrange the hair in the manner pictured, but the waving is not so easy. A side comb is worn with the long twist at the back, and for dressy occasions a Spanish comb makes an effective finish, thrust in at the side near the top or at any angle that is becoming to the wearer.

It is quite the style to show the forehead bare at one or both sides. In the side part, as pictured here, the left forehead is bare and a lock of hair falls down at the right side and center. Little love wisps of hair about the face are curled in tight ringlets. The ears are almost uncovered, marking the last of the innovations which hairdressers are introducing.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

FLIES—DANGEROUS TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE

It Has Become Known in Recent Years That Flies Are Transmitters of Diseases, and Therefore, Are Dangerous to Mankind—Such Diseases as Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Cholera Infantum, and Many Others Are Sprad By Flies.

ONE of the most common and widely distributed of household pests is the common fly. This insect, which has been given but little consideration until recently now attracts wide attention on account of the fact that it is a conveyor of all sorts of diseases. Besides carrying germs of typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, and numerous other dreaded diseases, it is possible that it may also carry smallpox, leprosy, plague, erysipelas, and other germs.

The best fly preventive is to prevent



Biting House Fly.

fly breeding. The second best is to keep things so clean as to prevent fly feeding. The third best thing is to defend oneself against the flies that have come. Sometimes it will be possible to screen them away. This works well enough with dwellings. The few flies that get into a well screened house can be swatted, or caught with paper, or killed with poison.

Where the doors are opening constantly, screens are sometimes of little service and sometimes none at all. Under these circumstances, what is to be done?

Usually it will be possible to protect the food supply with cases, screens, or mosquito bar. Anything kept in the icebox will be protected. Flies suddenly entering an atmosphere of 60 will escape if they can. If not, they slow up. At about 48 they lose their ability to fly. At 27, five degrees below freezing, most of them die.

The best method of ridding a dairy barn, milk house, or store of flies will depend on the number present and on other considerations. When flies are abundant the use of fly traps is the most effective method.

Sticky fly paper has some advantages and some disadvantages. A few saucers containing a mixture of one pint of water, one tablespoonful of formaldehyde (commonly known as formalin), and one tablespoonful of sugar will be efficacious, if not much water is exposed in the room.

The proposers recommend that pieces of bread saturated with this solution be placed in plates and these exposed in places inaccessible to children and domestic animals.

When the place is not being used it should be darkened, whereupon fly paper, fly traps, or fly poison, placed near an undarkened window, will be doubly effective.

The Connecticut experiment station has made some tests to determine how thickly populated with germs are flies from different places. To begin with, our old enemy, the blue bottle fly, is not much of an enemy after all. In addition to being so shy as to be harmless, he is not thickly populated. He only carries 300,000 germ passengers. Swill barrel flies average about



Cluster Fly.

3,000,000, pig pen flies about 1,000,000, and dwelling house flies nearly 900,000.

Swill barrel flies, pig pen flies, and dwelling house flies are the same species of insect. The only difference is in the degree of dirtiness. It is the difference between a man before and after his bath.

The fly is a most voracious eater. We have heard that he is a most appalling breeder, but his gastronomic ability has not had much notice. A satiated housefly, preening himself on

GREEK METHODS HIDDEN

Rediscovery of Key to Physical Supremacy Would Be Inestimable Boon to World.

No greater gift could be made to our modern world than the rediscovery of the Greek physical supremacy. The secret of the method by which, for one brief period, they realized perfection was long since lost, no one knows how.

At present, so little do we understand

a piece of pie, weighs nearly twice as much as when he began to eat. When fed plenty of moist food he deposits a fly speck every five minutes. He will eat anything as well as everything. Because sputum is from a case of consumption or excretions are from a case of typhoid is no reason why they do not appeal to the fly's palate. Being fond of filth, as well as of clean food; being fond of dirty places, naturally they have many germ diseases of their own.

There are epidemics affecting flies as well as epidemics affected by flies. But what matters it if a few millions are killed by germs when so many millions can quickly breed? Nothing with the feeding and breeding power of a fly is at any great disadvantage from germs. It is the human being that expects to produce but a few of its kind that must fight off the enemies to keep the race alive.

Flies are of no consequence except as they affect the food. They do not start any disease. They serve to carry them from one place to another. One farmer may get typhoid in his milk and then spread typhoid to a hundred farmers' milk by emptying it into a common vat. From this common vat 500 consumers may obtain their milk. Thus typhoid may be spread all over a town. But about the only chance for solid food like bread, meat, and sugar to spread typhoid is through the help of flies. A man's water faucet taps the same pipe as that of another man, a man's milk bottle is filled from the same can as another's—but the only link between two men's bread is our enemy, the fly. If the one has a communicable disease, the fly, forgetting all about quarantine, travels with his

groceries must not be exposed. In some states, laws covering this point are enforced. In others they are a dead letter. What's the use of fly posters and widely heralded fly campaigns if the law relating to fly food is not enforced?

It is advised that housewives sprinkle a solution of one part of formaldehyde to ten parts of water in their garbage containers during the warm months, to kill not only odors, but flies and vermin.

When Rosenau discovered that stable flies could carry infantile paralysis, the interest in this fly increased materially. The farmers already knew



Blue-Bottle Fly.

of the harm from this fly. In addition to spreading infantile paralysis, Jennings and King of the bureau of entomology say it may spread pellagra. The diseases of domestic animals spread by it are anthrax, swamp fever, glanders, septicaemia, surra, souma, and, maybe, round worm.

In addition, biting flies worry stock so much that they cannot work efficiently. Animals get thin and milk cows sometimes go off 40 to 60 per cent in the amount of milk produced.

F. C. Bishop of the United States bureau of entomology, tells us that the stable fly breeds largely in straw. Old strawstacks in the fields are the worst offenders. Bishop's advice is to burn these stacks or else to spread the straw, and plow it in deep. When a heavy rain falls on freshly threshed straw conditions for fly breeding are at their worst. Manure containing straw is another breeding place of importance.

To keep the flies off, Bishop advises a mixture of fish oil (one gallon), oil of pine tar (two ounces), oil of pennyroyal (two ounces), and kerosene (one-half a pint).

The fish-oil mixture, if faithfully applied, will serve as a repellent against flies as long as it retains its effectiveness.

Indian Ingenuity.

In his preface to "Antarctic Days," Sir Ernest Shackleton tells an amusing little story of northern Canada. A government geologist, with infinite labor, had collected some very interesting geological specimens in a region far beyond civilization. Most of the collecting was done on the barren ground 280 miles northeast of the Great Bear lake. The scientific man and the porters of the party carried the rocks on their backs to the Great Bear lake, paddled 300 miles across the lake, and alternately paddled and portaged 1,500 miles up the Mackenzie, Slave and Athabasca rivers.

The last portage was half a mile long at the Grand Rapids of the Athabasca, and it was done by Indian employes of the Hudson's Bay company. The Indians were ingenious men, and they still tell with pride how they saved much labor by emptying all the heavy bags and boxes at the lower end



A Greenhead Fly.

saddle bags loaded with germs from him who hath to him who hath not. "Swat the fly early and late," is what the health officials of the city of Chicago are endeavoring to have the residents of that city do in an effort to prevent the spreading of disease by the little pests.

Some of the truths which the health officials are endeavoring to bring home are set forth in the following paragraphs: "Bread makes a fine foot wipe for flies." "It's a short haul from the garbage can to the dining room via the fly route."

China's Telegraph Lines.

The Chinese government, which owns the country's telegraph system, has extended it until more than 35,000 miles of land lines and about 1,000 miles of cables are now in use.

Force of Habit. Willis (in the cemetery)—This can't be Hardup's grave. The inscription reads, "Mrs. Hardup."

Gills—Yes, but you see he had his tombstone, like his other things, put in his wife's name.—Puck.

Rare Turtle on His Menu.

Charlie Why, the San Joaquin potato king, recently enjoyed the most expensive turtle on the market. It was the sole survivor of 11, which Why had shipped to him from China, the others dying en route.

The turtle was of an unusual variety and hard to get. Chinamen in the United States who feel able to indulge in this delicacy often have to wait a year before their order can be filled. The duty on Why's turtle was \$5.



What Flies Do, a True Picture, But Not a Pretty One.

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"Flies Peddle, So Paddle." "Flies will peddle, peddle, peddle—Unless you paddle, paddle, paddle. Get busy. Keep busy."

"If at first you don't succeed, swat, swat again."

In fighting flies, it is most important to concentrate attention on fly breeding places. Next in importance comes fly feeding places. Flies require such an enormous volume of food that we can accomplish something by keeping things free from fly food. Most important is care of the garbage—no garbage on the ground, a clean can well covered and frequent removal.

But efforts toward diminishing fly food should not stop at garbage. Exposure of foods to the flies in stores must be stopped. Confectionery, fruits, vegetables, meats, and general bulk

stand the principles of training, which guided the Greek in his games, in his battles and his dances, and made the proportions of his figure different from ours of today, that Greek sculpture is in reality a puzzle to us. Certain postures fixed by the Greek sculptor seem to us contortions, bordering on physical impossibilities. There is always a terrific controversy over the restoration of Greek sculpture, and even then the arms and heads and legs we supply never look right.

All this because we do not understand the principles of training, which guided the Greek in his games, in his battles and his dances, and made the proportions of his figure different from ours of today, that Greek sculpture is in reality a puzzle to us. Certain postures fixed by the Greek sculptor seem to us contortions, bordering on physical impossibilities. There is always a terrific controversy over the restoration of Greek sculpture, and even then the arms and heads and legs we supply never look right.

Philological Speculation.

"How'd dey come to call dat wagon a sulky?" "I dunno," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "I speck dey mus' of named de wagon after de boss' disposition."

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Scholarship. The scholar is more inclined to inquire than to affirm. He is more ready to say, "What do you think?" than to say, "I know."—C. F. Thwing.

Normal Condition. "Is the patient light-headed?" "Well, she impresses me as a regular dizzy blonde."

Not Outspoken. "I was outspoken in my sentiment at the club this afternoon," said Mrs. Garrulous to her husband the other evening. With a look of astonishment he replied: "I can't believe it, my dear. Who outspoke you?"—National Monthly.

Due to Heart Radiation. "A smart dealer in electrical supplies says: 'Don't wait till the sands of the desert grow cold before buying an electric fan.'" "That isn't such a clever idea. The sands of the desert grow cold every night."

Conclusive Proof. "When I hear a man say he's indifferent to public opinion, I have my doubts about it." "So have I, unless he happens to be wearing a blue straw hat with a bow behind."

Real Love. If a woman still laughs at her husband's jokes five years after the wedding bells have jingled the divorce lawyers get discouraged.

The Easiest Way. "How do you propose to support yourself?" "Oh, to some rich girl."

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