

MIDSUMMER STYLES LEAN TO NOBBY CHIFFONS AND GINGHAMS

TO BE ever so chic this summer, one must own at least one fluffy, printed chiffon frock, made with a view to emphasizing the soft silhouette. Fashionables everywhere are yielding to the magic of the teeny weenty figured chiffons. They are so truly feminine in their charm, and when they are flounced and bloused and shirred like the one in the picture, with a touch of snowy georgette

They're present at the most unexpected events—it's cotton frocks we are referring to, if you please. Nowadays, according to fashion reports from Paris to America and back again, it's organdie for the wedding party, cotton velles for the races and the horse show, gingham and swiss and pique and dimity, too, also sateen prints at bridge party or tennis tournament, and so on and so on.



FLOWER-COVERED CHIFFON

accenting the modish jabot treatment, they are simply enchanting. It is observed that the best people are wearing chiffons which are styled very simply. Every woman knows that it requires a superior technique and skill to fashion the simple-appearing frock. That is why the model in the picture is so alluringly naive and eminently high class in appearance—it emanates from the salon of a leading member of the Art League of America. It needs no further credentials as to the aristocracy of its fabric and its fashion.

Notice how cleverly the deep-shirred ruffle which forms the skirt laps over the front to the extreme side, thus giving hint of a one-side overskirt drape. This is an idea worth remembering if you are thinking of making up some pretty soft fabric into a midsummer frock.

Vivid little flowers, say bright red or yellow on a black background, are the last word for printed crepes, chiffons and silks. Do not forget this fact, if you are choosing material for a new gown. These tiny flowers stand out against their ebony background

Which all goes to show that to be absolutely chic, one's wardrobe must contain a goodly showing of smartly styled cotton frocks this season.

If every frock of cotton weave is as charming as the one in this picture, no wonder they are receiving such flattering indorsement by the mode. For this arresting model the compose theme has been developed, by combining organdie with gingham. The gingham used is one of the season's novelty checks with half-inch blocks in black and peach threads scattered on a very fine check ground in sea green and white. The skirt is box-plaited. A modish sleeveless bolero over a blouse of peach organdie achieves chic in every detail.

Parchment kidskin shoes are worn with this costume, with champagne hose—which goes to show that fastidious accessories are as necessary to the fashionable cotton frock, as they are to the most formal silk or satin costume.

There's no end to the clever things being accomplished with gingham and organdie in combination. A perfect gem of a sports frock consists of a



COMPOSE OF ORGANDIE AND GINGHAM

with startling color effect, and they make up wonderfully effective—quite the most swagger thing on the mode's newest summer dress fabric program.

Stunning ensembles of these tiny flowered silks feature sleeveless frocks with either a short jacket, a full-length coat of plain navy or black to match the background, these same being lined with the gay flower-covered silk of the dress.

To complete the picture, wear with this animated flowery ensemble, a hat of tremendous brim, simply banded with velvet ribbon.

plaited skirt of the gingham with an overblouse of organdie which has graduated bands of the gingham running from the hem to within yoke-depth of the neckline. The sleeves show the gingham bands below the elbow. There is also a band of the gingham across the square neck—no listen to this—a shoulder flower cut from the gingham is posed in a manner most fetching. Yes, there's no getting around it, the prestige of cotton weaves is growing by leaps and bounds.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
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Trouble-Shooting the B-Eliminator

Where to Look and What to Do When Power Supply Gives Out.

By CHARLES GOLENPAUL, American Mechanical Laboratories. Trouble-shooting the B-eliminator should be a systematic process of elimination—but with nothing eliminated until it has been checked up. In other words, take nothing for granted, because things taken for granted are often the very things causing the trouble. We all recall the chap who took the automobile half apart, looking for the trouble, when some one reminded him that his gas tank was empty. Radio trouble-shooting can be very much the same.

The first step in trouble-shooting the B-eliminator is to make sure that the 110-volt current is turned on, and that it is reaching the transformer primary of the device. The next step is to be sure that the fault lies with the B-eliminator, and not with the associated radio receiver.

With the trouble narrowed down to the B-eliminator, the logical procedure is to start with the resistance bank and then work backward through the filter, rectifier tube, and finally the transformer.

Lamp or Meter Test. A common trouble, when trouble does occur, is the absence of voltage at a given tap. This is generally traceable to an open-circuited or burnt-out resistor. Thus if the 10,000-ohm fixed resistor of the usual B-eliminator becomes open, the detector voltage will immediately increase, so that in the tuned radio-frequency receiver the signal strength will be greatly diminished, while in the regenerative receiver there will be constant oscillation.

A defective resistor may be located by means of a high-resistance voltmeter connected to each tap in turn. The reading obtained at each tap should be approximately that called for by the designation on the tap. In the absence of a high-resistance voltmeter, a 15 watt, 220-volt incandescent lamp may be employed. It should glow a dull red on the full output and on the intermediate tap of the B-power unit. If it lights equally bright at the detector tap it is an indication of an open or defective 10,000-ohm fixed resistor.

A satisfactory temporary repair can generally be made by means of a charcoal connected between the plating post and the terminal which gives no voltage. The resistance is adjusted until the proper voltage is obtained, and this saves the trouble of seeking the correct value for a fixed resistor, while at the same time providing ample current-handling capacity.

Look to By-Pass Condenser. If the voltage taps are satisfactory, yet the receiver still fails to operate properly, the trouble may be due to an open or an omitted by-pass condenser. A short-circuited by-pass condenser will act the same as a short-circuited resistor.

If there is no voltage at all the terminals, the trouble may be traced to an open circuit in the wiring, or in the transformer or choke coil windings, or again to a broken-down condenser. The wiring should be checked over for broken wires or bad connections. The transformer secondary and choke coil windings can be tested, by means of a telephone receiver and a dry cell, for continuity. Filter condensers can be tested by the same means, with a loud click at the time of making contact and a weaker click upon successive tapping of the terminals, to indicate a good condenser. If the successive clicks are equally loud, the condenser is short-circuited.

The rectifier tube should be considered after that. The best method is to try a new tube or a tube known to be good, in place of the existing tube. This is especially true with the gas-oven type of tube, which gives no other indication of its operation but a slight warmth.

Rubber Mats Under Set Prevent Ringing Noise

A radio set which has a habit of developing inexplicable ringing or "microphonic" noises in the loud speaker can be cured quite effectively if a pair of ordinary thin rubber stair mats are slipped beneath it so that the bottom of the cabinet rests on the rubber instead of on the table, says Radio News Magazine. The mats may be cut down with a pair of scissors so that they will not protrude beyond the edge of the set. The rubber mats "insulate" the set acoustically and prevent strong jars and shocks from reaching it.

Radio Craze Sweeps Japan

The radio craze has grown to such an extent in Japan that some of the middle school authorities in Tokyo have issued orders that students shall not "listen in" during certain hours of the evening, but shall devote these hours to their studies. The school heads found upon investigation that the youngsters were neglecting their school work in the evening to listen to the radio.

Effects of Magnets on Volume of Radio

During the first few years of broadcasting, when regenerative receivers were the most common type, the use of permanent magnets for increasing the sensitivity of the detector tube practically dropped out of sight. The advent of multiple-tube, nonregenerative receivers brings back the possibility of reviving this old stunt to advantage.

Experiments along this line are very simple, for it is only necessary to obtain a magnet with space enough between the poles to allow the tube to go between, and explore around the tube with it. There is no fixed rule as to where the magnet should be placed, nor is one necessary, for if it is going to effect an improvement, it will be apparent when the magnet is held in the hand.

When the approximate position of the magnet giving increased volume is found, some sort of support may be arranged which will allow for critical adjustment of its position. The magnet position will depend to a degree on the strength of its field. It should be quite strong.

Magnets from old boat or motorcycle magnetos are just the thing for this experiment, but those from flyver magnetos, or even straight bar magnets may be found effective. The larger ones may be found rather awkward to use, so, if possible, the use of small ones is recommended.

The efficiency of this magnetic action is not to be taken for granted. In some cases, signals which are hardly audible are increased by the magnet volume after the magnets are applied, while in other cases the volume is decreased or unaffected. In regenerative sets, the stunt is hardly worth trying as the only action will probably be a "spilling over" and distortion.

Radio Wages Crusade on Fuzzy Caterpillar

Boston.—Many and varied are the accomplishments of radio, but one of the most unique achievements on record is believed to be the tent caterpillar crusade of the Radio Nature League. The crusade brought about the destruction of 300,000,000 of the "crawlers."

This novel campaign was conducted by Thornton W. Burgess, founder and director of the Radio Nature League, a regular feature on the schedule of station WBZ.

The crusade lasted three weeks. It was conducted as a contest, with several worthwhile prizes offered. More than a million egg masses, which would have yielded approximately 300,000,000 crawling furry tent caterpillars, were destroyed by the ardent contestants. Two abreast and end to end, the exterminated pests would form a line 3,859 miles long.

Canadian-Newfoundland Chess by Amateur Radio

Dartmouth, N. S.—What is believed to be the first inter-dominion chess match ever played by radio in the British empire was recently staged between the chess club of this city and that of St. John's, Newfoundland, through the co-operation of amateur station 1DD, operated by Maj. W. C. Borrett of this city, and station SAR, owned and operated by Loyd Bell of St. John's. According to information furnished the American Radio Relay League, of which both men are members, the game was highly successful and lasted nearly three hours, twenty-three moves being completed on each side of the board. The match resulted in a draw, but, judging by the enthusiasm displayed by both teams, the two amateur stations will probably be called upon in the near future to assist in a deciding match.

When Microphonic Tube Is in Range of Speaker

"Howling," says Radio Broadcast Magazine, "results from a microphonic tube being within close range of the loud speaker. The most effective way to overcome howling due to microphonic tubes is to place the loud speaker at least 10 to 25 feet from the receiving set, depending on the maximum volume used. The use of sound dampening devices, such as the placing of metal covers or wooden boxes over the tubes, has been found fairly effective. Set cabinets not tightly assembled are sometimes the real cause of the trouble because they vibrate freely at a certain frequency. The resulting vibration is then passed to the tube elements through the cabinet and socket. Sometimes merely opening the lid of the cabinet stops the trouble."

Can Locate Music, but Not the Ta-ta-tee-um

Julius Mattfeld, librarian of the musical research department of the National Broadcasting company, prides himself on his ability to locate anything in music. A few days ago, however, even Mr. Mattfeld's expert knowledge wasn't sufficient to answer an inquiry. A woman listener telephoned to ask: "Can you find that little piece that was played over a Kansas City station about two years ago—by a guitarist—maybe it was a singer—some time in the afternoon or late evening? It goes 'Ta-ta-tee-um'—just like that, you know. My daughter wants the music to sing to-night." That was enough for Mattfeld. He was beaten, and knew it. The music department reports that he was picked up and carried to the tea-room.

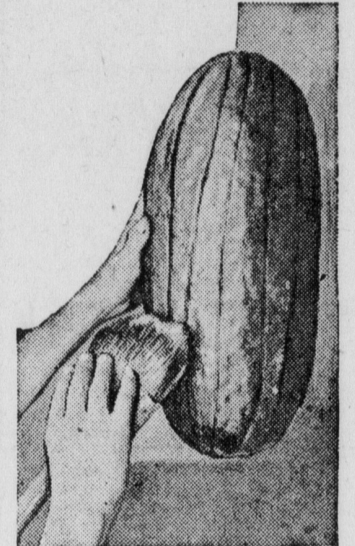
TRY THIS

By EDNA PURDY WALSH

How to Preserve the Watermelon

THE watermelon enthusiast may have his favorite fruit in the middle of winter if he will go to the little extra trouble of preserving the whole watermelon by painting it with waterproof paint, and then keeping it in the basement in a cool place until time for use.

If one cannot secure a waterproof paint that he is sure of, a good waterproof coating may be made at home by mixing rosin oil, 50 parts; rosin, 30 parts, and white soap, 9 parts. This



should be applied warm on the surface of the melon. A rather thick solution should be spread on it, to be sure that all the surface is to be protected. If the melon is whole, and there are no abrasions in the skin, the coating covers the hard shell so that no air or moisture can get to the inner absorbent layers of the melon. Another recipe is to take 1 part of gluten, mix it with 1 1/2 parts of glycerin and heat it at about 248 degrees F. A slimy mass will be secured which is not only waterproof, but also water-repelling.

Making Use of Old Magazines

ARTICULAR explores put newspapers between their blankets because there is no better insulation against bitter cold and wind than paper. We can apply the same principle in our homes by using old magazines under a thin pad or mattress which alone is not sufficient to keep out the cold. This magazine tied around the milk or cream bottle on wintry days will prevent it freezing if it is left on the window or door step.

Large magazines with double pages may be made useful against moth de-



struction by wrapping small articles in the sheets after they have been painted with a warm solution of

Paraffin wax.....8 ounces
Naphthaline.....4 ounces

Newspapers are excellent protection against moths if painted with this solution. In our modern houses and apartments we have forgotten the great insulating and warming properties of paper when placed under rugs and carpets. Heavy magazine paper is even more effective against cold than thin newspaper.

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Real Democracy

In the minds of many people, democracy rests upon the colossal untruth that "one man is as good as another," so that a large number are more likely to be right than a small number. In reality democracy rests upon the ubiquitous fact that all men are directly interested in securing good government, while its successes have often been due to its practical recognition of the truth that some men are born to lead and others to follow.—John Fiske.

"Miniatures"

It is usually thought that the derivation of miniature is from the Latin minimum (smallest), but this is not so. There is a verb minare, to paint with vermilion, from the Latin minare (minium, native cinnabar, red lead). The true sense of miniature is something painted in minium, red lead. Such paintings were usually small, hence the later meaning. The name was first applied to the ornamental red initial capitals in manuscripts.

If you are planning to trade-in your present car for a new car, remember these facts:

- 1 When you trade-in your used car for a new car, you are after all making a purchase, not a sale. You are simply applying your present car as a credit toward the purchase price of the new car.
- 2 Your used car has only one fundamental basis of value; i. e., what the dealer who accepts it in trade can get for it in the used car market.
- 3 Your used car has seemingly different values because competitive dealers are bidding to sell you a new car.
- 4 The largest allowance is not necessarily the best deal for you. Sometimes it is; sometimes it is not.
- 5 An excessive allowance may mean that you are paying an excessive price for the new car in comparison with its real value.
- 6 First judge the merits of the new car in comparison with its price, including all delivery and finance charges. Then weigh any difference in allowance offered on your used car.

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One Advantage

"I'm glad my wife is built long and thin, sorter like a shoestring, as you might say," stated Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "Why?" inquired an acquaintance. "Well, she don't shade the corn while she's a-hoeing of it like a fat woman would."—Kansas City Star.

If your eyes are sore, get Roman Eye Balm. Apply it at night and you are healed by morning. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

Pecans
The bulk of the commercial production of pecans is at present in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. But the tree is native to river bottoms from Indiana and Iowa southwest into Mexico, Southeastern states and California have taken up pecan growing to some extent, but there has been little commercial success with these trees north of latitude 40 degrees.

The tree attains a height of 75 to 170 feet. The crop is harvested when the great majority of the nut husks have opened. As a rule it is disposed of before Thanksgiving.

Behavior that is not quite shocking can easily be very annoying to all people of good taste.

Everything is forgiven except being called a snob; probably because it's true.

Cuts Deep
"I hear that she's a great gossip."
"Yes, she's always the knife of the party!"—Life.

"No No Mrs. Buzz, no smallpox. Spray FLIT on her mattress!"

Little Betty wakes up with a rash
FLIT spray kills bed bugs, roaches, ants, and their eggs. It also clears your home of flies and mosquitoes. Fatal to insects but harmless to mankind. Will not stain. Get Flit today.

DESTROYS Flies Mosquitoes Moths Ants Bed Bugs Roaches
"The yellow can with the black sun!"