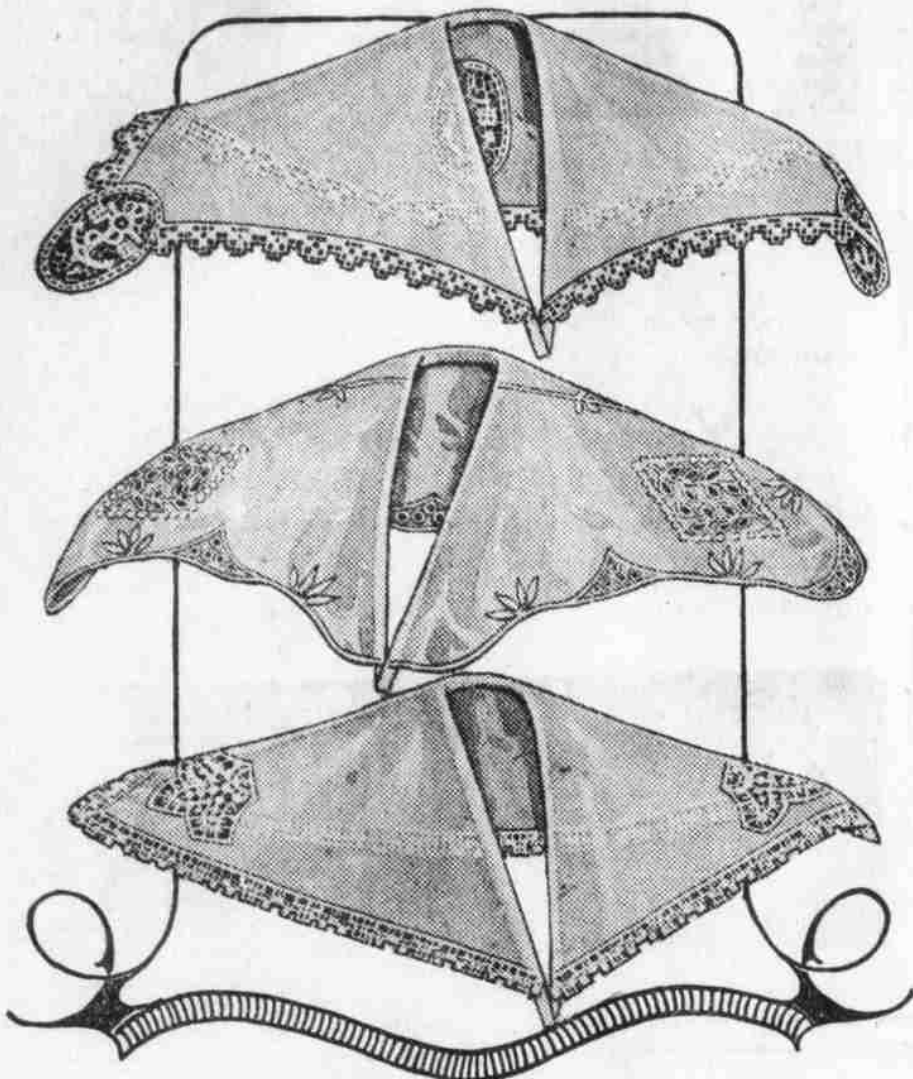


What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



In the Play of Summer Styles.

Organdie is the gay and spirited sourette in the play of summer styles. It bobs up everywhere, with all sorts of summer frocks, as a part of their make-up or in accessories worn with them. In the weave called swiss organdie it is more sheer than ever and disports itself in all the new and lovely shades of colors that grace the joys of midsummer. It is used in bands and borders on frocks made of other sheer fabrics, in petticoats and in collars and cuffs, in frills and in vestes. It is of much service in separate collars, like those illustrated here. Along with jabots, collars of this kind amplify the summer wardrobe, saving the day, with their crisp daintiness, for the overworked wool or silk frock that serves many purposes. Pretty accessories of this kind help out the tourist immensely and are the easiest of all belongings to carry along on a journey.

The collars shown in the picture are selections from a display of epaulet collars made of voile or organdie. We cannot forget the war and don't try to, and therefore, even the most fragile of our belongings reflect the martial thoughts that are in the air. These are the last presented styles and are lengthened at the shoulder so that they fall over the top of the arm like the fringe on an officer's epaulet. Two of the models are edged with filet lace and ornamented with set-in medallions of lace. The third collar is embroidered with eyelet work and sprays of foliage. None of them presents any difficulties to the average needlewoman, and lace, voile and organdie are scattered abroad in all dry goods stores. When made by hand they bring stiff prices in the shops, but few of them are made in this way. Machine-made collars are plentiful, effective and inexpensive.



Auxiliaries of the Red Cross.

The American Red Cross is engaged in so many humanitarian and philanthropic activities that its work must of necessity be departmentized and each department thoroughly organized for the sake of efficiency. A chapter of the Red Cross, in any locality, represents all of the Red Cross activities. Under its supervision different committees are organized for the different kinds of work to be done, each committee devoted to one particular object or class of work. In communities where no chapter exists Red Cross committees may be formed, by special authority of the director general of civilian relief, for special Red Cross activities. These committees are called auxiliaries.

Several auxiliaries may be formed in the same community, to take care of the several different classes of work to be done. Where a chapter exists auxiliaries must be formed with the consent of the chapter, and they will be a part of the chapter and subordinate to it.

The Red Cross is the only society authorized by the government of the United States to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war. Therefore women who wish to help should first join the American Red Cross and

next enroll with the auxiliary that is doing the sort of work they wish to do. In the present emergency the American Red Cross faces a gigantic task for the benefit of our own soldiers and sailors, in addition to the tremendous work it has already done, and is doing, for the countries at war in Europe. It must provide a system of hospitals, equipped with medical and hospital supplies, surgeons, trained nurses and nurses' assistants for both field and base hospitals. It must make some provision for dependents of soldiers and sailors, and for the injured after they are dismissed from hospitals. It must gather and systematize volunteer work throughout the country, and is doing so at this moment, so as to be thoroughly prepared for the demands of war.

Thousands of women are looking for some practical way by which they may express their loyalty to their country and their wish to help in the work of the war. The avenue open to them will be found through Red Cross activities and will be discussed in future articles.

Julia Bottomley

DAIRY FACTS

KEEP MILK COOL AND CLEAN

Warm Weather Is Trying on Dairymen, but More Especially on Women—Keep Vessels Clean.

The season is rapidly approaching when greater care must be taken of milk. Warm weather is trying on the dairymen, but more especially on the farmer's wife, who must care for the milk from a few cows. Preparations should therefore be made to keep the milk cool and clean.

The facilities for keeping milk on the average farm are very inadequate. Not enough cool space is available for the average farm woman, hence she has difficulties in saving the milk and ripening the cream evenly.

In the first place, the milk vessels are important. They should be of the right kind, with no seams in the pans, pails, etc., to harbor germs. There should be plenty of vessels and they should be kept scrupulously clean, aired, steamed and sunned occasionally.

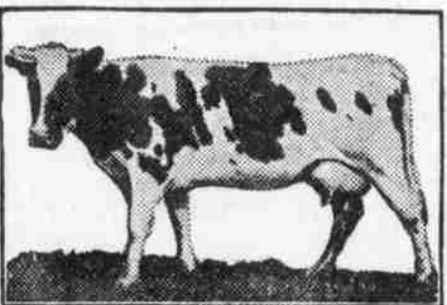
A refrigerator is almost a necessity on the farm these days. There are many perishable foods as well as milk to be kept. The cost of a refrigerator is not great when the utility and economy of keeping foods are considered.

DAIRY COWS RELISH SILAGE

Result Given of an Experiment Conducted by Pennsylvania Station—Decrease in Yield.

In an experiment conducted by the Pennsylvania station, according to a report received by the department of agriculture, two lots of five cows each were fed for three periods of four weeks. Lot 1 received silage alone for roughage during period 1 and 3 and mixed hay and silage during period 2, and lot 2 received hay and silage during periods 1 and 3 and silage during period 2.

The milk yield decreased with both systems of roughage, but the decrease was less with silage and hay. When silage and hay for roughage followed silage alone there was a slight increase in milk yield over the initial production. Except in one instance there was a decrease each period. When



High Producing Type.

the cows received hay they consumed practically the same amount of silage as when no hay was included in the ration. Both lots consumed an excess of protein and net energy above that necessary for maintenance and milk production when based on Eckles' standard. There were no apparent undesirable physical effects from the feeding of silage alone for roughage with the grains used. There was very little difference in the cost of the two rations or in the feed cost of milk and milk fat. No perceptible difference was observed in the health of the two lots.

MILK FEVER IS BOTHERSOME

Danger Among Cows Appears Greatest in Late Summer—Keep Animal in Barn and Feed Hay.

Milk fever is a rather serious trouble with good cows, as it is said that none but well-bred, heavy-producing cows have it. It seems to be more prevalent among grass-fed cows.

The danger of milk fever among cows seems to be greatest in late summer or early fall, notably June, July, August and September. The recommendation is to put the cow in the barn and feed dry hay about a week before she comes fresh. Three or four days before calving the cow is given a dose of salts with a little ginger. Another dose is also given five or six hours after the calf is born. A bucket of warm water should be given the cow two or three times a day. She should not be allowed to have cold water for some time.

FEED ROUGHAGE TO DRY COWS

Profitable, However, to Feed Sufficient Grain to Have Them in Good Physical Condition.

Dry cows can be maintained on hay and silage or roots. It is profitable however, to feed cows a sufficient amount of grain during the dry period to have them in good physical condition at calving time.

Cows should be dry for six to eight weeks prior to calving. It does not pay to have them dry for a longer period.

SOILS AND ROTATIONS FOR SWEET POTATO

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sweet potatoes can be grown on nearly every type of soil, but a sand or sandy loam soil will give the best results. The subsoil should be clay, so that the plant food will not easily leach away, but the clay should be of a porous character to afford good drainage. Soils medium in fertility are to be preferred to very rich soils, for the latter will produce a heavy growth of vines at the expense of roots. Good crops may be produced on run-down cotton, corn, or tobacco lands if a leguminous crop is planted to increase the humus in the soil. Newly cleared pine land will produce excellent crops of sweet potatoes when properly fertilized.

Rotations.

A systematic rotation of crops should be practiced when raising sweet potatoes, for in this way it is possible to check materially the spread of sweet-potato diseases. The continuous cropping of the land with sweet potatoes depletes the humus

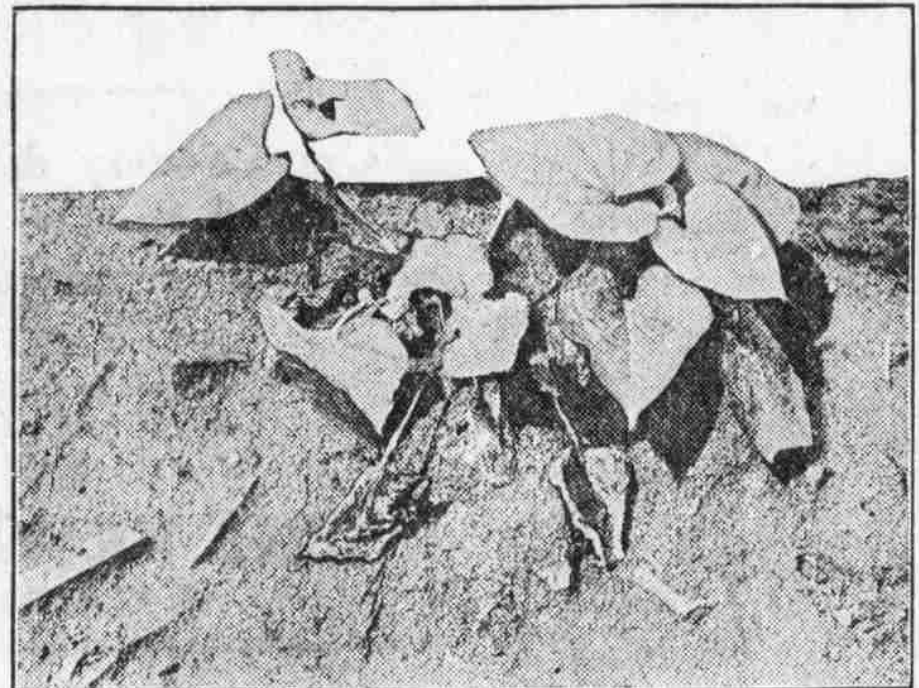
Second year—Oats, followed by cowpeas, soy beans or peanuts.

Third year—Corn, with cowpeas, peanuts, or velvet beans between the rows.

Manures and Fertilizers.

Stable manure is an excellent fertilizer for sweet-potato lands, especially those which are deficient in humus. Heavy applications of fresh manure should not be applied shortly before planting sweet potatoes, for the manure will cause excessive growth of vines at the expense of the roots. It is a very good plan to use the manure on the crop that precedes the sweet potatoes; thus the manure is very thoroughly incorporated with the soil before the sweet potatoes are planted.

Commercial fertilizers will produce good crops of sweet potatoes, provided the soil contains sufficient humus. The quantity and kind of fertilizer to use will depend upon the fertility of the soil. When sweet potatoes follow an early crop of Irish potatoes or other early vegetables no fertilizer is



SYMPTOMS OF STEM ROT ON SWEET POTATO PLANT.

content in the soil, while with a proper rotation, using a soil-improving crop every three or four years, it is possible to maintain the supply of humus.

The rotations to be followed will depend entirely upon the individual farmer's needs, but the following is suggestive and may be changed.

A good four-year rotation for the northern part of the sweet-potato growing area would be:

- First year—Sweet potatoes.
- Second year—Tomatoes or other vegetable crop, with clover seeded late between the rows.
- Third year—Clover.
- Fourth year—Corn.

A suggestive four-year rotation for the Southern states would be:

- First year—Sweet potatoes.
- Second year—Oats, followed by cowpeas or peanuts.
- Third year—Cotton with bur clover or crimson clover between the rows.
- Fourth year—Corn with cowpeas, peanuts, or velvet beans between the rows.

A good three-year rotation: First year—Early Irish potatoes or other early vegetable crop, followed by sweet potatoes.

needed. And when they follow a leguminous crop very little nitrogen is needed in the commercial fertilizer. The whole question of fertilizers should be studied, for the amounts of the different elements to use and the sources of these elements will depend upon prices and the materials that are available.

A suggestive formula that would do for many conditions is as follows:

	Pounds.
Acid phosphate (16 per cent)	1,000
Cottonseed meal	500
Nitrate of soda	100
Muriate of potash	300
	2,000

This mixture contains about 8.8 per cent phosphoric acid, 2.5 per cent nitrogen, and 7.5 per cent potash.

The commercial fertilizer is usually applied in the row where the crop is to be planted and stirred with the soil by running a single-shovel cultivator in the row. A ridge is then thrown up over the fertilizer. The fertilizer should be distributed at least ten days before planting begins, so as to avoid any burning of the roots of the plants.

CULTURE OF PEANUTS

Boil Seed in Boiling Soap Water to Repel Rodents.

Nuts Should Be Planted in Moist Soil—Run Drag Harrow Over Crop If Weeds or Grass Threaten—Can Be Stored in Barn.

(By FLETCHER DAVIS, Texas Department of Agriculture.)

It takes about one and a half pecks of the larger varieties of shelled peanuts and one peck of the Spanish or one and a quarter bushels of whole pods to plant an acre. Where the whole pods are planted, they should be soaked in water a few hours—not long enough for them to spoil—and planted down in the moist soil before being permitted to dry. If there is a liability of rodents destroying the seeds, it is claimed by some that they can be protected by dissolving a five-cent bar of laundry soap in boiling water and stirring thoroughly into this a half pint of coal oil and then mixing this hot preparation with sufficient quantity of cool water to soak two bushels of peanuts in the hulls. This preparation should not be used on shelled peanuts, and it is better to poison the rodents before planting rather than seek to repel them in this way. The nuts should be planted in moist ground, but they need be covered to a depth varying from three-quarters of an inch in heavy soils to two inches in light sandy soils.

If the soil shows a tendency to bake or is becoming foul with weeds or grass, a drag harrow can be run all over the crop while it is young or just coming up, being careful, of course, to set the teeth of the harrow so as not to tear the plants out of the ground, or where soil is loose and loamy and when grass and weeds grow rapidly, the first and even the second plowing may be done by running a sweep shallow and close enough to completely cover up all the grass, weeds and even the peanuts. This operation, if done in time, will clean the rows by smothering the grass and weeds, but the pen-

nuts will come through to a perfect stand within 24 to 48 hours, provided, of course, they are not covered too deep, in which case they may never come through. Frequent shallow cultivation with ordinary implements to keep down weeds and maintain a soil mulch is all the cultivation needed. Even this should cease when the plants begin to peg and by the last plowing, a gently sloping ridge or bed should be formed around the plants.

If grown only for feed, they can be stored in the barn or stacked in a larger stack when thoroughly cured; but if the nuts are to be crushed at the mills—and many cottonseed oil mills are now prepared to crush them—or sold to buyers, they must be picked from the vines. This can be done either by hand or by machinery, but it is best, if possible, to employ the latter as being more economical and faster. There are two kinds of threshers—the rotary thresher and the picker. The rotary thresher can be bought for from \$400 to \$500, and there is a peanut attachment for the ordinary grain threshers that can be had at \$90 to \$100. Some object to the rotary thresher on account of the large percentage of the nuts that it damages and prefer the picker, a machine that works on a different principle from the rotary thresher. If a community grows a sufficient acreage of sound, clean peanuts, threshers will seek out those communities to enter to the custom of the growers.

BUILDING UP LAYING STRAIN

Poultryman Must Give Much Consideration to the Fowls That Are to Head the Pens.

In building up a laying strain of chickens the poultryman must give a great deal of consideration to the birds that are to head the pens. The male birds should be the offspring of females of good laying strains. The male bird has a greater influence in strain breeding than the average breeder gives him credit for, and too often strains do not develop to the satisfaction of the breeder because no consideration is given to the egg-producing qualities of the ancestry of the male bird used.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI



MADE FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE DURUM WHEAT COOKS IN 12 MINUTES. COOK BOOK FREE SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U.S.A. Largest Macaroni Factory in America.



Your Foot Won't Spoil If You Use GOOD LUCK RED RUBBERS. They Fit All Standard Sizes. Specially recommended for cold pack canoeing. Send 2c stamp for new book on preserving or 10c in stamps for one dozen rings if you cannot get them at your dealer's. Address Department 54 BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO. Cambridge, Mass.

CURIOUS FEARS OF SOLDIERS

One Dreads That His Charcoal Burner Will Be Destroyed Although Indifferent as to Himself.

It is extraordinary what curious fears some soldiers have. One fighter always dreads that his charcoal fire will be destroyed by a shell. He always places the burner in the most protected part of the trench, but remains quite indifferent in regard to his own personal safety.

Another extraordinary fear of a soldier at the front is that of having his bootlaces untied. Nothing else has terrors for him, from bayonet fighting to asphyxiating gases. But he is quite certain that if his bootlaces are loose he will trip over them and break his neck. He always examines his laces to see if they are properly fastened. Another soldier who has been through the thick of the fighting is terribly frightened of going through a wood, and would rather walk miles round it than half a mile through it. He has the fear that some day a tree will suddenly fall and crush him.

Many soldiers have a horror of losing their identity disks, or of being unidentified if they are killed, and buried in a nameless grave. One man is known to carry little scraps of paper in every pocket, giving his name and regiment, so that his body may be recognized if he is killed.

Knew What Was in It.

Raymond Blathwart, the well-known journalist, was once asked to write a character sketch of Lord Northcliffe. In a letter he requested a special interview and the famous newspaper proprietor sent him the following reply:

"I am sorry, but I must ask you to excuse me from acceding to your request. I am like the little boy at a school treat who, when the squire's wife came round to him and asked him if he would like some strawberry jam, promptly replied: 'No, thank you, marm. I works at the place where they makes it!'"

Distinguishing Poison Ivy.

Poison Ivy can always be distinguished from similar plants by its leaflets, which are arranged in threes, the center one borne on a slightly longer stalk than the other two. It is a perennial plant, propagated by means of creeping underground stems or rootstocks and also by the seeds.



For Building Up Quickly

probably the very best food you can select is Grape-Nuts.

It contains the mineral salts and energy values—all the nutriment of whole wheat and barley—digests easily and quickly, and the flavor is delicious.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts