



The Red Cross Christmas seal stands for one of the greatest undertakings of our day, and a work that everyone can help along. Miss Boardman says in "Under the Red Cross Flag":

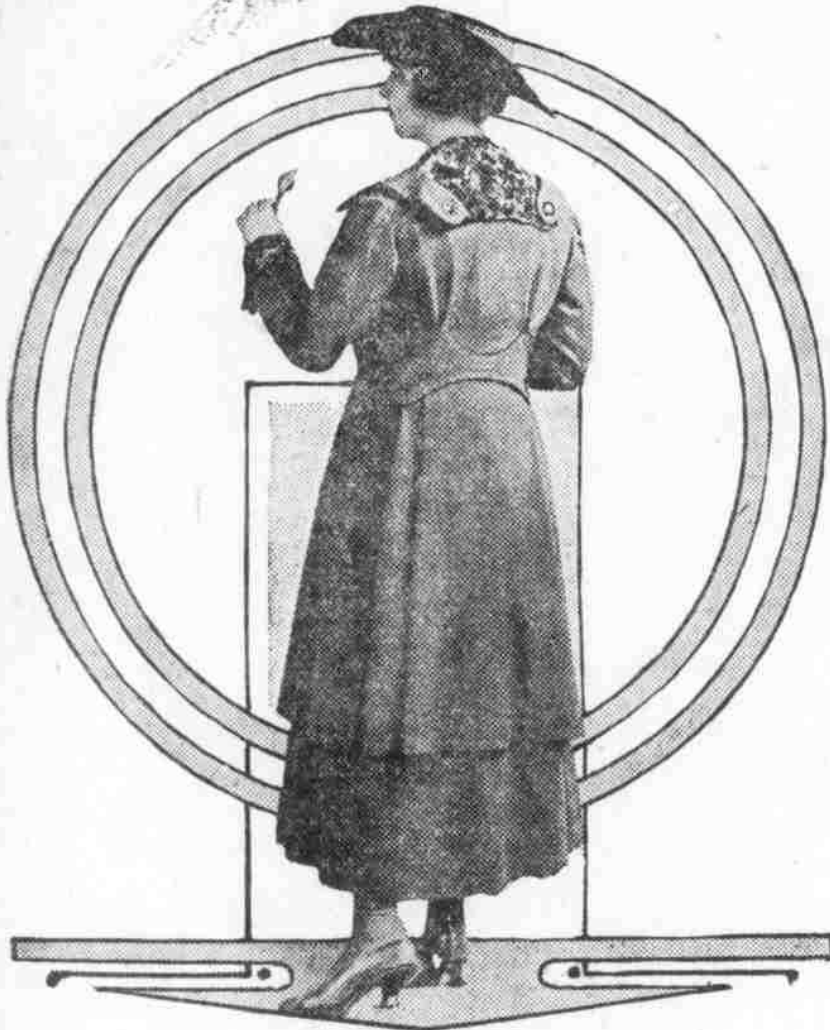
"The charter of the American Red Cross places the duty upon it of mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence and the devising of measures to prevent the same. No more dangerous and insidious pestilence exists than that which is called the great white plague—no country or nation is free from its ravages. It requires not only the skill of the specialists to combat it, but the earnest co-operation of the entire nation, rich and poor, old and young."

During the past seven years over \$3,800,000 have been raised by the sale of the Christmas seal for active work in combating tuberculosis. Ninety per cent of the profits on the sale of seals belongs to the community in which they are sold. The remaining ten per cent goes to the Red Cross and is used to defray the expenses of printing seals, posters, and other advertising matter. If any money remains after these things are paid for, it is divided between the Red Cross and the National Society for the Study and

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The seal was launched in this country by Mr. Jacob Riis, who lost one after another of six brothers with tuberculosis. One day near Christmas, 1906, Mr. Riis received a letter from his old home in Denmark which carried besides regular postage many new strange stamps. He discovered that these stamps were sold to help the Danish people battle against tuberculosis. He wrote about this stamp in the Outlook a forceful article which fell into the hands of Miss Bissell, and she took the idea up in order to raise funds for antituberculosis work needed in Delaware, and this set of circumstances—the Danish stamp, Mr. Riis' letter, the need of money in Delaware, and Miss Bissell's insight and initiative, led to the Red Cross Christmas seal.

When we come to realize that the white plague kills an army of a hundred and fifty thousand people every year, we also realize that it is a calamity to rank with war. Tuberculosis is a preventable disease, and the Red Cross has entered the battle against it. The Christmas seals have had an immense educational value and are witnesses to its benevolent strength.



Conservative Styles in Suits.

The frame of mind in which the world of fashion finds itself just now does not encourage the unusual or conspicuous in styles, and new suits and coats reflect this mood. There is no lack of variety, however, in suits. Colors are quiet and rich, lines graceful and designing leans toward simplicity. In other words, styles are conservative, and for that reason the new suits presented for fall have about reached the apex of excellence.

In colors what are called the glove shades are favored. They include brown, taupe, mouse, castor, gray and tan. There is a shade of brown with a hint of wine in it and a platinum gray that are especially effective in satin or other high-luster goods. The liveliest colors appear in shades of amethyst and dark wine color. There is a considerable range in amethyst shades and they are most beautiful. Dark blue it goes without saying, is

well represented in suits, as it is every season.

The suit of taupe broadcloth shown above is typical of fall styles. Its shirt is plain and correct as to length and width. The coat is long, with plaits laid in at each side furnishing sufficient fullness, and flat pockets of the material. The collar and cuffs are made of a fur fabric the cuffs pointed and set on to plain sleeves. Bands of broadcloth are applied at the edge of the collar and fastened down with buttons sewed to them.

In view of the certainty in the supply of wool and the certainty that prices of woolen goods will go up rather than down, suits shown early probably represent the best values that the season will have to offer.

Julia Bottomley

Untrimmed Chiffon Frock.
There is a kind of demi-tollette which shares honors with black satin and is far easier to wear, and that is the untrimmed chiffon frock. A chiffon frock may be had in flower shades, such as hydrangea blues, orchid shades, cool, clear greens and odd blue violets. These single colors may be supplemented by a contrasting touch of color. A lovely chiffon frock is of hydrangea blue with an odd dash of mulberry violet.—Vanity Fair.

To Brighten Gold.
Goto Jewelry may be cleansed by being placed for half an hour in a bowl of warm water to which a generous quantity of ammonia has been added. Stir the jewelry round in the water for a moment, then cover the bowl and let it stand.

Lawn and Gingham Useful.
Gingham has been revived after a long absence, and very welcome it is. Juniper coats or shirt blouses of gingham beat all records in the way of wear.

Duster check lawn is another useful medium. This makes into the most delightful shirts, especially when these fasten down the front with mammoth crochet buttons. A checked material can be the most hideous as well as the most charming fabric, but some now seen are nothing short of fascinating in rose and white, blue and white, sulphur and white. Rather a pretty notion is a shirt of cherry-red and white checked lawn worn with a cerise-colored linen skirt cut on the plain, simple straight lines as the best-made shirts still are, and bound round the hem with a narrow check border.

HOME TOWN HELPS

CITY PLANNING FOR FRANCE

Some Good to Result From Destruction of Towns by Bombardment of the German Armies.

There is no great loss, according to homely philosophy, without some slight gain. Great disasters often lead to better conditions. The old fable of the phoenix rising from its ashes is essentially true.

France is to profit by the ruin of so many of her cities. So her people have decreed. When the German armies are driven from her soil, her maimed towns are to be rebuilt. But they will not be reconstructed along former lines. The narrow streets will not be restored. The buildings centuries old, picturesque, perhaps, but scarcely sanitary, will not be restored. Ruins and other bombarded cities are to be rebuilt according to the latest plans of experts in city planning. They are to be models on which cities untouched by German cannonades will look with envy.

But that is not all. France has decided that she cannot afford in future to allow towns and cities to grow up in the old haphazard way. A law has been adopted which compels every municipality to organize a planning commission, which will decide on its future growth. Every improvement will have to conform to the city plan, whether it is made in newly developed territory, or replaces a construction of long standing. Paris, having outgrown the Haussmann plans, has organized a bureau which will care not only for the city, but for the whole metropolitan area.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR HORSES.



This is one of a number of drinking fountains for horses, with individual cups, erected by the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals.

TRACTORS ARE USED BY CITY

Buffalo Declared to Have Best Garbage Collection System by Boston Investigating Committee.

Buffalo has the best new garbage collection plan according to three engineers that Mayor Curley of Boston sent to other cities to find out which had the best one in operation. The engineer's report describes the Buffalo system briefly as follows:

"The city is divided into districts of such size that four horse-drawn vehicles will handle the garbage, ashes or refuse, picking it up from the houses. These four vehicles after filling are pulled to a central point from which a tractor takes them on the long haul to the reduction plant, or dump, as the case may be. In this way the short haul with frequent stops is taken care of by horses, while for the long haul the tractor is used taking several trailers. Care in routing vehicles would be necessary to get full advantage of the tractors and keep them constantly working. These tractors cost about \$5,000 apiece and the trailers about \$1,500. For a city of the size of Boston the first expense for this scheme might be \$250,000, and considerably study would be required to assure its economy."

Garbage Dumps Unsanitary.

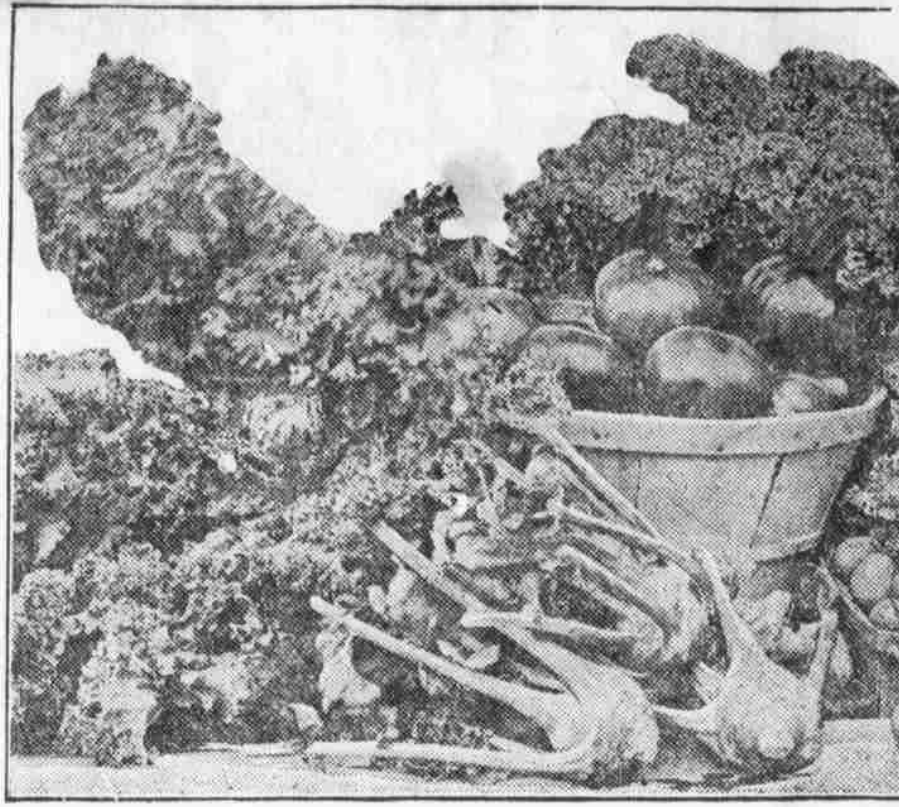
Not a few cities dump their garbage upon plots of land located usually in outskirts of the city. This is not disposal at all, but simply the placing or removal of filth from one locality to another. One health authority has this to say in regard to dumping garbage on the outskirts:

"Whole groups of zymotic diseases are traceable to ground conditions. When, as in some parts, soils are composed of an accumulation of decaying matters from the city, the building of houses over it may conceal but cannot destroy the contamination. More or less of the foul air must find its way out of the soil and endanger the health of the people living upon it."

A Hint for Gardeners.

In city and town gardens, where the space is restricted, it is best to have the rows run the long way of the garden—north to south if possible to prevent the growing plants from shading each other and planting several kinds of similarly growing vegetables like green onions, carrots, radishes, etc., in the same row.

FALL GARDENING IN SOUTHERN STATES



VEGETABLES FROM WELL-KEPT GARDEN.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because of the South's long summers and falls and short winters, a variety of vegetable seeds may be planted in many parts of that section until October or November, and should produce satisfactory crops of fall, winter and spring truck. If planting locations are chosen with some care, say plant specialists of the United States department of agriculture, the fall garden is a possibility with nearly all vegetables grown in spring and summer in practically all parts of the South except in areas of high altitude and in the more northerly portions of the region.

In many sections of the South, tomato plants have succumbed to the strain of high temperatures and dryness. In some localities they will live and continue to bear until fall, but in others they will not survive. A new crop should be planted now, and it may be profitable to try the experiment of planting both in the open ground, where the plants are to remain, and in frames for transplanting. The frames or beds should be located in a relatively cool, shady place. The same plan of field and frame planting may be used for cabbage seedlings. With this crop promising results have already been obtained by planting several seeds in a hill and thinning to one plant. If the field planting should not survive, however, in some instances, the grower, it is pointed out, is protected by having on hand the frame-grown plants. Ordinarily the seed planted direct to the field will produce an earlier crop than seed planted in a frame and transplanted.

Among the vegetables which may be planted at practically any time during the summer, with fair assurance of success, are beans. Bush squash may also be planted even in the hottest weather if they have not been made a part of the garden at an earlier season. With the beginning of August practically the entire list of ordinary vegetables is open to the fall gardener for choice. Beets, parsnips, carrots, celery, sweet corn, radishes, lettuce and peas may be planted at this time, many of them in succession crops at frequent intervals. Later in the month and during the early part of September, kale, spinach, mustard, turnips, collards and parsley may also be planted. During September onion sets should be put out and in October, and even later, onion seeds may be planted for a spring crop.

Crops for Winter.

Among the crops of these late plantings which the Southern gardener will find available for winter use, are beets and the other root crops, such as parsnips and carrots, and kale, collards, spinach and mustard. Many of the plants, he will find, may be carried by slight protection even into quite cold weather without suffering damage. To the crops which will be carried over for development in the early spring should be added satisfy or oyster plant, which may be planted practically any time during the late summer or early fall.

The following specific directions for fall planting of certain seeds in the South have been prepared by the department's plant specialists:

Beets.

Beets planted in the South in August and early September will produce a crop for late fall and early winter use. Where hand cultivation is to be given, sow the seed in drills 14 to 18 inches apart and cover to the depth of about 1 inch. For horse cultivation the rows should be 2½ feet apart. As soon as the plants are well established, thin them to a stand 2 to 3 inches apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation. The beets may be left in the ground through the winter to be pulled when wanted.

Varieties recommended: Crosby's Egyptian, Bassano, Early Eclipse and Blood Turnip.

Turnips.

Turnip seed may be sown during the latter part of August and throughout September and the first half of October. Sow turnip seed thickly in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, and when the plants reach a height of 4 to 5 inches begin thinning, using the young plants for greens. For good roots thin the plants to about three inches apart in the row. Keep the land well cultivated to keep down the weeds and

to leave the surface loose and friable. In a small garden, cultivation with a hand cultivator is the most practicable. Turnips may be left in the ground until needed for the table, or may be pulled as soon as they are mature, and stored in a cellar or buried in banks or pits. The varieties of turnips commonly grown in the South are Purple Top Globe, White Globe, Seven Top, White Milan, and Yellow Aberdeen.

Collards.

Collards can be grown in the same way as outlined for turnips.

Kale.

Kale can be grown in the open throughout the winter in practically all sections of the South. Sow the seed in September and October in drills 18 inches apart for hand cultivation, and 30 inches for horse cultivation. As soon as the plants reach a height of 4 or 5 inches they should be thinned. The plants pulled may be used for greens. The cultivation for kale should be the same as for turnips.

Varieties recommended: Dwarf Curled, Tall Scotch and Siberian.

Spinach.

Spinach is one of the best crops grown for greens and should be found in every home garden. It can be grown in the open during the autumn and winter in all sections south of Norfolk, Va. Sow the seed in the latter part of August, in September, or October, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart at the rate of one ounce to 100 feet of row. When the plants begin to crowd in the row they should be thinned. The larger plants are selected first, and the smaller or later ones are thus given room to develop.

HOG PASTURE IS ESSENTIAL

To Make Gains Economically Porkers Need Forage Crop to Graze—Sorghum Is Favored.

(By IRA W. CARPENTER, Mississippi Experiment Station.)

It behooves every farmer not only during the food crisis but in normal times to keep up a good breeding of hogs, and see that the porkers be made to attain a weight of 150 pounds, at least, before marketing. To make these gains most economically the hogs need a forage crop to graze. Patches of oats, wheat, barley or any of the cover crops now growing on the farm can be utilized until a feed crop can be raised. Next in order is a good permanent pasture.

In case no cover crop is available the crop that will furnish grazing earliest is sorghum, planted broadcast on fertile land. The hogs may be turned on this when the sorghum is six to eight inches high. While the hogs are on pasture or grazing crops they should be fed from one to two pounds of concentrate per 100 pounds live weight. Corn and soy beans planted together will give the earliest fattening crop. For succession crops, peanuts, sweet potatoes, corn and velvet beans, or a later crop of corn and soy beans might be planted.

WEEDS KEEP DOWN PASTURES

Noxious Plants Choke Out Grass Needed for Food Supply for Stock Destroy Them.

It is none too early to begin thinking about the weeds which will soon be choking out the grass in the pastures. If there ever was a time when all the grass possible should be furnished our live stock it is this good year of 1917. With cattle selling for double what we thought a fair price only a few years ago, we surely must not allow the weeds to reduce the pasturage, if it is at all possible to run a mower over the pastures.

TEXAS FEVER HURTS CATTLE

Ticks Can Remain on Other Animals Without Producing Disease—Not Susceptible.

The reason that Texas-fever ticks can remain on animals other than cattle without producing the disease is because these animals are not susceptible to Texas fever. Numerous experiments have shown that only bovine (cattle) contract the Texas fever, so it is not difficult to understand why other hosts can be infected with impunity.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI



DRAIN TILE

IF YOU OWN A LITTLE FIELD FOR THE LAND'S SAKE DRAIN IT WELL TO MAKE IT YIELD
LET US SUBMIT PRICES
COLUMBIA CLAY CO.
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

KODAKS & SUPPLIES

We also do highest class of finishing. Prices and Catalogue upon request. S. Galeski Optical Co., Richmond, Va.

NEVER HAD A CHILL
After Taking ELIXIR BABEK
"My little daughter, 10 years old, suffered nearly a year with chills and fever, most of the time under the doctor's care. I was discouraged and a friend advised me to try Elixir Babek. I gave it to her and she has never had a chill since. It completely cured her." Mrs. Cyrus Helms, 302 E. St., N. E., Washington, D. C. Elixir Babek 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post prepaid from Kiocewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Too Slow.
Railway Manager—Another farmer is suing us on account of his cows.
Lawyer—Killed by our trains?
Railway Manager—No; he complains that our passengers are leaning out of the windows and milking them as the trains go by."

YOU MAY TRY CUTICURA FREE

That's the Rule—Free Samples to Any-one Anywhere.

We have so much confidence in the wonderful soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for all skin troubles supplemented by hot baths with Cuticura Soap that we are ready to send samples on request. They are ideal for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Big Exception.

"I don't understand this 'peace without annexation' idea," complained the man on the car.

"Why, that's perfectly simple," explained his fellow straphanger. "It means that it isn't right to annex any other country as spoils of victory."

"Mean to say that if we licked some country we wouldn't have the right to take some of their possessions?"

"Not the moral right. We couldn't annex an island, for instance, whose inhabitants do not speak our language, sympathize with our civilization or comprehend our institutions. Such an island would never become an integral part of America, no matter what the geography said."

"Nonsense—look at Manhattan."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Liberty Still Lives.

"What's meant by his here food control?" asked Mr. Samuel Jackson.

"Nigger," answered Mr. George Washington Jones, "dat means dat de man whut tries ter git more'n his share of victuals is 'goin' ter run right slambang inter de gov-ment."

"Dey ain't nothin' in dem rules 'n' regulations ter keep a cullid man 'fom steln' a watermelon an' a chicken sometimes, is dey?"

"Course dey ain't! Dis is still a free country."

Spots are reported on the sun. Due, it is presumed, to the war.

Coffee Drinkers

who are
RUN DOWN
usually

PICK UP
after they
change to the
delicious, pure food-
drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"