

HOME TOWN HELPS

TOWN PLANNING AN OLD ART

Ancients Well Understood the Value of Making Their Cities as Beautiful as Possible.

Town planning is not a modern art. The ancients appreciated the value of a civic center; the Roman forum and acropolis at Athens are examples of this. Coming down to medieval times, we have the Piazza della Signoria at Florence and the Piazza di St. Marco at Venice, public squares beautified at the public expense, from which many a mighty dictum for weal or woe went forth. Paris owes a great debt of gratitude to Baron Haussmann, whose ingenious city planning has produced one of the finest cities in the world. The French capital has probably more expatriated Americans in residence than any other European city, for a beautiful city will always attract people. Although the French respond quickly to an authentic appeal, their native thrift is never lost sight of. They know that a beautiful city is sure to bring commercial prosperity and they have learned well the art of making beauty the handmaid of utility. Let us then follow the example set us and begin to teach our young people that there is no antagonism between beauty and utility and that civic pride is only local patriotism. With a city plan developed under competent leadership and a town planning board invested with proper authority, the hasty building of the present moment will be obviated, and a city will be developed that future generations can pronounce a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

SUBJECTS FOR CIVIC CLUBS

Chief Matters Concerning Welfare of Town That Should Come Up for Discussion.

The question is often asked: What can parochial social service organizations do in the way of promoting interest? Here is a list of subjects on the program for the Chicago Cathedral Civic club, which is reproduced because of its suggestiveness. The club is auxiliary to the parish social service committee.

Markets, Pure Food; Housing, Sanitation. Infant Welfare (A visit to the station at the mission house); What is Being Done for the Children in the Public Schools. City Garbage (Illus.). Evening Meeting (before election); Election Issues. Work of the Juvenile Protective Association; Bathing Beaches (Illus.). Visit to the Underground Tunnel or Some Other Excursion. Clean Air; Fresh Air; Clean Up. Jails, Telephone Girls; Rest Rooms and Vacation Houses for Third Girls. The Immigrant Girl; Our Playgrounds. City Welfare Work. County Work; County Board. Conservation; Forest Preserves; Wild Flowers; Work of Sanitary District Trustees; Taxation, etc. Evening Meeting; Election Issues, followed by illustrated lecture. Reception to Civic Workers and Club Presidents.—The Living Church.

SCHOOL GARDENS AT CAPITAL

Washington's Plans Have Been Fully Perfected, and Good Results Are Confidently Anticipated.

The first home garden club to be organized in the public schools of Washington was formed a short time ago.

The object of the club is to stimulate interest in vegetable and flower gardens in the homes as well as on the school grounds. Several gardens have been made on school grounds by the students under the direction of teachers. It is the plan of the teachers at the Brookland school and parents of children attending school, to arrange a course of lectures for beginners in gardening, and to visit the gardens of the children in their homes regularly in order to see that the work is carried out according to the instructions of the teachers. A "garden show" will be given next fall. It will consist of exhibitions of products from the gardens. In addition, a committee will report on the gardens in the homes and prizes will be awarded for the work done.

Importance of Good Chimney.

An examination of fire statistics would show that defective chimneys are the cause of a great majority of the fires that occur in dwellings. It is an old saying among architects that money put into a thoroughly good chimney is never wasted. So far as safety from fire is concerned, the chimney is the most important structural feature of a building. But all too careless workmanship, and in some cases bad design, in chimney construction prevail to an alarming extent.

Care of Residence Property.

A choice section is not created by costly dwellings. A street of plain, homely or even ugly houses is transformed, becomes a smart suburban residence district, if scrupulous patina are taken to keep out disorder. And a street of handsome and expensive houses looks dowdy, decadent and run down if the back yards are allowed to become slatternly.

Long-Range Hostilities.

"Don't you think it rather reprehensible to conduct a quarrel over the telephone?" "No. The endorsement of the highest modern military authorities has been extended to the battle with an unseen foe."

His Affliction.

"I hear, my poor woman, your husband is a dipsomaniac." "No, he ain't, neither. Nothin's the matter with him, except he's crazy with drink."

Time's Here to Swat the Fly

HOUSE FLIES carry disease from one human being to another. This has been proved scientifically. And now it remains to prevent these insects, or to reduce their numbers in the community, that the diseases they convey may be reduced also, or even abolished.

One method of dealing with disease-bearing insects is to trap and kill as many as we can. For this reason "kill that fly" or "swat that fly" crusades have been instituted in many places. But it has been found by experiment that we cannot hope to kill sufficient flies to reduce seriously their total numbers. This is because flies breed at a very great rate when the weather is warm, and the total numbers which we can kill is so small, when compared to the total numbers born, that the result of the "swatting" campaigns has been disappointing.

All our efforts should be directed at preventing house flies from breeding—for prevention is better than cure. The best way to do this is to observe strict cleanliness—municipal cleanliness and home cleanliness. Then these insects will desert the neighborhood, and the diseases they convey will vanish. This was the policy pursued on the Suez and Panama canals to prevent malaria and yellow fever, which are conveyed from one person to another by mosquitoes. The method was most successful.

The house fly breeds in filth. Each female fly, as soon as the weather is warm enough, lays about 150 eggs on collections of manure, decomposing garbage, street rubbish or house refuse, and the eggs hatch into tiny maggots. After five days have passed, each maggot becomes a rolled-up, bean-shaped chrysalis, and after another five days each chrysalis gives birth to a two-winged, six-legged, whiskered, bristly flying insect known to us as the house fly. Bluebottles breed similarly, but they prefer to lay their eggs on rotting carcasses or decaying animal matter. The house fly and the lesser house fly convey disease by bathing their legs in germ-laden material, which they find during their feeding forays. The germs stick to their legs and to the tips of their telescopic proboscides, and then are carried to the milk jug, the teacup, to the cut loaf, and to the culinary utensils. Sometimes the flies swallow the germs, which multiply inside them, and afterwards the concentrated disease focus is again deposited wherever the fly settles.

We can be rid of flies if we observe the ordinary common sense rules of cleanliness and sanitation. No fly lairs, or breeding places, must be permitted near human habitations. All unclean places must be made clean regularly once a week by the sanitary or municipal authorities, and then the fly maggots will be unable to come to maturity, and so the pest will be exterminated. Recently a war on flies has been taken up assiduously by the press, and the medical officers of health are exerting themselves to start antityphoid campaigns.

Thus the municipal authorities have made a start, and it remains for the individual householders to help them. Each one of us can do our share of fly prevention. We can prevent flies in our own homes. On one morning, every week, we must inspect our own premises. Begin in the kitchen. Observe every nook of the scullery, the pantry, the cellar, even the dining room, and see that every corner and cranny is scrupulously clean. Next, we must examine the dustbin to see if it is completely cleaned out. Let there be no small collections of tea leaves spilled out of it, or rotting peelings or scraps of bread, or any other places where flies can breed. Let the cheese be well covered, and the bread be in its pan, and all food within the larder in its proper place. And let everything be clean and wholesome.

It is most important, also, to inform our neighbors on every convenient occasion of the disgusting and dangerous character of house flies, and to ask them to co-operate in preventing them. Then there will be an organized campaign against these insects. The more we talk about it, the sooner will the thing be done. The education of children in the matter is also most essential. Then a new generation will grow up knowing the dangers of flies and how to prevent them. Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses should be invited to teach their charges about flies, and should set the example by instructing them in the tenets of school cleanliness. This will help us greatly. If we all keep our own homes sweet and clean, our children's lives will be spared the horrors of summer sickness, typhoid will be lessened, diphtheria will be reduced, and the health of the community will be improved enormously. With regard to house flies and fly-borne diseases the remedy is simple. Let us apply it.

As a result of experiments, the specialists of the United States department of agriculture have discovered that a small amount of ordinary borax sprinkled daily on manure will effectively prevent the breeding of the typhoid or house fly. Similarly, the same substance applied to garbage, refuse, open toilets, damp floors and crevices in stables, cellars or markets, will prevent fly eggs from hatching. Borax will not kill the adult fly nor prevent it from laying eggs, but its thorough use will prevent any further breeding.

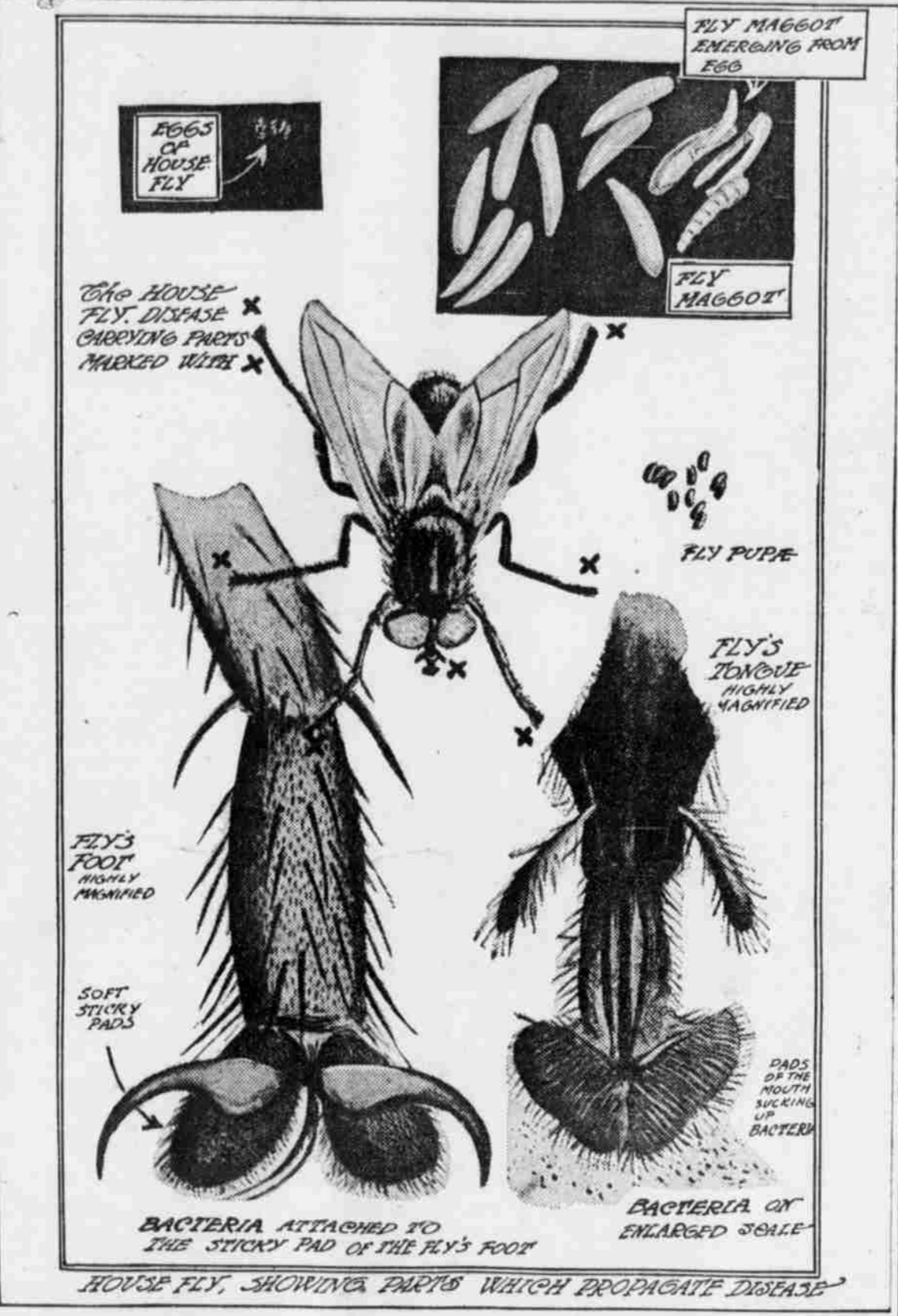
The investigation, which included experiments with many substances, was undertaken to discover some means of preventing the breeding of flies in horse manure without lessening the value of this manure as a fertilizer for use by the farmer. It was felt that if some means of preventing the breeding of flies near a human habitation could be devised, the diseases spread by these filthy germ carriers could be greatly reduced. While the "swat the fly campaign," traps and other devices for reducing the number of typhoid-carrying flies are of value, they are of less importance than the prevention of the breeding. It was realized, however, that no measure for preventing the breeding of flies would come into common use unless it was such that the farmer could use it on his manure pile without destroying its usefulness for growing plants, and without introducing into the soil any substance that would interfere with his crops.

As a result of experiments carried on at the Arlington farm, in Virginia, and New Orleans, La.,

WOMEN IN SUPREME CONTROL

Customs in Malabar Are Described by One of the Most Prominent Chiefs and Lawgivers.

Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, a great Indian chief and lawyer from Malabar, recently opened the eyes of his audience at the London School of Economics by explaining the advance of the Orient over the Occident in Malabar. There women rule, the patriarchal system of the Nairs of Mala-



the investigators found that 0.62 of a pound of borax, or 0.75 of a pound of calcined Colemanite (crude calcium borate) would kill the maggots and prevent practically all of the flies ordinarily breeding in eight bushels of horse manure from developing. This was proved by placing manure in cages and comparing the results from piles treated with borax and from untreated piles. The borax, it was found, killed the fly eggs and maggots in the manure and prevented their growth into flies.

In the case of garbage cans or refuse piles, two ounces of borax or calcined Colemanite, costing from five cents a pound upward, according to the quantity which is purchased, will effectually prevent flies from breeding.

While it can be safely stated that no injurious action has followed the application of manure treated with borax at the rate of .62 pounds for eight bushels, or even larger amounts in the case of some plants, nevertheless borax-treated manure has not been studied in connection with the growth of all crops, nor has its cumulative effect been determined. It is therefore recommended that not more than 15 tons of the borax-treated manure should be applied per acre to the field. As truck growers use considerably more than this amount, it is suggested that all cars containing borax-treated manure be so marked, and that public health officials stipulate in their directions for this treatment that not over 62 (62-100) of a pound for eight bushels of manure be used, as it has been shown that larger amounts of borax will injure most plants. It is also recommended that all public health officials and others in recommending borax treatment for killing fly eggs and maggots in manure warn the purchaser of borax on the growth of plants. Purchasers of manure produced in cities during the fly-breeding season should insist that the dealers from whom they purchase give them a certified statement as to whether or not the manure in the particular car or lot involved in the purchase has been treated with borax.

In feeding to hogs garbage that contains borax care is also recommended, especially when the animals are being fattened for market. Borax is not a very poisonous substance and the feeding of garbage that contains it to hogs is not likely to be a serious matter. On the other hand, borax in large quantities does produce gastric disturbances and for this reason a certain amount of care is advisable.

The method for using this substance in the case of stables is to sprinkle the borax or Colemanite in the quantities given above, by means of a flour sifter or other fine sieve, around the outer edges of the pile of horse manure. The manure should then be sprinkled immediately with two or three gallons of water to eight bushels of manure. It is essential, however, to sprinkle a little of the borax on the manure as it is added daily to the pile, instead of waiting until a full pile is obtained, because this will prevent the eggs which the flies lay on fresh manure from hatching. As the fly maggots congregate at the outer edge of the manure pile, most of the borax should be sprinkled there.

Borax costs five to six cents per pound in 100-pound lots in Washington, and it is estimated that at this rate it would cost only one cent per horse per day to prevent all breeding of flies in city stables. If calcined Colemanite is purchased in large shipments, this cost should be considerably less. At the same time, if the borax is used on the manure only in the proportions stated, its value for use in the garden or for sale to farmers will not be lessened.

In view of this discovery, there now seems little excuse for any horse owner or resident of a city allowing typhoid flies to breed in his stable or garbage can.

It is believed that this information will greatly help the health authorities in their campaign against the typhoid fly. The health authorities have long tried to prevent the breeding of flies in city stables through the use of iron sulphate, however, a large amount is required, and other insecticides, such as Paris green or potassium cyanide, while effective in killing flies, are very expensive or extremely poisonous. Borax, which is used freely in most households, and is readily available in all parts of the country, has the advantage of being comparatively nonpoisonous and nonflammable, readily soluble in water and easy to handle. It can be purchased at retail for ten cents a pound, and a single pound used as directed in a garbage pail or open toilet may prevent the breeding of hundreds of dangerous flies.

Lengrand No. 59062

In a bay Belgian Stallion, 9 years old; weight 1900 lbs.; small stripes in forehead, and right hind foot white. He was bred by Mr. Felix Cospez, of Bassilly, and was imported March 1, 1911, by W. A. Lang & Co., of Greely, Iowa. He was foaled in 1906.



PEDIGREE—Sired by Prince du Chenoy (21808), he by Duo du Chenoy (11056), out of Charlotte II (15409). Dam, Monche de Thiana (62809), she by Organiste (3604), out of Fanie de Villers (40705).

Will Stand the Season of 1915—Monday, at the Chas. Biven farm. Tuesday, at the Char. Heikes farm. Wednesday and Thursday at Henry Filmore's. Friday, at the Homer Livery Barn. Saturday, at the E. L. Ross place on the old Wm. Nixon farm.

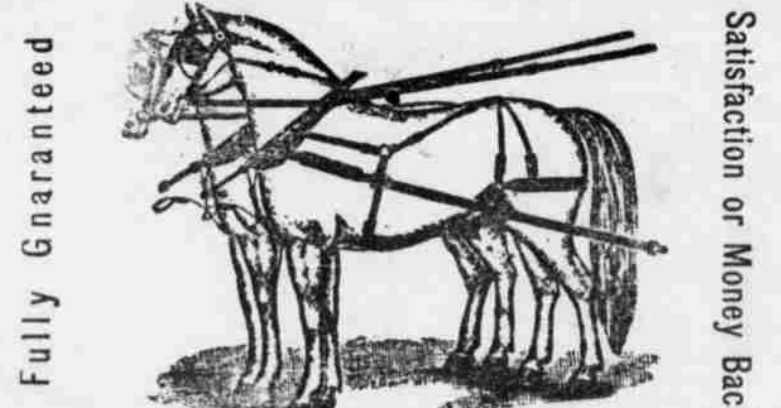
TERMS—\$15 to insure in foal; \$20 for standing colt. Upon the sale or removal of mares from the county, foal bill becomes due at once; or when mares are not properly returned for trial service, fees become due at once. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but at risk of owner of mare, if she sustains any.

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