

ADING COMMUNITIES IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA IN THE SOUTH

Review of 1918 Work of the Rockefeller Foundation Tells of Efforts to Stamp Out Malaria and Yellow Fever.

The second installment of the Review of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1918 tells of the developments in its efforts to eradicate malaria and yellow fever from certain districts. This work is done as a demonstration and guide to communities. The Review says:

The demonstration begun in 1916 to test the possibilities of ridding a community of malaria were continued during 1918. In four towns in Arkansas anti-mosquito measures were carried out with marked success.

Malaria Cases Much Reduced.

The results, as tested by the number of calls made by physicians on persons who were suffering from the disease, were striking. In Hamburg, Arkansas, the number of calls fell from 2,312 in 1916, to 259 in 1917, and to 59 in 1918, a reduction for the period of 97.4 per cent.

The per capita cost for 1917 was \$1.45; for 1918 it was only 44 cents. In four other communities the percentage of reduction varied from 95.4 per cent. to 80 per cent., while the per capita cost ranged from \$1.25 to 46 cents. In the computation of per capita costs the overhead expenses of supervision by representatives of the board had not been included.

Co-operation With Authorities.

A constant aim of the International Health Board is to turn over to government agencies public health activities which have been demonstrated to be effective.

The measures of control will be based upon the demonstration conducted under the auspices of the International Health Board, and also upon the results which the U. S. Public Health Service has secured in sanitating on a large scale the zones surrounding certain of the army cantonments and camps.

In Mississippi a forward movement is also under way. The demonstration will in 1919 be extended to the whole of Sunflower County, which will bear one-half the expense. The State Board of Health is deeply interested, and is carrying on the work under its own auspices.

Attacking the Seed Beds of Yellow Fever.

In November, 1918, General William C. Gorgas, on his retirement from the office of Surgeon General of the United States Army, became Director of the Yellow Fever Work of the International Health Board with freedom to carry out the recommendations of the Special Yellow Fever Commission of which, in 1916, he was the chief. The program called for the determination of the seed beds of yellow fever and systematic attempts to destroy the disease in its sources. To this work General Gorgas immediately addressed himself. Before the end of 1918 he had set out upon a preliminary journey to Central America.

A yellow fever epidemic was reported in Guatemala in June, 1918. In view of the large concentrations of United States troops near Southern ports, the existence of an uncontrolled epidemic so near the border was regarded by the Surgeon-General of the Army and by the United States Public Health Service as a menace calling for energetic measures.

After consultation with the Guatemalan minister in Washington, the International Health Board tendered its services to the President of the Republic, and offered to send a competent medical officer with funds to operate in bringing the epidemic under control. This offer was promptly accepted and only July 11, 1918, Dr. Joseph H. White, released from the army and granted leave by the Public Health Service, sailed for Guatemala.

He was cordially received, granted full authority, and given necessary aid. Quarantine was established, physicians were drafted into service, and all well-tested measures for the control of yellow fever were promptly put into effect. The epidemic was brought under control, so that when on September 19 Dr. White was compelled to return, infection was left at only one point.

The resident representative of the board took charge and continued appropriate measures. On December 4 he reported that no yellow fever remained in Guatemala. The success of the campaign was largely due to the substantial aid of the government of Guatemala and the magnificent work of the local governors.

Yellow Fever Work in Ecuador.

With the hearty co-operation of the government of Ecuador and of the municipality of Guayaquil, measures for yellow fever control were actively inaugurated November 27, 1918. The attack is being directed against the stegomyia mosquito by which alone yellow fever can be communicated. By the end of December, 125 men, divided into squads of five each, were systematically at work in the city of Guayaquil.

It is hoped that measurable results in the reduction of infection will be disclosed in the near future. Yellow fever is being pressed further and further into isolated areas. This seems to be one disease which by persistent activity may be brought completely under control.

NEW YORK NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Paragraphs of Interest to Readers of Empire State.

Interesting News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points in the State and So Reduced in Size That It Will Appeal to All Classes of Readers.

Hornell's home guard has eighty new rifles.

Medina is planning to organize a brass band.

Buffalo lays its housing trouble to tight money.

Rochester will raise \$10,000 to fight tuberculosis.

Buffalo may have automatic phone service again.

Hobart college is to have a summer school for church workers.

Soyona may have a postmaster again after four years without one.

Hornell's water supply is reported O. K. by the city's health physician.

Lockport is undertaking a survey to ascertain the city's housing needs.

One of the two rural routes taken away from Phelps will be restored.

Dansville's first American Legion post is called the Daniel Grobo post.

By a vote of 3 to 2 Buffalo's council put a ban on cops joining a labor union.

Buffalo firemen have been equipped with army masks. They have proved a failure.

In Geneva the First National and the Farmers and Merchants bank will be merged.

Llewellyn H. Brown of Hammondport is a candidate for county clerk of Steuben.

Women and boys have been arrested near Geneva for stealing peas from nearby fields.

Buffalo councilmen have turned down the plan to establish a city pigery at Alden.

Wayne county growers believe they have profited by pooling their wool clips this year.

Pomona grangers of Steuben county held a mammoth picnic on July 4 at the soldiers' home.

Shortsville is building a new pumping station, placing new curbing and oiling its streets.

St. Morris' Red Cross branch plans to keep organized for action on a moment's notice.

Wellsville is making plans for a soldier and sailor welcome home celebration some time in August.

Buffalo's marriage license record for June was the second largest in the city's history, 877 being the number.

Rochester, Buffalo, Ithaca and other Western New York places report rapid growth of Quota clubs, the Rotary clubs for women.

Following action at the Western New York conference, the church of the Christian denomination at Castle, closed for a year, has been opened again.

Petitions are being prepared to have Justice Phillip A. Linn of Buffalo designated as a candidate for nomination for supreme court justice on the Republican ticket.

Efforts to boom the Finger Lakes of New York state are said to have resulted in a flood of poetry being received from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse meter merchants.

Mrs. Anna E. French of Auburn circle No. 49, Ladies of the G. A. R., was elected state president of the Ladies of the G. A. R. at the annual convention held in Elmira.

According to the report in judicial circles, Justice W. W. Clark of Wayland is slated for the appointment to the appellate division in the place of Justice Nathaniel Foote of Rochester.

An appeal to all service men in New York state to join the American Legion and combat activities of radicals has been issued by C. W. Wickensham, state chairman of the organization.

The farmers around Ellcottville and probably in other parts of Western New York were too busy to celebrate the Fourth and are pressing returned soldiers into the work of saving the crops.

The Galbraith Milling company of Mt. Morris, one of the leading institutions of its kind in Western New York, is enlarging the already commodious quarters for milling purposes on the mill hill.

Persons residing along the rural free delivery lines near Hornell have begun a concerted campaign by telegram and mail for the restoration of the old order pertaining to the delivery of their mail.

A call for the 66th annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor to be held at Syracuse on Aug. 26 was issued in New York by James P. Holland, president of the organization.

The Niagara county board of supervisors voted appropriations of \$250,000 for the improvement of five new roads in Niagara county under the county and town system. The roads are: Stone road, town of Hartland; Mapleton road, Pendleton; Gilbert's Corners-Griswold street road, Royalton; Old Niagara road, Lockport; Blayton Settlement road, Royalton.

Asserting that the city of New York is facing an ice shortage of about 12,000 tons daily by the middle of August the mayor's ice committee of New York has started an active ice conservation campaign.

The St. Jerome Hospital association in Batavia has begun the erection of its new hospital building. The structure will be a three-story brick, with a sun parlor on the roof, containing all the latest modern improvements.

The Southwestern association of Volunteer Firemen of New York state, comprising the counties of Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus and Allegany, will hold its annual convention at Allegany, Cattaraugus county, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 6 and 7, 1919.

Modern methods of agriculture as adopted by New York state and now being utilized by Niagara county's progressive farmers proved a revelation to a party of 75 farmers from Brant county, Ontario, Can., who came there in autos on their tour of Western New York counties.

Capt. Willis Linn, formerly commander of Troop A of the state constabulary, which is stationed in Batavia, and who was changed to the command of Troop G at Albany, was fined \$100 for "attempting to take back by means of explosives" out of Fuller's pond, at Elba, on June 16.

Reports from the farming communities south of Ellcottville state that the periodical cicada, or as it is called there the 17-year locust is beginning to make its appearance. Near Peth the locust is said to have appeared in large numbers and is making serious inroads on the crops.

Edmund C. Weatherby, farm bureau manager, announced that an exhibit will be held at the Cayuga county fair in Moravia in August. Several new features are to be in the farm bureau tent and farmers in that section are saving the best of their fruits, hay, etc., to put on exhibit.

With operation of state income legislation, State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis will put in each county a branch force from his department to attend to receipt of income reports and tax payments. It was announced, however, that he will not make appointments until about September.

The only town in Livingston county that was directly annexed by the prohibition of July 1 was Avon, Mt. Morris and other towns of the county not having license. Wayland and Portageville, just outside of the county, have had license and have attracted many thirsty ones during the hot spell.

During the first six months of 1919 automobiles caused the death of 465 persons on the streets and highways of New York state, including New York city. This exceeds by 87 the number of deaths for the corresponding period of 1918, according to the report of the National Highway Protective society, issued in New York.

Managers of the Genesee County Agricultural society have decided to erect a new pavilion for concessionaires, 400 feet in length and 16 feet wide, at Exposition park, just north of Exhibition hall. The building will be a combination of steel and wood with a cement floor and is to be completed before the fair opens in September.

Governor Alfred E. Smith as plain "Al" captained a baseball team of New York aldermen in a game with city hall reporters at the annual outing of the City Hall Reporters' association at Bay Side. And the governor won the game, too, by smashing out a two-base hit in the ninth inning with all the bags filled. The score was 12 to 19.

One of the biggest harvests on record is being reaped throughout Western New York. Harvest season generally creates employment for about 700 men and this year ought to surpass most other years. Many high school and college students have already been sent out to the neighboring farms where they will get from \$2 to \$3 a day and board.

Highway construction contracts in excess of \$3,636,000 have been or are being awarded, the state highway commissioner, Frederick S. Greene, reported to Governor Smith. Contracts under way to build and rebuild 304 miles of highways amount to \$4,155,909. Bids are being opened for construction contracts for 198 miles of highway at a cost of \$2,480,795, and there are two repair contracts amounting to \$145,000.

The new narcotic drug control law went into effect last week. Physicians, dentists, hospitals, druggists and other legal dispensers of narcotics will be compelled to keep an exact record of their sales and of every purchase made from them. State inspectors are expected to make tours of the cities of the state to check up any illegal traffic in drugs that may arise and the authorities in Albany will keep a close watch on the reports submitted by the larger cities of the state.

A review and summing up of agricultural conditions in the western portion of the southern tier counties of the state for the first half of the year, show satisfactory results in some farm operations and rather discouraging problems to be solved in other important phases of farming work. As a whole milk producers are better satisfied than had been anticipated with the outcome so far in the struggle for a fairer apportionment of the revenues accruing to them from the sale of milk.

The wheat middle has appeared in Yates county fields.

ALL DRESS FOR THE WARM DAYS

Apparel for Evening Gowns to Lingerie and Smocks in Comfortable Fabrics.

WRAPS SHINE LIKE RAINBOWS

Outer Garments Are of Silver and Gold Tissues and Collars Afe of Fur—French Adopt American Ideas.

The barbaic glitter of tinsel appears in many of this summer's evening gowns. One of these is made of checked silver cloth with squares in dull lead color contrasting with alternate ones that are in tones of bright burnished silver. So elaborate is this material in itself, observes a leading fashion correspondent, that it needs little trimming. Almost no bodice appears in this gown. There is a bit of front drapery and slender shoulder straps are hung with silver paillettes. In the back it is decollete to the belt.

Stimulantly slender, the skirt dips to one of the pointed and abbreviated trains that are so frequently seen this season. Silver cloth shimmering through jade green tulle also makes an effective evening dress.

Young girls are wearing evening frocks of white, unrelieved by any color. Not the fluffy, frilly type of white dress such as the girl graduate chooses are these, but made of silk in the severest way possible, they depend entirely on their classic lines for great distinction.

Wraps That Gleam Like Rainbows.

Callot makes evening coats of silver and gold tissues and collars them with costly furs. Vying with these are evening wraps of silk resembling the rainbow in the brilliancy of their colorings and embroidered with gold and silver threads. The linings are even more brilliant. Large fur collars appear on all the summer evening wraps.

Lace, which will be much used for mid-summer dinner dresses, is a welcome departure from the metallic cloths and wintry fabrics that we are using. To dine at a roof garden or other public place on a hot summer night nothing could be more suitable or comfortable than a frock of sheer black lace topped by a picturesque hat. These dresses should be plain and distinctive in their design, instead of the fussy, filmy creations that fashion has given us in past seasons.

Wired Frocks Seem Like Cages.

Lace lends itself well to the new flaring silhouette. I saw a frock of white georgette crepe that had a full black lace tunic gathered at the bottom to a white crepe foundation skirt

A frock of unusual charm, and one that might easily be made at home, is of white chiffon flowered with pink roses. This is made like a front and back apron falling full length over an overskirt of plain white chiffon. These panels are bound with rose ribbons of a tone to blend with the flowers in the fabric and are tied together at intervals down the skirt by bows of the ribbon.

Around the very low-cut neckline falls a bit of fine white lace shadowing a rose ribbon which ties under the lace at the front in a bow.

The same treatment is carried out on the very short sleeves. The lace makes turnback cuffs under which goes the ribbon. The idea is very simple but clever. It is just the sort of little dress that, seen or described, makes you feel that you want to set to work and make one, because in every feminine heart is the creative clothes instinct, which, if fostered to any degree, is bound to find expression.

Lingerie Dresses Sent by Paris.

Of the latest lingerie dresses that Paris has sent us the one-piece coral and white checked frock is fashioned of French muslin, a material closely resembling a fine voile. A deep fold, hand hemstitched at both top and bottom, makes the skirt appear as though it had an overskirt. The sleeves, patch pockets and blouse, too, are trimmed with hand hemstitching done in coral-colored thread. A particularly interesting feature of this dress is the new long-shouldered effect. Plain coral-colored material of the same shade forms the belt, cuffs and a collar which starts in the front and ties in a bow at the back of the neck.

LINGERIE FROCK IS REVIVED

Garments Made of Nets, Organdies, Georgettes, Chiffons, Crepes and Batistes for Summer.

The revival of the lingerie frock is an assured feature of summer.

These frocks, made of sheer, flimsy such as nets, organdies, georgettes, chiffons, crepes and batistes, are most engaging, almost invariably combined with laces or embroideries and sometimes both. Some show beautiful hand embroideries or real laces, others machine-made laces or embroideries—the choice rests with the purse of the purchaser.

Many all-lace afternoon frocks are being shown. Some are white and others are in colored laces and nets, the colors being the season's favorites—salmon, flesh, orchid, citron, straw and light.

Ribbon sashes are worn with most of these frocks. Parasols in chiffons or laces, together with lace or georgette hats, help to complete these beautiful frocks.

Gowns of metal brocade usually have

slippers made to match. Many of the new slippers have the large rhinestone buckles which are so becoming to slender feet. Tiny brogue buckles are smart on black slippers. These bronze buckles are worn, too, on street pumps-of-dull black leather.

French Adopt Our Colonial Ideas.

The Colonial lines are featured extensively in the new slippers, even in those worn by Parisiennes. It seems strange that the French should adopt Colonial ideas in their new footwear, but this is just what they are doing. Even satin slippers are made after this fashion. Some of the new French slippers have straps across the ankles, but this style does not appeal to us.

Three years ago Callot made much of the smock as a blouse, but it was not at that time taken up by American buyers. Now the casaque blouse is seen everywhere. It is worn even in sport things, and the old-time blouse that we tucked inside our skirts is disappearing over the horizon of fashion.

These overblouses, washed loosely either with their own material or with narrow, moire ribbons in colors that

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FEATHERS, HAT AND PARASOL



Feathers are the really fashionable trimming this season. This hat and parasol are of the most handsome shade of robin's egg blue; the feathers are blue, too, while a roe-bud on the brim is a blushing pink rambler.

THEY ARE SURE TO SHRINK

When Buying House-dresses, or Making Them, Allow for One Size Larger.

Always have enough house-dresses. To be sure cottons are high priced, but if you make them yourself or buy them at a store where the prices are not exorbitant, the cost should not be prohibitive. If you buy them ready-made do make sure to get a size larger than your regular size. They are sure to shrink and it is almost never that the manufacturer marks the materials before the dresses are cut out. If you make your own then you have the advantage in being able to shrink it well beforehand. Even then you must remember that the goods will probably shrink a little more in the third and fourth washing so do not make them a bit scrawny, but add a little for this later shrinkage.

There is one great advantage in the all-white-wash dress and that is that it can be boiled and dried in the sun without fear of losing color. How many dresses have you had to discard because they have faded? You know what an unbecoming yellow green becomes toward the end of the season, how brownish the most attractive violet, white blue turns gray and gray turns brown. While cotton material shrinks in the sun and air only because the shorter fiber fragments wash out.

On the other hand white does show the least spot very soon, and to the housewife who has to pay for her laundry work by the piece there is certainly a disadvantage in this. Often a white blouse may be kept for several days simply by removing a single spot or streak as it comes. This can be done with a little warm water and soap applied with a cloth.

KODAK PURSE IS NEW STYLE

Contrivance Opens Like Picture-Making Outfit; Contains Small Receptacles for Money.

The camera vanity bag, and purse will no longer have everything its own way in the fashion field of faddish purses. It now has a rival—this is the kodak purse. People who despise pocketbooks are becoming quite as versatile as the makers of gowns in finding sources of inspiration for their patterns, and now they have turned their thought to the kodak, which, after all, is a likely idea to work out in a purse.

These new vanity bags of tubed and screw leathers are made in the form of small cameras. Opening just like a kodak, the front piece drops down, revealing a generous mirror. They are fitted with the accessories of beauty, such as lip stick, powder box, cream and an eyebrow pencil, as well as a memorandum pad for shopping. Of course, these are the important things in the present-day shopping bag. It might be mentioned incidentally that they also contain a small receptacle for the almighty dollar, which seems to be the last thing considered when making present-day shopping bags.

STYLES IN NEW YORK

A blouse of bright printed silk is joined to a skirt of secession-plaid iricoullette in plain color.

Straight-line, unbelted suits averaging 40 inches in length were worn by many fashionable women of the most recent races.

The talk of Irish lace as returning, more and more to favor for the better grade of blouse is persistent.

Extremely long fringes are used in several French imports, bringing models that would otherwise and at the slip to knee length.

Shades of brown and burnt orange are said to be good.

With pongee summer suits, some models with vivid shades of crepe de chine favor oriental lines, including the marlin coat.

White tricolette is spoken of as one of the most popular materials for high-priced sports overblouses.

Checks Are the Thing.

Checks are in for a good deal of attention. They appear in many of the new ribbons, and some of the newest sweaters are knitted in checked signs. Often, too, a sweater is made with a checked border, and with a checked band at the lower edge of the full sleeves.