



**VALU OF TASTE.**  
The woman who has to be satisfied with one new suit in a season wisely chooses a material and style which harmonize and adapt themselves to her figure and complexion that the observer will note the general effect of harmony and be attracted to it rather than by one item of the whole. A woman is well dressed when she brings about such a result.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

**PAINTED BUTTONS.**  
Hand painted buttons are to be much used in the fall and winter. One charming button is made of white silk, painted with a flower. This makes a handsome decoration for a reception or bridesmaid's dress, and is a button that can be used upon gowns or even more full dress distinction, such as evening toilet. For evening wear the hand-painted button is set in a little rim of Valenciennes lace gathered around the button. Lace medallions are growing in use. One very pretty arrangement shows a row of circular pieces of lace arranged across a bodice with narrow strips of lace connecting them. Each medallion is centered with a jewel.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

**SOME FEMININE STATISTICS.**  
A statistician has gone to the trouble to ascertain that fifty-five per cent. of all the divorced women, thirty-two per cent. of the widowed and thirty-one per cent. of the single are engaged in gainful pursuits. Only about six per cent. of the married women are similarly situated. While the great body of married women are at home attending to the domestic duties which are naturally set down for them, there is some hope still that the old order of things is not going to be completely overthrown.

The world will not be without homes. The figures indicate that ninety-four per cent. of the married men are supporting their wives, though the women are, of course, doing their full share in maintaining domestic establishments which are bulwarks of morals and good order and which keep the race from dying out.—Chicago Chronicle.

**A MAN'S BEST FRIEND.**  
If a man has a good wife he has the best friend it is possible to have. "A man's best friend," says Bulwer Lytton, "is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves and who loves him."

In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain-soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in a man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent deed.

A wife best shows her friendliness by clipping off from her husband's most native little twigs that are growing in the wrong direction. If he says anything silly she will affectionately tell him so. If he declares that he will do something absurd she will find means to prevent him doing so. If Dr. Johnson's wife had lived there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets, no eating and drinking with disgusting voracity.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**CHILD LORE.**  
Every child should be taught that thirst quenching does not depend so much on the quantity of fluid that is swallowed as on the length of time during which the fluid is kept in contact with the tissues of the mouth and water. A small quantity of water used as a mouth and throat rinse will relieve more than a pint of swallowing hastily. In hot weather, when the skin is secreting profusely, there is no real demand on the part of the tissues for fluid.

A child's meal hours should be rigidly fixed and under no circumstances, save illness, ought food to be given at other times. The contrary practice will lead to capricious appetite, now absent, now voracious. During the second year of life there should be five meals each day. Commencing in the morning, the hours may be 7, 10, 1, 4 and 7.

Watch baby's face while he sleeps. If the eyelids are not perfectly closed, suspect weakness. If you see a furrow passing from either side of the nose round the mouth there is probably something the matter with stomach or intestines. A furrow from either mouth corner, passing outward, may indicate something wrong with the throat or lungs. None of these signs are conclusive, but they are indelibly valuable in causing a careful parent to investigate the state of the child's health.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**ABOUT FURS.**  
In the coats for winter wear there are a number of new shapes in vogue, and while the blouse coat in fur will be less worn than last season, still style in blouses is also shown. The long skirted Louis XV. and Louis XVI. coats in fur have vests of embroidered cloth, velvet or a contrasting fur, and the new fur, yetta, which can be embroidered, is also used. A moired caracul and baby lamb, being short haired, will be much seen in these coats. Pony skin in black will be another favorite in long coat furs. Sable paws are being worked up into coats as well as muffs, and while much less expensive than the sable garments, the cost of combining the small pieces into coats renders them anything but cheap. In squirrel skin garments the heads of the animals will be utilized and the

**FARMERS WANTED:**  
Argentine Removable Man East Areas of Unproductive Land.

One of the foremost statesmen of Argentina, Senor C. Pellegrini, who was President of the Republic in 1882-1892, and afterward a Federal Senator, is in Washington. "The Argentine Republic," said he, "has 5,000,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom are of the European races. We have vast areas of as fertile and productive lands as the sun shines upon, but we need immigration to build up these sparsely settled districts. Here you get 800,000 immigrants a year where we get only 25,000. You are complaining of excessive arrivals of aliens, while we wish that more would come to us, and from the day that you exclude by stricter laws a large proportion of this stream of immigration will be diverted to Argentina."

"Our present condition is in the highest degree satisfactory. Our four per cent. bonds have risen from fifty-six to sixty cents. We have a stable government, and there has not been the slightest hint of public disturbance for fourteen years. In some respect I think that our system of laws is superior to yours. The civil and criminal codes of Argentina, enacted by the Federal Congress, apply uniformly throughout all our fourteen provinces, corresponding to your States. The statutes regulating commerce, the relations of debtor and creditor, matrimony and divorce are absolutely the same throughout our Republic. The same punishment for the same crimes is likewise meted out everywhere. In the United States there is confusion, arising from the different laws in force in various States."

"While comparatively a near neighbor, the United States gets but little of our trade. On the other hand, England has capital invested in Argentina to the enormous total of \$1,000,000,000. Nearly all the railways, cable lines, the gas companies, insurance companies, mines and banks are operated by British capital. Every year we pay to England \$50,000,000 in interest on obligations. We also have a heavy commerce with France and Germany, but outside of some farming implements, kerosene and hardware our trade with the United States is insignificant."—Boston Transcript.

**WORDS OF WISDOM.**  
The noblest question in the world is, What good may I do in it?—Benjamin Franklin.

A man who does not hate evil terribly does not love good heartily.—C. H. Spurgeon.

If your spirits are low, do something, and if you have been doing something, do something different.—E. E. Hale.

Wide is the field of Art; but there is little room in it for workmen—negative men and women.—Frederick Dietman.

A small talent, if it keeps within its limits and rightly fulfills its task, may reach the goal just as well as a greater one.—Joubert.

The old hope rises, that this sorrow, which at this hour seems more than I can bear, may dwell with me always as greatness from which my life may take its tone.—Ellen Watson.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both by the beauty of the covering.—Dr. Johnson.

Possibly want and we will be seen hereafter, when this world of appearance shall have passed away, to have been, not evils, but God's blessed angels and ministers of His most paternal love.—F. W. Robertson.

**The Professor's Little Joke.**  
The football game was in progress. The Retired College Professor let out his long pent-up enthusiasm whenever the sophomores made a brilliant play.

"It is all nonsense to become so excited over a game so crowded with inquiry," said the Cynic. He was sitting beside the Professor.

"Um," granted the latter, viewing the Cynic critically over the gold rims of his old-fashioned spectacles.

"I mean it, sir," continued the Cynic, with an emphatic nod of his narrow head. "For instance, do you think it promotes health for the young men to wear those ugly nose guards?"

A few minutes of silence ensued, which was suddenly broken by the Professor, who replied, drawlingly:

"It may not be healthful, but I'm pretty sure those ugly nose guards, as you call them, certainly force the youngsters to practice economy."

"Economy," shrieked the Cynic. "In what way?"

And everybody laughed when the usually stolid professor said:

"Why, it helps them save their scents."—New York Press.

**Hints For Housewives.**  
Use only what you can comfortably afford in good quality and ample quantity.

Let your home appear bright and sunny. It is not easy to be unpleasant in a cheerful room.

A certain formality is necessary to save everyday life from triviality and freedom from looseness.

Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and amuse.



**The Great Highway.**  
Connecticut's Highway Commissioner, James H. Macdonald, who is one of the best informed good roads men in the country, pledges the support of the American Road Makers to any sensible plan for improving the roads of the nation. In his address, read before the recent convention held by the New York and Chicago Road Association and the Erie Chamber of Commerce, at Erie, Pa., he said:

"Perhaps there is no section of highway in the United States that is quite so much an important factor as the road proposed from New York City up and through Poughkeepsie, following the Hudson, with all its historic interest and magnificent scenery, and thence on through the southern tier of New York and out through the Pennsylvania, thence through Chicago, Ill. Towns, cities and counties are all traversed in a very interesting way; the town and the county are each passed through in their turn. Five States and thirty-three counties, with a total population of nearly twelve millions of people, are assisted into pleasant travel, thus making a great moving panorama of interest when this road has been improved as it is proposed."

The great lakes of Illinois and Michigan, this great necklace of pearls, the millions of tons of freight moving upon their broad and expansive bosoms, represent in no uncertain way the largest commercial interests in the United States. With the introduction of the building of this great \$100,000,000 canal, which has just been successfully inaugurated under the able direction of E. A. Bond, there will be an added impetus to the question of waterways and highways.

For quite a number of years the trend of the popular mind has been the improvement of railroads, so that it is quite possible to-day to find yourself comfortably seated in a Pullman vestibule car carried along at the rate of a mile a minute. Indeed, we find on the other side a train recently run at the rate of 140 miles an hour, and it is quite frequent that we hear of the 100-mile an hour train. This will satisfy, I think, the most active business mind. We have our ocean steamers crossing the Atlantic in less than six days. With the introduction of this canal, which was superseded originally by railroads, we are now turning our attention to this question of improving the main arteries of our highways throughout the country.

It seems to me that our country occupies one of the most prominent positions to-day of any country in the world, and we only need improved highways to stand first among the nations of the earth. In making an analogy I have in mind the time when I was quite a young man, that grand old man not only himself very busily engaged, but she had also the children of the household busy, making patches and putting those patches into blocks, and after she had got together a large number of blocks, then she put in the strips which united and made a perfect whole or outside covering for the quilt. This country has been sewing together the last 284 years and making the blocks for all lines of business enterprise. Now a perfect connection of all our large interests would be the putting in of man's highway. We have the very best public service in steam and electric roads, and we have no peer on the waters of lake, river or ocean, and I think we are ready to take up this great question of the improvement of the main arteries of the land, the roads of our country.

**Change For an Inventor.**  
The inventor who can discover a cheap process whereby earth and clay of a road-bed could be rendered impervious to water will be a public benefactor. So long as an earth road is smooth, impervious to water and of easy grade, so long it is the most desirable one for travel. In fact, it is an ideal highway for public use so long as it is in that condition.

If it may not be possible to construct and maintain an earth road that shall be in perfect condition at all times, yet any inexpensive method that will shorten the length of the bad periods materially is worthy of consideration. That this may be done so that the lengths of the periods during which the roadbed will be soft may be reduced to one-tenth is now a demonstrated fact. The process whereby this end may be accomplished is very, very simple, and exceedingly inexpensive, costing less than \$5 per mile per annum. Before describing the method of doing this I will outline some of the basic principles that enter into it.

A roadbed saturated with a moisture content of 50 per cent. or more becomes soft and non-resistant, the wheels of vehicles and hoofs of horses sink into it; it is a mud road; withdraw the moisture to a 25 per cent. saturation and it begins to harden; reduce the moisture to 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. and it becomes hard and firm.

Water must enter the roadbed either by impact upon the surface, as when rain falls upon it, or by capillary action from beneath. Now if by any process in the construction or treatment of the roadbed we can prevent the entrance of water beyond a 15 per cent. saturation, it is evident the roadway will remain solid. Water enters the road by percolation or by capillary through the interstices or pores between the particles of earth composing it. Hence the proposition is if possible to so close these pores or interstices by compaction that the water will not find access.

—Good Roads Magazine.

**Utilizing the Sun.**  
At Los Angeles, Cal., the experiment has been tried of using the heat of the sun to create power and to heat water for domestic purposes. At an ostrich farm near the city a solar motor is in operation every sunny day, or about 300 in a year, and pumps 1400 gallons in a minute. Solar heaters are placed on the roofs of houses and connected with water pipes. One heater will supply water for domestic purposes for an ordinary family.

**FARM TOPICS.**

**FEEDING WITHOUT GRAIN.**  
Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has just completed a feeding experiment which seems to prove beyond a doubt that Western steers can be taken directly from the range, put into feeding pens, fattened on sugar-beet pulp and alfalfa hay without an ounce of grain of any kind and sold at a greater profit than corn-fed steers. The steaks and roasts from the steers fattened on beet pulp were also demonstrated to be superior to similar cuts from grain-fed steers.

**GARDEN HINTS.**  
Asparagus and rhubarb should get a heavy mulch and covering of stable manure also roses and other perennials. Early celery will be ready for market, and the late crop should be fully banked or boarded and can be left out until before the ground freezes hard. Enough beets, turnips, carrots and parsnips for home use should be buried in boxes of fairly moist sand in the cellar. They will keep plump and crisp. The seed crop should be carefully stored and labeled. Those with pulp should be cleaned by fermenting in water a few days. Sweet herbs are ready to be cut, dried and put up for market. Land intended for next year's early vegetables should be plowed and manured in fall.

**ROSE-COMB ANDALUSIANS.**  
I was a breeder of the single comb variety several seasons and found them to be one of the very best varieties of the Mediterranean class. But I was never consumed with admiration for a single comb, anyway; and the top comb of the females in this and other varieties of the Mediterranean class it seemed to me might well be replaced by a neat rose comb, without sacrificing any desirable point in this handsome and useful variety. So I set to work, and each season since have had the satisfaction of producing more and more perfect birds. Till now I have Andalusian cockerels and pullets that are not one whit behind the best single comb specimens in the country in any point that goes to make up a perfect blue Andalusian; and every one of which has a nice rose comb. The best of my birds are now simply perfect.

I notice with regret that one breeder advertises "rose-comb blue Andalusians very pretty, with yellow legs." This breeder ought not so to do. A rose-comb blue Andalusian should conform in every particular to the standard for the older (single comb) variety, except in the one matter of comb. No blue Andalusian, either single or rose comb, should have yellow legs.—W. B. Trowbridge, in the Massachusetts Ploverman.

**THE COVERING OF SILAGE.**  
When silage is to stand any length of time before feeding begins, it is important that its surface should be protected from the air. Green marsh grass or clover makes a good covering. Oat straw, or a portion of the silage itself, may be used if nothing cheaper can be had. After the silo is filled it should be tramped thoroughly every two or three days for at least a week. The object of the repeated trappings is to overcome the tendency of the silage to adhere to the walls in settling, and thus leave it loose and open so that air can get in.

It is important to have a man in the silo during the whole period of filling in order to keep the silage well settled and the surface level and well tramped around the walls. Everything considered, it has been found that a slow filling of the silo, such as will require a week or ten days or even longer, not only allows more feed to be stored in it, but also insures better silage than when hurried in three or four days. Time is required for the silage to settle and to expel the entrapped air by heating and by the getting rid of the air favors smaller losses and sweeter silage.

If the silage is rather ripe and dry when cut it is advisable to wet the top with water when the silo is full at the rate of about two gallons per square foot of surface. The object of this water is to restore that which is lost by evaporation due to heating, and to quickly develop a thin, well-rotted, very wet layer on the surface which then forms a nearly air-tight cover.

In the construction of silos it is very important to have the horizontal dimensions such that the rate of feeding shall be rapid enough to permit no moulding on the exposed surface. Slight traces of mould have been observed in silage when being fed at the rate of 1.2 inches per day, and this would indicate that it should not be fed slower than this daily. Each two inches of corn silage will weigh on the average 7.5 pounds per square foot, and on this basis the proper surface area would be placed at five square feet per cow. It is quite possible that this feeding area may be enlarged somewhat, but it is a serious mistake to make it so large that there is danger of there being spoiled silage on the surface which must be shoveled aside every time the silage is taken out.

The best plan is to have the silo as deep as possible and the diameter relatively small. This construction will give the largest capacity for a given size, because the silage will have a greater depth in which to settle and will be more compact.—Professor F. W. Taylor, in The American Cultivator.

**A New Industrial School.**  
An industrial school for boys, with Professor Oscar Lovell Triggs, late of the University of Chicago, as president, will soon be established in the vicinity of Chicago. Professor Triggs has been closely identified with the industrial movement in Chicago and has just returned from a three months' visit to Europe, where he studied the industrial schools in England, France and Belgium.

A metal roof is said to be positive protection against the building it covers being struck by lightning.

**CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.**



**NEDDY'S EVENING TRIBULATION.**  
On summer evenings on the lawn  
It's always lots of fun;  
We sit and talk of many things  
And watch the setting sun.  
But when I want to listen most  
To everything that's said,  
Some one is sure to say to me,  
"Come, dear, it's time for bed."  
—St. Nicholas.

**FOUR WAYS OF SPINNING EGGS.**  
Did you ever spin an egg? It is almost as good fun as spinning a top. The egg must be hard boiled, as a raw



SPINNING THE EGG WITH STRING.

or soft egg will not spin well, because the liquid contents will not follow the motion of the shell exactly.  
Now there is something queer in the way an egg spins. It is easy enough to make it spin on standing it on that end on a plate and twirling it with your fingers, but if you try to make it spin on the side it refuses to do so, but stands up and spins on the large end.  
It is not quite so easy, though not very difficult, to make an egg spin without twirling it or even touching it with your fingers. Simply lay it on a plate which projects a little over the edge of the table so that you can lift the plate without tipping it. Take it up and move your hand rapidly in a

chanted, "only you know it isn't," she added. "This is what we are going to pop."  
"This is the stalk that grew from the corn that was put in the ground," sang Uncle Frank, actually bringing in a corn stalk and standing in a corner of the room.

"And these are the ears that grew on the stalk that grew from the corn that was put in the ground," chanted Aunt Mary bringing a bunch of ears.  
"And here is the popper to pop the corn that grew on the stalk that grew from the corn that was put in the ground," said Sue who had dodged out and returned with the long-handled wire box.

Edna laughed and clapped her hands with delight. Carl lifted the cover, poured in a handful of the corn, and when the coals were drawn forward to the big brick hearth, began to shake the popper gently over them.  
Aunt Mary brought in a ten-quart milk-pail and the salt and butter. "I wonder what the pan's for," thought Edna, "and the salt and butter! Perhaps I can eat two or three of those little hard kernels if they are salted, but—think of eating a panful!"

Then, as she looked at the popper, pop! a little kernel flew to the cover and fell back again a beautiful snow-white puff-ball.  
"Pop! pop! pop! pop! pop! pop! pop! went the kernels—the sound growing softer as the popper filled and the newly-popped corn fell back on a soft white bed."

Carl drew the corn away from the coals, and, lifting the cover, poured the fluffy-looking kernels into the big pan, and Aunt Mary dropped on the melted butter and sprinkled the hot corn with salt.

"Eat, do eat!" urged Sue. Edna needed no second invitation.  
"Wish I could eat the smell, too," she said as she munched her first mouthful.  
Carl kept on popping the corn until there were two panfuls. What a feast they all had!

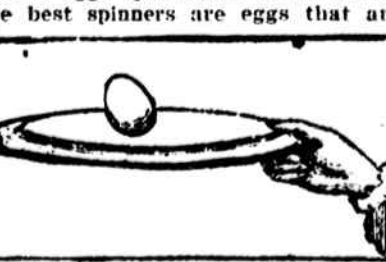
**PICTURE PUZZLE.**



ROMEO AND JULIET. FIND TWO OF ROMEO'S FRIENDS.

small horizontal circle as if you were trying to make a lot of "naughts" with a pencil. The egg will begin to spin on its side, but will soon be spinning on its large end. Or you can keep it spinning in this way even if you have to start it with your fingers.

It is possible, also, to spin an egg with a string, though, of course, you must not throw it on the floor. Wind the string around the middle of the egg, stand it on one end and steady it by touching the other end lightly with one finger. Then pull the string carefully.



THE EGG SPINNING ITSELF.

quite regular in shape and have been boiled in an upright position so that the air bubble is exactly at the end, not a little to one side, as it often is.—New York Evening Mail.

**WHY THE POP-CORN POPS.**  
"Here's a little girl who has never seen an ear of pop-corn in her life," said Aunt Mary, "and she has never seen even a single kernel pop."  
"Why not?" asked Carl and Sue, looking playfully at the little English cousin who was spending the autumn on the big Maine farm which was their home.

"Because they do not raise pop-corn in England. Don't you think it would be a good plan for us to have a pop-corn party for her this very night?"  
The children agreed and Carl built a splendid fire in the fireplace after supper. By the time they were ready for Edna's party there was a big bed of glowing coals to take out on the hearth.  
"Quick! the people must come to the party right off," called Carl, "the coals are just right."  
First came Sue bringing a box full of corn already shelled. "This is the corn that was put in the ground," she

trying to make a lot of "naughts" with a pencil. The egg will begin to spin on its side, but will soon be spinning on its large end. Or you can keep it spinning in this way even if you have to start it with your fingers.

It is possible, also, to spin an egg with a string, though, of course, you must not throw it on the floor. Wind the string around the middle of the egg, stand it on one end and steady it by touching the other end lightly with one finger. Then pull the string carefully.

Finally, you can spin an egg with a whip, like a whip top, if you do not whip it too hard and take care not to hit it with the stick, but a glass "nest egg" or a wooden darning egg is better than a real egg for this purpose.

Some eggs spin better than others. The best spinners are eggs that are

"Uncle Frank," said Edna, in a coaxing voice, when the corn was nearly gone, "what makes the pop-corn pop?"  
"The heat," answered her uncle, his eyes twinkling.  
"Yes, but it doesn't make everything pop," answered Edna. "When peas are very hot they just pop."  
"The real reason is this," said Uncle Frank.

"There is an oil all through the inside of the kernel that is changed into a gas when the corn is heated. You know what a gas is—don't you?"  
Edna nodded.  
"Well, the gas wants a lot more room than the oil, and pop! it explodes and bursts the tough outer skin with force enough to turn the whole kernel inside out."—Adapted from the Sunday School Times.

**THE CUNNING OF ANTS.**  
A naturalist found black ants were devouring the skins of some bird specimens on a table, so he made tar circles on four pieces of paper and put one under each leg of the table. Ants will not cross tar. Pretty soon he found the ants busily at work again and, looking at the tar circles, found each one was bridged by bits of sand which the clever ants had brought in from the street.