

Woman's Realm

Bring Out Your Old Lace.

Collectors of old lace will have an opportunity to display their "real" old fabrics this fall, for there seems to be an abundance of lace on almost all the new costumes. Heirlooms are being ruthlessly slashed into, and one crossmaker absolutely refused to handle old lace unless she could cut it as she chose, trying that even the handloom laces are far from decorative if clumsily arranged. Long lace Empire coats are among the season's fads. Some of them are lined with chiffon and adorned with ermine collars. The color is about the only warm thing about them, and, as they are being designed for winter wear, it looks as if pride would shiver this winter.

New Ruffs in Demand.

Several of the milliners who go abroad every summer brought back with them this fall one novelty in the way of an addition to a woman's toilet that has already caught on like wildfire. It consists of an Elizabethan ruff made of colored net, and is usually made of a shade of the filmy stuff to match the wearer's gown. The favorite colors are the light shade of blue that is so popular just now, though some of the ruffs are seen in pink, and they are also made up in black and white. Mrs. Clarence Mackay took her Duchess of Marlborough to her favorite milliner one day this week, and before the Duchess left she had ordered half a dozen of the new ruffs. These trifle cost from \$15 to \$20 each, and the demand for them is so great that in the few big shops that keep them there is a strict rule that none of the ruffs may be sent out of town on approval.—New York Press.

Fur High in Favor.

Fur is to be immensely fashionable, and long coats, short jackets, and fancy wraps of every description are very smart. Mink and caracul are to be in great demand both for neckpieces and mufflers to match and in long coats, the long caracul ulster and the three-quarter-length coat being worn not only for autoing, but for street wear. Bands of fur are to trim all kinds of cloth costumes, both rough and smooth, and will also be used on house and evening gowns, and the most expensive as well as the cheaper qualities will be employed.

Green, gray, red, blue and brown will all be fashionable colors, while all-black and all-white gowns will be far more popular than last winter. In general appearance there will not be so marked a change in any detail of dress as there was last year, and yet there is enough individuality about the fashions for the winter of 1906 to make them extremely distinctive.

Styles in Footgear.

Speaking of footgear reminds me that the openwork stocking is "de mode," the plain stocking has taken its place. From an esthetic point of view there is nothing more attractive than a plain silk stocking molding a dainty instep and ankle. Whether in black, white, light tan or gray, with shoes to match, they are the stockings that a fastidious woman affects. For the fashionable satin shoe for evening wear the new stockings are inserted with small lace medallions instead of the width of Chantilly, either black or white, that was so general.

With pretty gowns it is indispensable that shoes as well as hats and gloves shall correspond in tone. The smart new shoe is made of thin glove kid and fastens mysteriously at the side. This model does not show a pretty foot to advantage as do the shoes opening in front, still it is a fad. A pair of lilac kid glove shoes were very fetching with buckles in brilliants, fastened to black patent leather straps. Our grandmothers wore colored shoes and used to send to the shoemaker a piece of silk or satin from each new skirt. The elegants of to-day are equally anxious to match the color of their shoes and dresses, but they have kid dyed to harmonize with the samples of material they send. This it appears is no easy matter as very fine kid does not take the dye as easily as the coarser kid.

School Hats.

The most serviceable of school hats are those made of cloth with stitched brims and soft crowns. Sometimes the entire hat is stitched and is entirely devoid of trimming except for a small quill. There is no end to the range of colors in which these are shown, and all the new and fashionable shades are reflected, thus having one exactly matching the little one's coat or frock.

Ribbons are very markedly a feature of juvenile millinery. The simplest of flats tied about the crown with wide sash ribbon, knotted in a big bow in front, is always in the best of taste, and style as well. There are other flats in soft French felt, faced half way underneath the brim with velvet, and the flat crown almost entirely covered with a thatching of ribbon loops.

Still another good model is of the French felt—and, by the way, a mother who can afford it will do well to buy a good quality of felt, its service is so much longer. The brim of this hat falls in graceful lines, and the small crown of the shape is replaced by a large Tam crown of silk exactly the same shade as the felt. Wide bands of silk, the edges deeply stitched, are knotted to form the huge front bow.

Velvet hats will be chosen for the little miss' dresser appearance. This winter will probably see more of these large velvet shapes than have appeared for some time past. Of course, they are out of the question for school wear, but many of them are picture-equally simple in outline and in trimming.

Ostrich is shown on some of them, but many mothers, even in the wealthier classes, have an aversion to the use of this plumage on little folk's

bonnets, and these will choose the large velvet hats rolled away from the face slightly to one side of the front, bent over the hair in the back, the crown and upper brim caught with a huge bow of the same material.

Women Who Earn Money on the Farm.

Much has been said and written of the boy and the farm, and of methods and means wherewith to check the constant movement of the young men toward the cities. Yet we hear little of plans to keep the girls on the farm. With the ever-increasing list of opportunities open to women in the business and professional world, the rural communities are being as swiftly drained of the best of their young women as of their young men. Where one remains at home to take an active interest in farm life, ten go forth to swell the army of teachers, stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks and factory hands—the living tribute money yearly demanded by the great centres of civilization.

One great factor in producing this movement is that the girl on the farm too often has no money of her own, but is dependent upon her parents for clothes and spending money until she marries. Many girls leave home for hard and often ungenial work in an office or factory simply because it offers them a chance of having money of their own.

There is, however, an opening for girls upon the farms, which, to those who have a taste for out of door life, should prove more healthy, more attractive, equally remunerative and less confining than many professions commonly adopted by women. Some of the lines which appeal particularly to women and along which women are to-day securing fair incomes, are poultry-keeping, bee-keeping, pigeon-raising, ether fancy breeds or squabs; flower-growing, either out of doors or green house work; forcing of early vegetables, orcharding and the raising of aromatic or medicinal herbs. There is no reason, also, why women should not own and operate successful grain, dairy or fruit farms.

Within my own circle of acquaintances three women have gone extensively into poultry keeping, another is successfully managing a fair sized greenhouse, and another runs a small fruit farm, with strawberries as its principal crop. A girl just graduated from college is going into partnership with her brother in a large fruit raising venture. Three of the women have been successful teachers, and several are college educated. One girl, the daughter of a prominent New York business man, became interested in a woman of Vermont farm, which was classed as a large number in the list of the family's goods and chattels, since both father and son had tried their hands at managing it. She took a course at an agricultural college, begged and received the farm from her father, and within two years it was giving fair dividends to its new manager.

Not all girls, of course, care for the farm or for farm life, but give those who do a chance. Let them have something of their own, of which they bear all the expense of running, and from which they receive all the income. If they are interested in crops or vegetables let them have a plot of ground, teach them how to till it, help them secure labor and show them how to market the produce to advantage. If they like poultry give them a flock of two hundred or three hundred hens. Make your girls take an interest in farm life by giving them something to be interested in, and there will be fewer prematurely old women coming home to rest, broken down by the nervous strain of the schoolroom, or the long hours and close confinement of the office.—Philea B. Fletcher, in the New York Tribune.

When it is dry it must be packed in boxes or wide-mouthed jars. To use, cook together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour until they bubble, pour on half a pint of water, put in a piece of paste about three inches square, and stir until the sauce is thick and smooth.—Harper's Bazar.

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HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS



CLEANING INDIA RUBBER GOODS

To clean india rubber goods a piece of clean household flannel should be rubbed upon a bar of common yellow soap. When a lather is obtained, apply the flannel to the rubber and pass it briskly over the surface. This will speedily make the article clean. Set to dry in a cool breeze.

TO REMOVE INKSTAINS.

Chloride of lime and water will remove inkstains from silver if well rubbed on the stains and then washed off at once, the silver being polished as ordinarily. The solution for the purpose is four ounces of chloride of lime to one and a half pints of water. This may be bottled and kept ready for use.

USES OF KEROSENE.

Instead of using water to wash painted walls take a basin of kerosene and the walls will look as if just painted. Kerosene is also good around the sink to keep it clean and to be a menace to the omnipresent Croton bug. Try kerosene on your sewing machine if it clogs at all. Kerosene by its lubricating qualities prepares the machine for its special oil.

HANGING CURTAINS.

The most effective way to hang curtains, especially if they are of fine material and attractive pattern, is to drape them straight over poles and let them fall to the floor without being caught to the sides of the windows with ribbons of silk or silk cord. The number of chairs in parlor depends entirely on the size of the room and the persons in the family who will use them. They should all be put in convenient places and near the wall and so arranged that they will be inviting and not stiff or formal looking. No ties, lace or any kind of hanging should ever be put on parlor furniture, and even the most elaborate sofa pillows are out of place in a well regulated one.

Women who delight in decorating their homes with pieces of fancy work can rightfully in dulge this fad only in their bedrooms, but good taste demands that these should be simple.

TOMATO PASTE.

Tomato paste is a good thing to have in the house, and may be made when tomatoes are plenty. Half a peck of tomatoes, a carrot and an onion may be sliced together, and to them is added a good sized bunch of celery cut in pieces, leaves as well as stalks. Boil all very slowly until they are soft. Paste that can be put through a vegetable press. Return this pulp to the fire with a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper, and cook slowly once more until a little, spread to cool in a saucer, thickens to a jelly. Spread it out in pie plates in layers about half an inch thick and let it dry in the sun or in a cool oven.

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HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Preserved Plums—Wipe your plums, which should be ripe and firm. Make a syrup of two cups of sugar to a quart of water. Drop plums in boiling syrup and cook until soft. Can while boiling hot in clean hot jars, filled with fruit and rest of syrup.

Lemon Jelly and Nut Salad—Make a stiff lemon jelly the day before it is to be served. When ready to use cut in dice, add sliced orange and English walnut meats minced, moisten with French dressing and serve in orange cups or on lettuce leaves with a teaspoonful of thick mayonnaise on top of each service.

Canning Corn—If the corn is young and juicy it will require no water, but if, on the other hand, it is old and dry, you should add just enough water to make it moist. It should be slowly heated on the back of the stove and stirred often. Be sure it is heated to boiling point before putting in cans. Fill cans full and screw on tops immediately.

Chicken and Nut Stew until tender a lump, one half chicken, having the broth in which it is cooked well seasoned with salt, pepper and a little celery salt. Let the chicken cool in the broth over night, when ready to use take the breast of the chicken and cut in small pieces, adding an equal quantity of tender celery and a half cup English walnut meats or butternuts, cut in small pieces; mix well, adding a little more pepper and salt, if needed, and a squeeze of lemon juice and moisten with a little of the broth in which the chicken was cooked. Add mayonnaise to taste and toss lightly; arrange on the lettuce leaves and crown each portion with mayonnaise.

A Mighty Voice.

A new method of sending a mighty voice across the sea involves the use of a diaphragm which is made to vibrate by electricity. To this are attached two huge megaphones which emit a deafening roar that can be heard for many miles. The machine goes by clockwork, and when wound up attends to business for weeks without requiring further attention. A dynamo furnishes the requisite current. The terrible blast that bursts from the gaping mouths of the twin horns, each of which is fifteen feet long, can be heard above the noise of the fiercest gale. It literally shatters the air. Once started, this vociferous guardian does duty night and day, and never goes to sleep. It is designed specially for use on points of rocks where bell buoys and whistling buoys are inadequate by reason of the fact that the noises they make are drowned by the roar of the surf.



For the Younger Children...

IF I WERE QUEEN.
If I were Queen of Anywhere
I'd have a golden crown,
And sit upon a velvet chair
And wear a satin gown.

A knight of noble pedigree
Should wait beside my bed
To serve me upon bended knee
With things I liked to eat.

I'd have a birthday cake each day,
With candles all alight—
I'd send the doctors all away,
And sit up late at night.
—Lucy Fitch Perkins, in St. Nicholas.

WHY THE OCEAN DON'T FREEZE.

If the ocean did not have salt it would freeze somewhat more readily than it does now, but there would be no very marked difference. The ocean is prevented from freezing not so much by its salt as by its size and by its commotion. On account of its size, large portions of it extend into warm climates at all seasons, and by reason of its great depth it is a vast storehouse of heat. Its current distributes much warm water among the cold.—St. Nicholas.

THE BABY BEETLE'S CRADLE.

At any time of the year, we walk through the woods where the red, scarlet, black or pin oaks are growing—that is, where we find those that ripen their acorns in two seasons and therefore belong to the pin oak group, says St. Nicholas, we shall probably find on the ground fallen branches that vary in size from that of a lead pencil to that of one's thumb or even larger. These at the broken end appear as if cut away within the wood, so that only a thin portion is left under the bark. Within the rather uneven cut, generally near the centre of the growth, is a small hole tightly plugged by the "powder post" of a beetle larva. Split open the branch or twig, when a burrow will be seen, and the little, white, soft, hard-furred larva that made it will, be found or perhaps the inactive pupa.

A HEELING MATCH.

By looking at the picture you will see just what is needed to prepare for a "heeling match." A stout broomstick for what you might appropriately call your "heel bit" and two lengths of strong cord or light rope securely knotted to each end of the stick for the reins. Grasp the reins firmly in your clenched fists and draw the "heel bit" taut so that the balls of your feet are off the ground and your weight resting entirely on your heels. The course must be short, as the race



AT THE START OF THE MATCH.

must be run entirely on the competitor's heels. This would not seem at all hard, but the "heel bits" must be kept in place, and it is this condition which makes the race much more difficult than it appears. The second you lift your heels from the ground there is a chance of your heel bit slipping out of its position, which instantly disqualifies you.

You are also disqualified if you let the ball of your foot touch the ground, a ruling that will compel you to proceed slowly and with care if you want to show your competitors "a clean pair of heels."—New York Evening Mail.

TRICKS OF ANIMALS.

There are a surprising number of Quaker animals—animals whose regular method of self-protection is to offer no resistance to their enemies. The "possum's" trick of "shamming dead" is an old story. The hedgehog and some of the armadillos refuse to fight, but they are protected by sharp spines or armor. Among marine animals is a starfish, often called the "brittle star," which is the despair of collectors. It seems to make it a point that none of its family shall be shown in a bottle or on a museum shelf. When taken from the water this starfish throws off its legs and also its stomachs. The story is told of one collector who thought he had succeeded in coaxing a specimen into a pail, only to see it disembowel itself at the last moment. W. H. Hudson describes the death-feigning habits of a small South African fox common on the pampas. If caught in a trap or overtaken it collapses as if dead, and to all appearances is dead. Some kinds of beetles, many of the woolly caterpillars which have poisonous hairs on their backs, and numerous spiders adopt the same trick. Perhaps the commonest instance of passive resistance is the land tortoise, which draws up its front piece and pulls in its head and legs and defies its foes by locking them out.

THE SPELLING EXAMINATION.

The day of the spelling examination had come at last, and Johnny went to school in a very nervous frame of mind. He had worked hard and faithfully, and had studied his little blue spelling-book until it seemed that he knew it all. There was to be a prize for the child passing the best examination. It was a beautifully bound book of stories. Johnny did so want the book, and now at last the day had come. Each scholar was given a strip of paper ruled off into twenty-five lines. The teacher was to read the word and give three minutes to write it in. There were to be twenty-five words. Johnny tried his pen, and, because it did not write easily, he raised his hand and asked for a new one. It was given him, and, with his little fore-

head drawn into a scowl, he wrote the heading and waited for the teacher to give out the word. He looked around, and he was so excited that nothing seemed natural. The clock looked as though it was laughing at him, and the big insurance calendar seemed twice as large as before.

"Running." The teacher pronounced the word slowly and distinctly. Johnny knew how to spell that all right, and he quickly wrote it down. It seemed an age before the teacher gave out the next word.

Johnny soon got used to waiting, and when the twenty-fifth, the last word was about to be given, he knew he had all of them right so far. If only he could get the last one!

"Business," said the teacher. Poor Johnny was heart-broken! It was the one word in the whole book that he could not remember. Did the "i" come before the "s," or was it "b-u-s-i-ness-s?" For the life of him he couldn't tell. So he sat there looking blankly at the calendar, slowly reading the advertisement. Suddenly a flush came to his cheeks, and with a quick glance at his teacher, he wrote down the word correctly.

The next day on which the prize was to be given, Johnny went to school with a sorry little heart under his jacket. Even the thought of the prize could not make him feel happy.

After the morning exercises, the teacher stood up to give the prize. "The spelling of the class has pleased me greatly," she said. "It was a hard examination, and I did not expect any one to have them all right, but one boy did have them all right, and another had all right but one. I am going to give the prize to Johnny Fairbanks, as he had every one right. Tommy Jones had all except one." Then she started to pass the book to Johnny. Johnny was very white and seemed to be trying to say something. Finally he burst out: "Give it to Tommy. I cheated, Miss Hawley. I couldn't think how to spell that last word, and I was looking at the calendar there, and the word was on it; and I didn't say anything about it, but wrote it down just as fast as I could."

Poor Johnny! If he hadn't looked at the calendar he might have had the prize; for without that last word he had as many as Tommy. But the teacher had given the book to Tommy as he had asked.

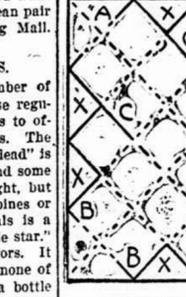
That evening at the supper table Johnny told all about it to his father and mother. His father said: "I had rather see you man enough to own up than to see you win a thousand prizes." So Johnny went to bed happy. Two days later his joy was made complete by a handsome book of stories, prettier than the prize book. On the first page his father had written: "To take the place of the spelling prize which your honesty made you give up."—Success.

NOVEL PAPER BOX.

Cut a seven-inch square from heavy paper and fold first—through the centre, corners to corners; next—fold each corner to centre line; thirdly—fold each corner to line beyond centre; continue folding until you have a square of squares, as the dotted lines in the cut indicate.

Now we are ready to do some cutting, says the American Home Journal. The three-cornered pieces marked X must come out. Then cut the slots marked C, allowing the small squares to turn in, forming the corners of the box.

The slits marked A are cut in the centre of the points, and those marked B are cut from opposite sides of the other two points, and then fold to the centre of the point, making it possible to slip the one point through the slit in the other point.



PRETTY LITTLE PAPER BOX.

When both sides are carefully closed you have a pretty and unique little souvenir box. When filled with small candies, they make nice bonbons boxes for the children's party.

The boxes may be made in many sizes and different colors; a group of them hung from ribbons are a pretty ornament, and the making of them will help to pass away a rainy afternoon.

Safe and Good Roads.

New York Tribune: "If by a comparatively slight increase in the cost the main highways of the State may be brought to the degree of excellence demanded by modern ideals and up-to-date methods of travel, and at the same time made safe from the danger of grade crossing accidents, neither the State nor the towns affected should grudge the expense. Experience has shown that the railroads are ready to stand the share of the cost which the law compels them to assume."

Travels With His Cat.

Two of the most novel visitors to Winchester this week were Mr. Charles Roe and his large mallese cat. Mr. Roe came from Baltimore, and after spending the day in Winchester left for Natural Bridge, completing a portion of a trip from Maine.

As long as the weather is good and the roads in condition, he walks, riding on the train only when bad weather compels.

A Diplomatic Giant.

Sir Brooke Boothby, who is attached to the British Embassy at Brussels, is the tallest man in the diplomatic service, being over six feet seven.—The Onlooker.



GOOD ROADS

THE problem of good roads is always uppermost in the farmer's mind. In some localities we have stone or gravel roads, but in numerous sections of our country nothing but dirt roads can be found. If there is anything that will depreciate the value of land it is a poor road. It is not always necessary that a dirt road should be a poor road, but the system of working the roads in most of the districts is abominable, to say the least. It is not an uncommon practice for the road boss to plow a strip of land alongside the road, and very carefully have this loose mass put upon the road bed only to make a mire of it at the next rain. We have seen a road boss order a man to plow shut wagon ruts, and to continue plowing on both sides until the last furrow was outside of the road. Such methods are not road making, but road destroying; drainage and a hard road bed are the two principles involved in all road making.

In constructing a road it is necessary to cut it sufficiently in the centre to give drainage. The arching varies with the soil and the lay of the land, but for the average twelve foot road we would suggest about a four inch arching. In our clay soil it is essential that the water is carried away as rapidly as possible. The ditches along the side should be wide, but rather shallow, and seeded with grass to prevent washing. On hillside an occasional dam, built of stone, across the ditch to break the rapidity of the water is advisable.

When the road bed is once made it can be kept in good condition by the use of King's road drag. This drag is made of two half logs with a piece of steel as a cutting edge nailed to the front piece. By hitching the horses off the centre the soil is pushed into the road from the outside, thus maintaining the arch. In many communities the farmers have decided to keep up the road along their land; by the use of the drag soon after every rain remarkable results have been obtained. It requires but a few minutes to run the drag up and down once or twice as the road demands it, and it does away with the foolish, time wasting method of "road working."—F. Knorr, Minnesota Experiment Station, in Inland Farmer.

Many a highway commissioner, anxious to serve his town and advance his road work, leaves what are known as false shoulders on the side of the road. In operating his road scraper he fails to put the toe of the blade clear to the ditch on the side of the road, but places it a foot to a foot and a half nearer to the middle of the road, thus making a new ditch and leaving a shoulder of dirt between the new ditch and the old one.

Some highway commissioners do this in the expectancy that the next year they will cut this shoulder away to the original ditch and gradually widen their road to the lines of the former ditch. These highway commissioners "always open waterways at frequent intervals between the new ditch and the old ditch through the shoulder, letting the water run to the proper place. Others neglect to put in these waterways through the shoulder, and they soon find that the roadbed is badly washed, and they wonder why it is that they have such bad luck, when they tried so hard to serve their town well.

It is not an easy thing to be a highway commissioner, and it is not an easy thing to build or maintain a road, and it requires experience from the result of mistakes. If a man who has been an indifferent highway commissioner his first year improves in his work the second year, he may be re-elected, and become as valuable a commissioner as the town could obtain. He must have his heart in his work or he cannot do his town credit.

New York's Wagon Traffic.

Over 12,000,000 tons of agricultural products are carried over the ordinary wagon roads in the State of New York each year, and this is not taking into consideration the delivery of quarry and forest products, or merchandise, fertilizer, etc., carried away from the marketing points back to the farm. It seems safe to say that at least 40,000,000 tons are carried over the wagon roads of New York State every year.

Therefore, if the roads of the State of New York were improved until they were equal to those of European countries there would be a saving of over \$20,000,000 each year to the people of the State of New York, in accordance with the best estimate made by the Department of Road Inquiries of the United States Department of Agriculture.—Frank D. Lyon, in the Auto Advocate.

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GOOD ROADS

THE problem of good roads is always uppermost in the farmer's mind. In some localities we have stone or gravel roads, but in numerous sections of our country nothing but dirt roads can be found. If there is anything that will depreciate the value of land it is a poor road. It is not always necessary that a dirt road should be a poor road, but the system of working the roads in most of the districts is abominable, to say the least. It is not an uncommon practice for the road boss to plow a strip of land alongside the road, and very carefully have this loose mass put upon the road bed only to make a mire of it at the next rain. We have seen a road boss order a man to plow shut wagon ruts, and to continue plowing on both sides until the last furrow was outside of the road. Such methods are not road making, but road destroying; drainage and a hard road bed are the two principles involved in all road making.

In constructing a road it is necessary to cut it sufficiently in the centre to give drainage. The arching varies with the soil and the lay of the land, but for the average twelve foot road we would suggest about a four inch arching. In our clay soil it is essential that the water is carried away as rapidly as possible. The ditches along the side should be wide, but rather shallow, and seeded with grass to prevent washing. On hillside an occasional dam, built of stone, across the ditch to break the rapidity of the water is advisable.

When the road bed is once made it can be kept in