

Some fools would rather lose a friend than an argument.

Some actors get divorces for the advertising and others just because.

Red Cross Ball Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

Don't consider a man absolutely worthless so long as he carries life insurance.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Irritated Mucous. No Stinging. Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"Men don't understand women," says a pessimist; "if they did the women would have to do all the chaffing."

SKIN TROUBLE ON HANDS

Cassville, Mo.—"My hands and feet were affected with a trouble similar to ringworm for a number of years. It first appeared as tiny clear blisters and in places the blisters were so close together that they almost formed one large blister. The skin was rough and cracked open. At times it was so bad that it disabled me; my hands became so sore that I could scarcely use them.

"I used every remedy that I could find but nothing seemed to do any good. Finally I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I then got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment which completely rid me of the trouble." (Signed) Ray Bryant, Mar. 14, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Acquitted.

Ex-Representative Eddy of Minnesota never resented the title of "the homeliest man in congress." In the opinions of his opponents, Mr. Eddy had "wobbled" on a certain issue in the campaign. Some time later, on an occasion when he was billed to speak, he found that one of the newspapers had announced his coming in a headline reading: "Two-Faced Eddy Speaks Here Tonight."

That evening, when Mr. Eddy stepped before his audience, he said:

"You must know, ladies and gentlemen, that I am not the man referred to in this paper. It must be someone else, for there is no one here who does not know that, had I two faces, I would not wear this one."

Children at Meal Times.

Never allow children to eat when they are hot and tired; let them cool down a little first. For this reason an interval should always be allowed between work or playtime and the meal, and the nurse or governess must be instructed to bring the youngsters home at least twenty minutes before the actual meal time and in a leisurely manner. Hurrying on the "late for dinner" cry upsets both temper and digestion. If a child seems tired when it arrives, sponge its face and hands and let it lie down for a few minutes before the meal. If it falls asleep don't wake it; rest is more necessary than food at the moment and give a light meal later.

Encouraging.

"Did you catch any fish?" asked the woman who is always encouraging. "Not one," replied her husband. "We got a couple of nibbles and then there was nothing doing all day."

"Well, even if you didn't catch any 't'll bet you gave them an awful scare."

LEARNING THINGS
We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of.

"I got no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead.

"Finally at the suggestion of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my expectations I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a builder. That's the reason. Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

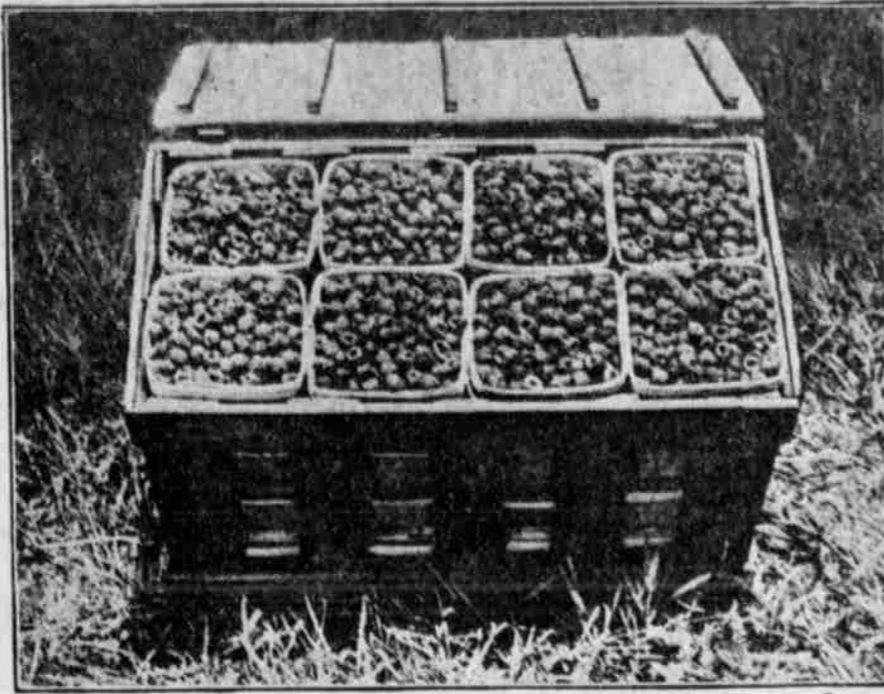
Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

BEST TIME TO SET BLACKBERRY BUSHES



While Raising Blackberries is Not Easy, Fine Profit Can Result From Careful Management.

(By R. B. RUSHING.) To raise a five-acre patch of blackberries, first consideration is the land. Select the site most suitable. I prefer a southeastern exposure; however, most any land that will produce forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre will grow good, nice, marketable blackberries.

The best time to set out is in the fall, September or October. I have, however, planted in November, with good results. See that the land is free from weeds as far as possible, and I have practiced summer fallow in order to have it free from weeds, but think it more profitable to raise some hoe crop, such as potatoes, and in this way the ground can be kept clean and free from weeds.

Preparing the land means enough plowing, disking and harrowing to put the soil in good condition down deep. Almost any farmer can estimate about what this would mean.

The next thing is getting the plants; and the best way I have ever tried is, if you have a patch and can get roots from it, you know that they are suitable for your soil, or else they may usually be procured from some nearby neighbor; and the greatest cost will

usually be the labor of digging and setting them.

I have paid all the way from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre for the preparation of the land and the plants and labor of setting.

The first year after planting, the land can be cultivated to almost any crop that will not shade the young plants too much; but they must not be shaded, even if you lost the use of the land for the first year, as it would stunt their growth.

The second year there may be a few berries, but not many, and the land should be put in something that will shade it, such as cowpeas, which will also add humus and nitrogen to the soil.

The third year there will be a fair crop, which will balance the expense of cultivation and have a little left. The fourth year I have always had a "bumper" crop, which pays all expenses for caring for the young plants, and leaves a good, big profit.

Of course the old canes must be kept cleaned out, and in case the rust should strike them I try to cut every bit of it out and burn it. The amount of profit from the patch will depend on the management it receives.

EASTERN INVASION OF THE ARMY WORM

Keep Pest From Doing Great Damage by Learning Its Form of Attack.

Our Eastern gardens are being invaded by the army worm, at the same time that European armies are destroying men and crops.

The invasion of the army worm has affected particularly Jamaica, on Long Island, and may have reached New Jersey.

Washington is lending every effort to aid in any way possible against this terrible pest.

The fortunate people who have not yet met this unpleasant invader can recognize it from the following directions:

It is a smooth striped dark colored caterpillar, about one and a quarter inches in length, and similar in several respects to the familiar cutworm. While young and in small numbers it feeds at night and hides during the day. Later as the growing and increasing worms make the food supply less equal to the demand, they become bolder and feed and travel in the broad light of day. They attack especially grass crops, grain and lawns, which they eat practically down to the bare ground.

To keep this dangerous army from doing too great damage, it is necessary to be able to recognize their mode of attack. They come in great numbers and their coming is really a remarkable sight.

One way which has proved satisfactory is, plow furrows around all your land; leave the smooth side of the furrow toward the enemy. They can easily get over this, and find themselves in the trench on the other side where they can be routed by dragging a log along the furrow. Smooth straight-sided holes can also be dug in the furrows twenty feet apart; the insects fall in these and can be killed by crushing, kerosene or hot water.

When lawns or fields are invaded, poisoning is the only thing to do. Poisoned bran mash may be used. Poisoned bran mash may be made of 50 pounds of bran, one pound of paris green and enough sweetened water to make a stiff dough. Arsenate of lead may be used by adding to the water in proportion of one pound to twenty-five gallons of water and generously sprayed on all low vegetation, the powdered dry form may be mixed with cheap flour proportion of one to eight (by weight) and shaken over the grass, while the worms are eating. It is advisable to do this always after rains or even a heavy dew as they appear in all their strength after a rain.

Crowding Causes Disease. If the chickens are permitted to crowd into bunches in a close house on hot nights they will easily catch cold when a damp, cool day comes. Better move the roosts out into the scratching sheds.

LAYERS IN DEMAND, NOT THE SHOW BIRD

Remarks of Wisconsin Man Were Aimed at Fanciers Who Neglect Egg Production.

Judge a hen by the meat and egg standard as well as by her size and shape and color.

This was the keynote of an address by J. G. Halpin of the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, before the annual meeting of the American Poultry association held at Chicago. Mr. Halpin's remarks were aimed chiefly at the poultry fanciers who have failed to give sufficient attention to egg production and have put undue emphasis on exterior "points."

"I am positive that many of the top notchers in the business are on the wrong track in this matter," said Mr. Halpin. "I have heard some of the leading fanciers state that they did not care for winter eggs, but if they are going to ignore egg production they cannot furnish the type of fowl demanded by the great majority of their customers—the farmers. The farmer wants results both in eggs and meat, no matter how well the stock may score, and no poultry breeder should be satisfied until his birds give satisfaction in the hands of less expert men."

To Get Rid of the Fly. It has always been a serious question with the amateur gardener as to how he was to have a permanent manure pile for the good of his plants and not have it a breeding place for the horse fly, sometimes called the typhoid fly. At last the question is answered satisfactorily. Here is the simple way out of this difficulty. Sprinkle the fresh horse manure with common borax at the rate of one ounce to the bushel.

Potatoes as a Cow Feed. Potatoes may be fed to the dairy cows. Generally it does not pay to raise them for this purpose. It is better to raise roots of some kind. Potatoes are a succulent feed. They should not be fed during the summer time when cows are on grass. They should be fed during the winter time when cows do not have any other form of succulent feed.

Cutting the Weeds. If it is desired to make the place look tidy and neat and keep the weeds from obtaining a more determined hold, they should be cut at the earliest possible opportunity. A mower will undoubtedly cut nearly all of them. A scythe will be found necessary only to cut the weeds under the fences and in the corners.

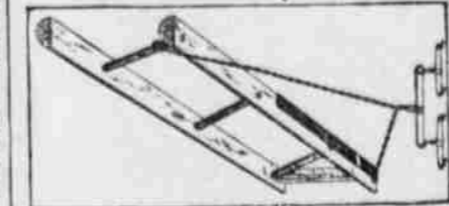
Enjoyment of Farm Life. The fireless cooker, the voiceless hog, the tireless hired man, the creakless windmill, the houseless poultry house and the rutless road, would add much to the enjoyment of farm life.



MAKING A SPLIT-LOG DRAG

Every Farmer Should Possess One of These Implements for Use on Roads After a Rainfall.

The halves of the drag should be framed together by wooden braces so that the split surfaces of the log shall be in front. The face of the drag should lie at an angle of 45 degrees with the lines of the road, thus drawing the earth toward the center. The rear log should follow in the track of the first. Drags should be used after rains, or continued wet weather to smooth the earth's surface and prevent ruts from forming to hold water.



Split-Log Drag.

The drag not only smooths the road, but crowns it and puddles the mud so that it is hard when dry.

These drags have been used with great success on clay or water-holding soils. Many stretches of black gumbo roads in the West are maintained by the use of this implement alone.

Every farmer should own one, and after a rain he should spend a few hours on the road adjacent to his farm. If there are many depressions to fill, the drag should be used when the road is wet.

After it has been used long enough to make the road fairly smooth, the drag gives the best results if used when the earth begins to dry.

GRAVEL TO SURFACE ROADS

With Good Material and a Little Attention Highways Should Last for Several Years.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Experiment Station.)

There has been much agitation during the past year concerning the surfacing of our principal roads and as in many parts of the state we find deposits of gravel it seems that this is the material which may be economically used. A few words concerning the construction of these roads may not be out of place.

First of all the construction should be such that the gravel is confined and held in position on the road. This is accomplished by so grading the earth foundation that shoulders are formed at the sides. The earth forming the shoulders should be well compact and solid, otherwise they will fall in the function required of them. Loose earth thrown up from the ditch at the sides of the road will not answer the purpose unless moistened and rolled with a seven or ten-ton roller.

The whole surface of the earth foundation should be graded to the required form and compact with the roller and the gravel then spread in a layer about four inches thick, in the center and two and one-half inches at the side. Enough sand or loam is then added to make the gravel "bind" well, this is mixed with the gravel with a harrow and the layer is then sprinkled and rolled until solid. Another layer of gravel is then spread over the first and treated in the same way. The result is a graveled surface 15 feet wide and six inches thick at the center and three and one-half inches thick at the sides, and if the gravel is of a good quality this road with a little attention should last for years.

Why a Country Road Unit.

A stretch of road of the utmost importance to a locality may be of little concern to a particular township involved (the people using another road), and hence there is no opportunity to have the entire stretch of the road improved as it should be. And we conclude that no system of roads that will answer present needs can be built under township units, because they are too small to carry on the work. Moreover, the cost would fall wholly on the township, whereas the center toward which the road goes is as much benefited, but may be in a different township. County control of the main roads would be better; the law could let each county vote for or against county control.—A. N.

A Land of Beauty.

Maryland appropriates \$4,000,000 for road improvements, a part of which must be spent for planting trees along the highways. Maryland is naturally a land of beauty; with good roads her rural districts will be doubly attractive.

Italian Regulations.

Italy is drafting and will enforce a series of regulations covering the width of wheel rims to be allowed on highways.

Coiffure From the Days of the Empire



If you are looking for something in a style of hair dressing consider this revival of one of the fascinating achievements of the time of the Empire. After due consideration one is constrained to ponder as to whether we have ever had anything better since then. A century and more has faded into the past since this coiffure played its part, along with other super-excellent modes, which helped the beauties of Napoleon's time to immortalize their charms.

This pretty arrangement of the hair in waves and short curls is not intended to be worn with workaday clothes in the prosaic business of everyday living. It is an affair of evening dress, when satins and laces and jewels and flowers bespeak joyous appareling. Mile. Montague is shown in the picture wearing it with a satin and lace evening dress with flowers at her belt and pearls about her neck. Her long

coat is of brocaded satin in rose color, bordered with a ruche of plaited mulline. She wears a moire girde of rose color, also. Her garments are the most tasteful of up-to-date modes.

The hair is waved and parted a little to one side in a very short part. This waved portion is brought to the back of the head and arranged in loose, flat coils pinned flat below the crown. The hair over the ears is separated into strands and curled in three rather tight curls. A strand of pearls, finished with three settings at the front, is clasped round the head. Below it across the forehead there is a slightly curled fringe of hair.

Almost any fairly youthful face will find all its good points enhanced by a style of hair dressing so remarkably good that it challenges the classic models of the Greeks and divides honors with them.

Vestees and Collars in Fall Styles



To make sure of a bit of white next the face is to be sure of added becomingness in coat or gown. Vestees and collars in one, or collars alone, are the dominating features in fall neckwear, and they are shown in many fabrics and a still greater number of designs.

Nearly all of these smart accessories are made of washable fabrics, although fragile chiffons and silk muslins and the finest of silk crepes are utilized to make the short-lived glory of some of them. But crisp freshness and immaculate cleanliness belong to the vestee and collar; are the essential reasons for their existence, in fact, so that all the finest and sheerest of wash fabrics are employed in their making. These include organdy, awais, thin lawns, swiss embroidery, batiste, mulls, nets, voiles and laces. The choice is wide enough.

Collars and vestees made the firmer weaves in wash fabrics are finished with hemstitching and often decorated with tucks. Insertions and narrow edgings of fine lace or the finest embroideries are used on them.

The daintiest of these neck pieces are prettily ornamented with sprays of

embroidery. Narrow plaited frills make possible a great variety in decoration. Hemstitching, embroidered dots, and small pearl or covered buttons are additional factors that go to make up the endless variety one finds in neckwear.

Roll-over collars are leaders in popularity, combined either with long vestees or short dickies. Severe designs, like that shown in the picture given here, of sheer organdie, are charmingly delicate. A plain roll-over collar to which net ties are attached is decorated with tiny black pearl buttons and makes a stunning finish for a tailored gown.

Vestees and roll-over collars of plique are compelling attention. Recently dress sets showing collar and cuffs to match, or collar, vestee and cuffs, proclaim the revival of an old but fine style, well worthy of a new vogue.

There is literally no end to the number of designs in neckwear. With so many fabrics available and a free field for the play of fancy in a world of inexpensive materials we are likely to find new things every day.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.