



FADS IN JEWELRY.

Earrings are popular, and a revival of bracelets is prophesied.

Among the new things to be found in jewelry this season are gold pins, suited to the low dressing of the hair in vogue at the present time.

These new pins have heads of more modest size, and are connected by a slender chain. They are to be inserted into each side of the knot.

Baroque pearls continue in favor, and are used in various ways, among which are flower shaped heads for hat and stickpins.

Pins, cuff buttons, etc., of the sporting variety are made of rock crystal underlaid with intaglios filled in with enamel.

Inlorgnette chains for fans, watches, purses and vinaigrettes there are many attractive designs to be found.

More earrings have been sold this season than for many seasons. All, of course, are of the screw kind, or are set close to the ear.

A Girl of Spirit.

An eighteen-year-old college girl was one of the contributors to the receipts of the Kansas City live stock market a few days ago.

"It isn't that she had to do it," he said, "or really needed to earn the money, but it's the idea that she is capable of earning her own living if it should ever become necessary."

"In the spring I bought a piano for our home," said her father, "and she has been taking music lessons all summer."

Miss Whiting has entered the Wesleyan University at Lincoln, Neb., as a freshman.

Individuality in Hairdressing.

So far as clothes go there is infinite variety, which heightens the mystery of the fact that when you have seen one modish woman you have seen all.

and contours demand different coiffures. Or there is a midway dressing, a more or less classical arrangement eminently becoming to a certain type of woman possessed of a pretty, rounded head and hair preferably with a natural wave in it and worn with a parting.

Inevitably, and rightly so, is there much weeping and wailing and gnashing of white teeth among those somewhat short of stature over the prescribed knot in the nape of the neck.

Two College Graduates' Laundry.

A successful laundry run on scientific and economical principles is that taken in hand by two college women at Brookline, in this State.

The work in this model laundry is divided between men and women. The foreman carefully experiments to find just what chemicals and how much of them can be used in the removal of stains without injury to fabrics.

A War Against Wrinkles.

Wrinkles are the principal witnesses to age. A person may have hair nearly or quite white, but if the skin is fair and smooth, they will look what they are, prematurely gray.



Every variety of complexion is seen on the new millinery.

Round ball buttons of gun metal, however, have a very good style.

Very slender stripes in white on smooth goods are seen for the tailor-made costumes.

On simple shirt waists of flannel the most satisfactory buttons, as far as looks are concerned, are those covered with the material.

A novelty in velvet ribbon trimmings is the double toned velvet ribbon; the velvet side of one color and the satin of another.

There are indications that big sleeves are coming in again. Not alone coats, but many blouses and tailor-made gowns, show sleeves full from the top of the arm to the cuff.

Ornaments for the hair for evening wear are pretty and varied, and artificial flowers are used quite as much as algettes, piumes or bows.

The crush belt is of gray taffeta and a pretty tie is of lemon colored chiffon. The skirt is made with a tucked flounce, formed of two flounces coming from the side and very high in the back.

FARM AND GARDEN.

One Profit From Sheep.

There is one profit from sheep that is not generally considered, which is the increased fertility of the land occupied by them.

Winter Care of Poultry.

No one who does not take an interest in poultry can expect many eggs in cold weather or when the ground is covered with snow.

A Cheap Smokehouse.

Anyone having a small amount of meat to smoke and not caring to depend on the neighbors' smokehouse can build one himself without use of hammer or nails.

Timely Seed-Saving.

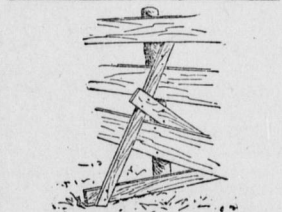
If certain fine specimens of favorite flowers have been allowed to ripen their seed for next season's planting, do not neglect them until late in the fall, and then expect to secure them all at once.

Put Yourself in His Place.

How would you like to be your own horse? Would you work yourself six or seven hours without water when the temperature is in the nineties?

Where Fence Posts Decey.

In some soils and with some kinds of stakes, there is a tendency for the stakes to rot off quickly at the surface of the ground.



and two narrow strips for stays, put on as shown in the cut, and the fence will be well supported for many years.

Fall Pruning.

A great many persons are asking whether fall pruning is proper. Many of them desire to prune their fruit trees, grape vines and berry bushes at this time of the year, when there is

more time for it and more comfort in doing it than in the spring. In general we are inclined strongly to discourage the practice of fall pruning, especially for the Northern States.

Horse Nature Like Human Nature.

I know an old mare who is decidedly shy and viciously tricky for her age. She seems to dread close comradeship and too much caressing from human hands.

The Hessian Fly.

Every one who grows wheat understands pretty thoroughly the ravages of the Hessian fly. The illustration will give the reader some idea of this insect and its growth at various stages.



THE FLY AND ITS RAVAGES.

the pupa in position between the leaf-sheath and stalk, and I the parasite. After years of experimenting with different methods scientists agree that the only way of successfully fighting the Hessian fly is to have the soil in which wheat is to be sown in the best possible condition.

Seed Wheat Per Acre.

At the Ohio State University and Experiment Station they have for many years been testing different amounts of seed wheat per acre. The first experiments were on rich bottom land. Where they sowed five pecks per acre the yield was thirty-four bushels, and where they put on seven pecks they harvested thirty-seven bushels, a gain of a bushel for each peck of seed.



GOOD ROADS.

The Government and Good Roads.

IN a country as large as that in which we live, with the greater part of its producing regions widely separated from the markets which they serve, the matter of transportation is one of vast importance.

As far as the railways and the steamship lines are concerned, this problem has been dealt with very intelligently and satisfactorily. Skill and money have been applied without stint to the provision of enlarged means of conveyance, improved ways and increased power.

There is one phase of this transportation problem, however, which has approached no satisfactory solution. That is the matter of wagon road haul. As has already been said, while the greater part of our farm products travel by steamship, canal or railway for a portion of the journey to market, virtually all of them are conveyed for some distance over the public highways.

People Must Build Them.

The International Good Roads Convention made a very sensible recommendation at its last session. It was simply that the office of good roads inquiries of the Agricultural Department be enlarged into a bureau, and the annual appropriations for its work be increased from \$25,000 to \$150,000.

The people themselves, if they ever hope to have good roads, must take the matter up and construct them at their own expense, either directly or by special taxation.

Broad Tires Save Streets.

An ordinance will soon be prepared which will provide for the regulation of the width of tires on wagons used in the city for heavy hauling.

Part of Paper's Income For Employees.

T. T. Pitman, proprietor of the Newport (R. I.) Daily News, announced to his employees the adoption of a profit sharing plan, as an acknowledgment of their services in building up a successful newspaper.

SPIRIT OF ADVERTISING.

Remarkably Clever Article on the Subject by a Sixteen Year Old Girl.

"The spirit of advertising" is the theme which sixteen-year-old Ruby Brooks dwelt upon at the Commencement exercises of the California School, where she was a student, and this is what she said:

To advertise is to make known and to attract public attention to some particular article. That it is, or rather has, become an art, in fact, a science, no one will question. Not every one has it in his power to concoct something that will attract public attention and at the same time make something known; and these are the two essentials of a good advertisement.

"It is interesting to notice how the movement of written advertisements commenced. It originated in America, as so many of the advanced ideas have. In the old Colonial days a man found a cow which did not belong to him in his pasture.

"He conceived the idea of going to the editor of their little paper and of having him make a little item that a stray cow had been found. The editor did so, and in a few days the owner came after his cow.

"There is a constant struggle to make one's goods more acceptable to the general public than the next one's. Did you ever notice that there is scarcely an advertisement but contains the adjective in the comparative or superlative degree? It is always better than that one, the best of all—the best known, and the very best that can be made.

"This great competition of rival parties in the form of advertising, while it may cause hard and antagonistic feelings, is the best thing possible for the country. With it progress cannot stop.

"Let me give a simple illustration from school life. A senior said this: 'I never studied so hard as I did when I was a freshman. I never failed in a recitation, simply because I was trying to get ahead of another pupil.' You see, competition was the life of his study, of his progress. His recitations were his advertisements.

"Besides this competition between rivals, there is the striving of the new against the old, although it is hard to overcome a rival, it is even harder for the new, the different thing, to overcome routine. But it must be done, so that progress can be made, and it is this spirit that permeates America—the land of progress and opportunities."—Fourth Estate.

Camera Shots at Wild Animals.

In an illustrated article in the World's Work President Roosevelt writes of A. G. Wallihan's remarkable pictures of wild animals. He suggests that the camera is, in a measure, replacing the rifle in the woods.

"It will be a real misfortune," he says, "if our wild animals disappear from mountain, plain and forest, to be found only, if at all, in great game preserves. It is to the interest of all of us to see that there is ample and real protection for our game as for our woodlands. A true democracy, really alive to its interests, will insist upon such game preservation, for it is to the interest of our people as a whole. More and more, as it becomes necessary to preserve the game, let us hope that the camera will largely supplant the rifle. It is an excellent thing to have a nation proficient in marksmanship, and it is highly undesirable that the rifle should be wholly laid by. But the shot is, after all, only a part of the free life of the wilderness. The chief attractions lie in the physical hardihood for which the life calls, the sense of limitless freedom which it brings, and the remoteness and wild charm and beauty of primitive nature."

Why Grace Was Omitted.

A tiny girl of seven gave a dinner party the other day, for which twelve covers were laid, and that number of small maidens sat down to dine. It was a real little girls' dinner, and the little hostess herself presided, sitting at the head of the table. She had been very anxious, in looking forward to it, to do everything as it should be done.

"Mamma," she asked, "shall we say grace?" "No," said mamma, "it will be a very informal dinner, and I think you need not do that."

That meant one ceremony the less to be gone through and was a relief. But the little lady was anxious to have all her guests understand it. So, as they gathered about the table, she explained:

"Mamma says that this is such an informal dinner that we need not have grace to-day!"—Baltimore Sun.

The Cheapest Fuel.

Gas is the cheapest and most easily managed of all fuels, provided care is given to its use. A good gas stove well managed will, counting in the time for care and lack of dust, cost one-third less than coal.—Ladies' Home Journal.