

# WHOS WHO - AND WHY

## THE SERVICE OF BIRDS.

Among the creatures that render service to mankind the birds occupy a foremost place. It is their function to suppress the insects that play havoc with the farmer's hard-earned crops. Fifty-three per cent of the food of birds in one locality was found to consist of the larvae of the disease disseminating mosquitoes. Horseflies are the burden not only of horses, but of other valuable stock, and the larvae of this fly are the natural food of several species of birds. The fever tick, so injurious to cattle, is the natural food of the killdeer and the plover. Corn, cotton and other crops are destroyed to a large extent by grasshoppers, and there are at least 22 species of birds that feed upon grasshoppers. Grass lands and grain crops in general suffer greatly from various insect pests, which are destroyed in vast multitudes by birds. The greatly dreaded boll weevil is food for the plover, the killdeer and others of the feathered tribe. It is a common experience to see birds following the plow and consuming grubs that are destructive to garden and other valuable plants. These friends of the planter should in every state be protected by right legislation.

The announcement by a Boston physician that electrifying the atmosphere of crowded apartments will make dull pupils bright and indolent workmen active may be worth looking into. It is possible that it would even make lousy churchgoers attentive to long sermons. There is a stimulating influence in ozone, and this the electric current, as employed by the doctor, is said to diffuse in the atmosphere. Of course, it cannot be a substitute for fresh air. Ozone is not oxygen, and oxygen is indispensable to life. It is proven as beneficial as the doctor affirms the world will give it a cordial welcome, but the extent of its employment necessarily will be governed very largely by what it costs.

The Chicago health board secretary who condemns all flats as bad morally and physically—unfit places for the rearing of children—states a melancholy truth. It is likely that they will persist in cities as a necessary evil, but parents who can give their children the benefit of the larger, freer life of a separate home should never hesitate to do so.

A rich man in Illinois, who found wealth too much worry, has distributed his millions. Here is a hint to the other millionaires who are always bewailing the burden of their money, but to whom the thought of shedding the burden has never apparently suggested itself.

Historians tell us that Julius Caesar drank beer, and a French scientist comes to bat with the announcement that there was no such person as Julius Caesar. But even the most hardened skeptic would hesitate before claiming that there is no such thing as beer.

Menus with the food you eat pictured in lively colors are a new thing in a fashionable New York hotel. Doubtless the artist employed is he who painted a large red lobster to decorate the walls of the New York aquarium.

The rescue of a "rat" at a New Jersey resort reveals the fact that fickle femininity has forsaken a long-trusted financial depository for another, as when the "rat" was placed in the hands of its excited owner she drew from its halcyon depths a roll of money. Now a woman will be sure of her personal wealth if she only keeps her head—that is, keeps it intact.

After walking some thousands of miles across the country, a man and his wife are in Boston greatly improved and increased in weight. Walking is decidedly more healthy than riding in sleeping cars, but it takes more time and costs more money, unless the pedestrians rely on hand-outs from the agricultural population.

Railroads announce that after the end of the year they will not carry trunks more than 70 inches long. The theatrical profession and mercantile travelers will have to make up for this restriction by giving their trunks the aspect of skyscrapers.

An "artist" writes to the New York Sun rejoicing in the loss of the Mona Lisa, and speaking with measureless contempt for the "crowd" who admire it. No doubt he has scores of better pictures of his own painting.

May we remind you, worthy householders, busy with the manifold cares that a modern civilization imposes upon you, that this is a good time to have your furnace overhauled and put in order for the coming winter?

News that Aviator Atwood found it difficult to land in Buffalo because of the smoke will cause Pittsburgh to sit up and shudder in its joy.

A Pennsylvania woman is on the trail of a dancer who wrote her name on an egg. Some people persist in looking for trouble.

Appearances are deceiving. Ever the fat woman in the circus sometimes has a faintly skeleton.

## FEDERAL JUDGE RETIRES



After 10 years on the federal bench Judge Grosscup of Chicago has tendered his resignation, to, he says, obtain greater political freedom. He wants to have a hand in the bringing about of "the new political order of things" that, he says, is to obtain in this country.

Judge Grosscup was first brought into prominence in 1894 during the Debs riots in Chicago, growing out of the big railway strike of that year. With Judge William A. Woods, he issued the injunction in favor of the government and against the rioters. When the injunction was disregarded, Judge Grosscup sent a telegram to the president, calling for federal troops. Adding to this the common law machinery, he summoned a grand jury and delivered a charge that gave him an instant national reputation.

Judge Grosscup sat in a number of other important cases, notably the earlier beef trust cases, the Chicago traction case and the Standard Oil case in which Judge Keneaw M. Landis imposed the \$20,000,000 fine. Judge Grosscup reversed this case.

President Harrison appointed Judge Grosscup to the federal district bench in 1892, and in 1899 President McKinley appointed him a circuit judge. In 1906 he was made presiding judge of the circuit court of appeals. Judge Grosscup frequently was charged with being friendly to corporations. In his decisions and an effort was made early last year to stave off impeachment proceedings against him.

He was indicted in 1907 with other officers and directors of a street railway company in Charleston, Ill., as the result of a wreck in which 18 persons were killed. Charges were made in 1908 that he was financially interested in a suit tried before him. Judge Grosscup frequently spoke on public questions, particularly about trusts.

## IS BELOVED BY CANADIANS

The Dominion of Canada seems to be coming upon a new epoch in her history. With the passing of the liberal party from power the present governor general, Earl Grey, and his wife, the much beloved Countess Grey, will also pass from the stage of Canadian affairs and give place to the duke and duchess of Connaught. Probably no other first lady of Canada has been more popular with the Canadian people than Countess Grey, whose portrait is here shown. She is a woman of personality and charm and from the time that she was warmly received into the country by the Canadians she has endeared herself to their hearts in a way that makes her departure a source of deep regret throughout the Dominion.

While in Canada Lady Grey has taken the deepest interest in educational, charitable and humanitarian movements. She has been the moving spirit of many of Canada's charitable enterprises and always she has given unstintingly of her time, talents and money to the bettering of Canadian social conditions. She has been a general favorite in Canadian society circles and also a great help to her husband in his work in Canada.

Lady Grey and the earl have ever been interested in athletics and during their years in Canada they have done a great deal toward the encouraging and promoting of the sport of the Dominion. The Canadian people are greatly given to athletics and by their attitude in this regard the earl and countess have made themselves exceedingly popular.

In departing Earl and Countess Grey will take with them the love, esteem and respect of all Canadians and their going into newer fields will be mutually regretted by them and the people over whom they have so agreeably presided.



## Motor Costume



Photo. Copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A neat, natty and practical head-wear for women automobilists is this cap, which is modeled after the soft material college hats of dressy youths and retains all the jauntness of the latter.

It is made of soft white felt, having a colored band; the veil being attached by an elastic silk weave; the color of both to match that of the machine.

The coat shown in the picture is of light weight Vienna, pliable and warm. It is cut pretty and has spacious pockets. The whole get-up is as workmanlike as it is fetching.

Storing Furs at Home. If you have a tin box you can store a muff and stole in it without fear of dampness, moth or any destroying element; a large metal bucket with a tight-fitting cover will protect a fur coat.—National Magazine.

## SAVE MONEY ON STOCKINGS

Judicious Selection Will Accomplish Wonders of Economy During the Year.

Many women do not give much thought to the matter of buying stockings. Their cost is so little that it would seem as if one could not save much, even if she were careful in this matter. But more can be saved by judicious selection than is thought, and in the course of a year or so this saving mounts up.

If suspension garters are worn, choose the double top, garter-welt stocking, and then do not fasten the garter below the garter top. Some buy the garter top stocking and then fasten the garter below it, where it immediately proceeds to tear out. Stockings without the garter top can be made strong at this point by running two or three rows of machine stitching where the garter fastens.

The white-foot stocking does not wear quite so well as the all-black foot. The white part is heavier than the black part, and is apt to break above the joining. Then, too, at the joining there is a slight thickening of the fabric scarcely visible to the eye, but the sensitive foot soon becomes conscious of it.

For an inexpensive dressy stocking the mercerized lisle is quite satisfactory. It has almost the luster of silk, costs little and wears better.

## A PRETTY HAT.



A shady garden hat in pale blue Tagni with cap of old lace.

## Favorites Dishes.

A woman who enjoys having friends to lunch or dinner has the happy faculty of hitting on just the things her guests enjoy eating. For some years she has made it a point to jot down the favorite dishes of this friend or that in a tiny note book in her desk. When her cousin Molly is coming to lunch she looks up her name, and there finds recorded that the aforesaid Molly is particularly fond of oyster deserts of any kind; clam is her favorite soup, and in meats she dotes on anything cooked en casserole. With these hints spread before her the matter of planning a meal is considerably simplified.

Another friend has often said she never tastes such pies as are served by her house; another likes tomatoes in any form, and still another prefers fish to meat.

The guests, little know that they themselves have at some time given the hint as to their likings.

One sided disposition of fruits and eggs is a dominant trait.

## EMPIRE BAG HERE TO STAY

In Present Stage It is Thing of Beauty and Joy of the Season.

There is no end to the variety of form and color assumed by the ever increasingly popular empire bag. In its present stage it is a thing of beauty and a joy of the season, though, being a child of Dame Fashion, it cannot be a joy forever.

You have no idea how much money can be centered on the development of these handsome and thoroughly charming envelopes. Costly silk ornaments are seen on many of the more elaborate ones, some of which are made entirely of gold, silver, copper or steel colored lace. Semi-precious stones are used to carry out a flower pattern or to lighten the effect of conventional designs. Inside are trapping of silver, gold or ivory, tiny vanity cases, mirrors, powder puffs, lip pencils and the like.

Another idea that has caught the fancy of the woman who counts not cost, is an empire bag of brocade, velvet or satin, to match her hat or its trimmings. Usually this hat is one of the small bonnetlike models edged with bands of fur, such as mink, Persian lamb, chinilla or gramine. A band of the fur outlines the bag and the flap, which buttons over envelope fashion. Of course, the plainest of autumn suits would assume a smart tone when worn with such ultra fashionable foibles.

Bags of broadcloth of the same material as the suit have deep chenille fringes around the sides and bottoms, and correspondingly plain mountings of gun metal, old gold or frosted silver.

Any odd piece of silk or velvet picked up on the remnant counter may be transformed into a strikingly handsome empire bag in an afternoon. And there is a splendid chance for a display of individuality.

## Washing New Curtains.

Before washing new lace curtains soak them overnight in water in which two heaping tablespoons of salt have been dissolved. This takes all the stiff dressing and lime out and saves much trouble when the actual washing is done.

## Styles in Negligees.

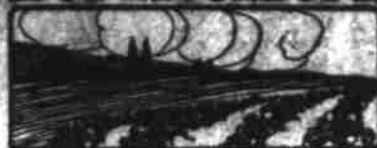
The new season has opened up with few radical changes in style features, but with a stronger indorsement than ever of all kinds of the lace and soft clinging fabrics so favorably to negotiate construction, says the Dry Goods Economist. Long tunics are again incorporated in the highest grade garments, all-over lace and fancy printed silks being largely used for these over draperies. While the strong colors are equally toned down considerably, brighter colors than usual are being shown this season, doubtless owing to the vogue of East Indian effects.

## Longer Skirts.

The afternoon frock shows a skirt just a little longer than we had in the summer. The innovation is to be greeted with joy, for the foot must be attractively shod and of the delicate proportions to withstand the shortness of the scant skirt that will ride up when the wearer is seated.

So longer skirts—and just a little fuller, if you would head the mandate of the Paris designers.

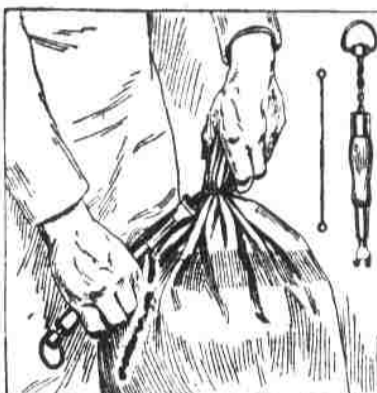
## HORTICULTURE



## IMPLEMENT FOR BAG-TYING

Specially Constructed Tool Shown in Illustration Will Be Found Handy in Closing Bags.

The operation of closing bags with a wire tie by means of a specially constructed tool is shown in the accompanying illustrations, says the Popular Mechanic. The wire tie is looped at both ends, and, when passed



The Wire Tie, After Being Passed Around the Bag and the Loops Placed Over the Hooks, Is Twisted by Pulling Out the Sliding Handle.

around the neck of the bag, these loops are placed over the two hooks at the end of the tool. The sliding handle is then pulled, this action revolving the central rod bearing the hooks and twisting the ends of the wire together. Due to the formation of the loops at the end of the wire, which are left separated when the tying is completed, the latter is easily untwisted when the bag is to be opened.

## DEVICE FOR HOLDING BASKET

Particularly Convenient in Picking Apples and Pears, Because It Will Stay Where Placed.

For the picking of fruits, especially apples and pears, many devices have been used, and new ones are tried every year. Doubtless the pivot handled half-bushel basket is the most popular receptacle for fruit picked among the branches on the inside of the tree. One difficulty with the basket is that it is awkward to handle



Basket Holding Device.

When hung on the usual double wire hook. To obviate this difficulty the device illustrated herewith has been found effective, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Both ends of a stout manila cord of any convenient length are fastened to a hook. The cord is then passed around the basket handle and the hook thrown over a limb and caught around the now vertical cord, as shown. The hook, while secure, can be instantly released, either from the limb or the basket, and yet it will "stay put" as long as desired.

## Prices for Capons.

In many eastern markets the prices paid for dressed capons range from 20 to 30 cents a pound. The highest prices usually prevail from January to May, and the larger the birds the more they bring a pound. For this reason the larger breeds, such as the Brahma, Cochon, Langshan, Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte—are the most suitable.

## Why Boy Leaves Farm.

One of the best reasons why the boy leaves the farm is because it is a grain farm. If it were a live stock farm, or a dairy farm, he would not want to leave, though he would find much more work to do than on a grain farm. Work becomes play when it pays.

## Setting Out Small Fruits.

Apples, pears, hardy grapes, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and pot-grown strawberries may be set out with perfect success in the fall during the last weeks of October and the first weeks of November, according to the climate.

## Why Fall is Best.

Where fruit is set in the fall the soil during the winter has a long time to settle firmly about the roots, so that the plants start to growing well at the coming of mild weather.

## Cover Crop in Orchard.

A cover crop of rye in the orchard and fruit patches, to grow up and be turned under next summer, will result in supplying humus for the soil for making it easier to work and for increasing its moisture-holding capacity.

## Neglected Trees are Eyesores.

Neglected fruit trees are not worth the ground they occupy; they are eyesores, and when pest-infested they are a positive menace to the neighborhood.

## Winter Apples.

The demand of the world for the winter apple has grown faster than the supply, and this fall in continue to grow. Every nation in the world wants the winter apple.

## MAKE GOOD CIDER VINEGAR

Apples should be About Ripe, Not Too Mellow, and When Pressed Strained Into Clean Barrels.

(By H. F. GRINSTEAD, Missouri)

It is not enough to simply grind the apples into cider, then roll under the shade of a tree or into the cellar and patiently wait till the vinegar is made. To make good vinegar the apples should be about ripe, but not mellow, and when ground and pressed the cider should be strained into clean barrels.

While apples should be clean, it is not best to wash them before grinding, and no water should be used in the cider.

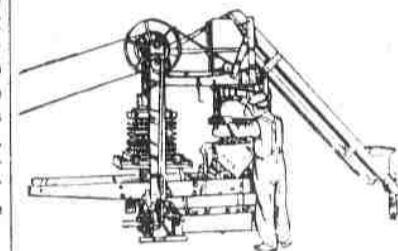
It is well known that the changing from sweet cider to vinegar begins as soon as the juice leaves the apple and continues through the various stages from six to eighteen months, the time depending on conditions and treatment.

If the cider is kept in a warm cellar or other convenient place and a cake of yeast dissolved in water is added for every five gallons, it will hasten the fermentation so that it may be completed within two or three months.

Not until then should vinegar "mother" be added, but when it loses the bitter taste and begins to get sour it should be racked off and the barrel washed out, or it should be put into a clean barrel and some old vinegar and mother put in.

The bung should be left out all of the time till the vinegar is made, and a piece of cloth tacked over the hole to keep out the flies and dirt.

When conditions are ideal, the barrels left in a place where the temperature is high for the first three months.



Modern Cider Press.

or as long as the weather is warm, yeast is added to hasten fermentation, old vinegar and "mother" used as a starter, good vinegar may be made in six months.

But, if the barrels are stored in a cool cellar and no attention paid to them, it will take from a year and a half to two years to produce unobjectionable vinegar.

The vinegar making may be hastened by the addition in the last stages of making of water sweetened with molasses, preferably sorghum.

When the vinegar is made, the barrels should be filled if not quite full and the bung driven in.

## Impenetrable Hedges.

The hedges which we ordinarily see bordering country estates are planted for their ornamental and beautifying effect and not as a substitute for fencing material, but in the extreme southwestern part of the United States there are many hedges which serve primarily this latter purpose. Various species of cacti, such as the prickly pear, are used by ranchmen to enclose cattle ranges in those arid regions, and these hedges are practically impenetrable. Wild animals are thus effectively prevented from attacking the herds and flocks, and a supply of fodder may always be obtained by burning off the spines from the tender young shoots of the cactus.

## Fighting Borers.

Scientists have discovered a preventive for borers and protection against rodents. Borers, mice and rabbits have caused the loss of millions of dollars to fruit growers in this country in recent years.

The remedy is very simple: apply a fairly thick mixture of pure white lead and pure raw linseed oil to the trunk of the tree.

The idea of painting trees with white lead and linseed oil originated with Professor Allwood of the Virginia state experiment station, who recommended it to keep mice and rabbits from gnawing the succulent bark of the young fruit trees.

## Pruning is Beneficial.

After a lapse of three or four years, unless peach trees have been carefully pruned every year, they are generally of a straggling appearance, without bearing wood only at the extreme ends. This is not desirable, and with proper management need not be.



Keep the strawberry patch free from weeds, especially the perennials, such as plantain.

Trees to do their best should be planted in blocks or groves rather than in single rows.

Ascertain the varieties of fruits and vegetables wanted in the markets desired to be patronized.

Pears should be gathered just as soon as the stem will break from the limb by lifting up the pear.

If there are any limbs dead or out of shape on the young trees now is a good time to look after them.

Grow trees for post timber, lumber, snags, fruits, as well as evergreens and ornamentals for the home grounds.

When your crop is ready, grade carefully and pack properly to suit the market and the nature of the products packed.

Plenty of sunlight in and around the fruit is what gives the "classy" finish to the fruit and makes it sell at the top of the market.

Clean tillage from early spring until late fall is the only approved method of strawberry culture unless heavy mulches are used.

The blackberry is easily propagated by means of root cuttings, that is one reason why it spreads so readily when deep culture is practiced.

## ADEE LONG IN THE SERVICE



Forty-two years' service under the national government, 25 of them spent as second assistant secretary of state, is the remarkable record of Alvey Augustus Adee, perhaps the best known man in the whole diplomatic world. Secretaries of state may come and go, but Adee goes on forever.

Mr. Adee was born in Astoria, N. Y., November 27, 1842. His first service in the diplomatic corps was as secretary of the American legation at Madrid, to which he was appointed on September 3, 1870, and, in the absence of the charge d'affaires, assumed the duties of that office. He remained at this post until 1877, when, because of ill health, he returned to the United States. Shortly after his return he was appointed chief of the diplomatic bureau, which place he held until July 18, 1882, when President Arthur appointed him third assistant secretary of state. President Cleveland promoted Mr. Adee to second assistant secretary of state on August 3, 1886. In this capacity he has served under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

He is the official diplomatic note writer of the United States government. It is he who politely tells a foreign power to "keep off the grass." Though circular notes to foreign powers bear the signature of the secretary of state, they are the work of Alvey A. Adee.

If a question of precedence is to be settled for any great occasion, it falls to the lot of the second assistant secretary of state to smooth matters out. If an heir is born to a foreign ruler, if a foreign power is celebrating an anniversary of some historical or other event, or if a king or queen is celebrating a birthday, a message of congratulation is immediately cabled by the president of the United States. If the message bears the name of the writer it would be that of Mr. Adee.

## SUCCESSOR TO STOLYPIN

The czar of Russia could never have appointed a better man to the place than when he made Waldemar Kobovtsov his premier. Kobovtsov had been acting in that capacity ever since Stolypin was assassinated by Dmitry Bogrov, so it was not anything unusual for the Russian emperor to appoint M. Kobovtsov as the murdered man's successor.

M. Kobovtsov has traveled extensively. In his latter connection he met many leading statesmen and men of affairs, which gave him a broader knowledge of affairs outside of Russia than Stolypin ever enjoyed. Kobovtsov was also present at the assassination of the Japanese Prince Ho at Harbin, Manchuria.

No Russian statesman has stood higher in the public eye than Kobovtsov. He is a popular figure in the court circles and in the society of St. Petersburg. He is more sociable than Stolypin, who was very austere in his manners, and the popular opinion is that he will make one of the best premieres Russia ever had or ever will have to boast of.

Kobovtsov and Stolypin were never on friendly terms with one another, and consequently they had many political disputes. The present premier has always been connected with the liberal party in Russia, and has been regarded as the champion of the reforms in that country, especially the proposal, which sounds more like the penal institutions of other more civilized countries.

