

AGRICULTURE

THE BLUE PEA VINE.
This wild pea, or vetch, is found in the Northwest, where it grows to a height of from two to four feet, and is of two kinds, one being known as the *Lathyrus palustris*, the other as the *Lathyrus myrtifolius*. The latter is the larger of the two, and both are perennial. They afford excellent feeding for cattle.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HAY.
As a hay substitute we at present have nothing better than corn fodder, if it has been properly taken care of, writes N. Wiley, of Indiana. If left in the field until spring, exposed to winds and rain, more than one-half the original value is lost. It pays to have the fodder cut or shredded. All kinds of stock eat it readily. I believe the feeding value of first-class corn fodder is ten per cent greater than that of timothy hay.

A WARM WEATHER MILK HOUSE.
A very convenient milk house for warm climates, or for summer use in colder sections, is shown in the engraving herewith. It is six feet square and six feet high at the eaves, which is large enough for the milk of two or three cows. The house is built under a large grape arbor, about twenty feet from any kitchen pump. The milk tank, which is twelve inches deep and fourteen inches wide at the top, extends along the north side. It has a screen cover, which may be covered with cloth in very hot or dusty weather. A table with shelf underneath occupies the southeast corner. A space just above the level of the tank, two feet wide and extending on all sides of the house, is covered with wire screen. Shelves above the screen and below the tank give sufficient room for milk and butter dishes. The milk is set in pails. A galvanized iron pipe leads from a small tank at the side of the pump down eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, across the twenty-foot space and up again to the level of the milk tank. An overflow pipe at the other end of the tank carries off the water after it has reached the proper height in the tank. Another pipe, at the bottom of the tank, is used for emptying it when desired. The door in the southwest

corner is of wood, but could be of screen if preferred. Board shutters cover the screen in rainy weather. The water in the tank may be changed at any time by pumping water into the small tank at the well.—*American Agriculturist*.



NATURE'S FLY, SPREAD MAGGOTS.

maggots are deposited by the flies in the pulp of the apple beneath the skin, so that the young maggots are secure within the fruit, from the time the eggs are laid until they are mature and emerge from the apple to go into the ground. The maggot is very small and honeycombs the fruit with material injury to the skin or exterior appearance, but causes no rot in the flesh of the fruit that are very rotten and the consumer. The soil beneath infected trees was examined at the Rhode Island Experiment Station last fall (bulletin 37, L. F. Kinney), and the number of maggots that were secreted under different trees was estimated to be from 1600 to over 12,000. When hens were penned under the trees, they worked faithfully and seemed to get enough food from the ground to sustain them three or four days. It appeared as if few of the maggots were likely to be overlooked by the hens. It is probable that the apple maggots remain in the pupa state in the soil beneath the trees, in that latitude, from the time they leave the apple in the fall until the following spring, so that continuing poultry in the orchard in the fall is the most practical treatment for this pest that can now be suggested. It is important to ascertain the distribution of the pest, and all who observe it will please report to us. Carefully feeding all windfalls or refuse apples to hogs or the stock is advised. Sheep, hogs and poultry should be kept in the orchard after laying, if not before. Clean culture is also advised. Spraying is no protection against this pest, because it does not affect the fly that lays the egg.—*New England Homestead*.

RAISING TURKEYS.
There are few farm pursuits that pay better than raising turkeys, if one can succeed in it; but there are very few people who seem to have the faculty of getting these delicate and expensive creatures through their first few weeks. Once they are fully feathered, they are not at all hard to manage, provided one can bring them home at night.

One might be led to wonder how wild turkeys ever grow up, when it is declared again and again that young turkeys must never go out in the morning, while the dew is on the grass, and must always know enough to go in when it rains.

Many people hatch turkey eggs under hens, others use incubators; but incubator turkeys have not for this been such a profound success as to lead the whole world to turn in and try to hatch turkey eggs in this way.

One of the best plans is to keep the hen turkeys in an enclosure, with a fence that young ones will be unable to fly over. If the baby turkeys are hatched in such a place, it is very much better for the mother becomes accustomed to it, and does not fret at the captivity.

A building eight or ten feet square, with an outside yard enclosed with netting and covered by a low greenhouse or shed, makes an ideal plan for young turkeys. There should be perches where the old ones can jump to get over the fence, thus giving them the freedom which they require for their health.

Great care must be taken of turkey eggs, as they are hatched very easily. After the birds are hatched, leave them in the nest for about thirty-six hours, then put them in a well-protected coop with a tight door, and arrange the enclosure so that no rain or dew can get to the young birds.

WOMAN'S WORLD

BUNNETS AND BEFFLE JEWELRY.
Some women, said a leading jeweler the other day, simply go into wild ecstasy over any design which makes a prominent feature. They are usually black-eyed beauties, for few blondes care for beffle jewelry. A jeweler learns to know his customers, and the peculiar drift of their characteristics in their chatter about his store. I seldom fail, after a few moments of conversation, in selecting something to their fancy at once.—*Philadelphia Enquirer*.

THREE WAISTS ARE COMING.
In the new designs, says a Paris fashion writer, there is no noise, rustle or iron fret. Two of the modistes report that the old Grecian waist will be revived this fall and winter. The announcement will be gratefully received by all women who are slender, whether tall or short. The Greek waist will exemplify the talent of the old Greek race. It looks badly upon one, and on slender figures produces an effect that is always pleasing and picturesque.

DON'T GET HOT THINGS ON YOUR HAIR.
Young girls seem to have only two modes of arranging the hair from which to choose. It is unwise to use the iron or the cramping pin on the hair of growing girls; the most fashionable women understand this, and insist that, until the debut has been made, a girl must wear her hair in one of the two styles: It may be parted and braided in two plaits tied with narrow ribbon, or it may be rolled on the face, braided in one plait, looped, and tied with a black ribbon after the Georgian fashion.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

THREE FOR A RAINY DAY.
What is described as "some really pretty rain-proof clothing" has been discovered by a correspondent of *Vogue* at a resort in the mountains of Bohemia. A young princess, who is staying at the same hotel there, has provided herself with several suits made of soft rain-proof material in delicate pastel hues, and very charming she looks in them. "The Princess Sonia," writes the correspondent, "looks like a tiny fairy when, armed with a stout violet-wool-stitch, she sallies forth in spite of the pouring rain, clad in her admirably fitting suits of water-proof stuff, with a small hood drawn over her golden curls, for long walks in the drenched but fragrant woods about her." One of these costumes is made of changeable pink, and almost gossamer in appearance, the skirt clearing the ankle and being finished off with rows of stiletting. This is worn over a pair of knickerbockers, made of silk and lined with a pair of smart-looking taffetas gaiters buttoned with silver. The waist is jacket-styled, provided with a hood and fastened over a waistcoat of dark-green material, which is also water-proof. The adoption of such costumes in this country would work a vast improvement in the appearance of women who venture out on rainy days.

DANISH GIRLS.
From what one hears of the Danish girl, she has all the privileges open to one of ourselves. If she wishes to study at the University, she finds herself free to take up any branch she may choose, arithmetic, mathematics and scientific honors fall to her share quite as frequently as to her brothers. Among us, too, teaching seems to be the most universal employment for women who wish to earn their own living. Yet there are so many teachers and so many daughters of rich families who teach simply as a pastime, with no remuneration, that the pay is very small and not at all in proportion to the services they give. They are well up in the Danish literature of today, distinguish themselves as artists, authors and musicians, attend schools and academies for various charities, and manage them as successfully as the women in other countries. Designing and painting pottery, wood-carving and basket-making, among other accomplishments, and many women have taken up photography and started out as professional artists. But, in spite of all their professional work, Danish women do not degenerate in the art of housekeeping and good cooking.

Within the past few years they have become interested in the outdoor games so popular in England, and tennis, golf, cricket and football are fast gaining ground. The craze for bicycling seized them some time ago, and they are already expert riders, for the level country favors transport. Some of the Danish girls are accomplished horsewomen, and they are never quiet as to pretty and graceful as when they are skating, which is a general amusement for fully three months in the year. Unfortunately for the progress of the National Danish League, English fashion has invaded the high-pointed cap, bright-colored skirt, embroidered apron and corselet are very seldom seen now. In the arrangement of their hair, however, they remain constant to their old custom of brushing it smoothly back and then twisting it into a tight knot at the back of the head. A Danish girl in good society makes her debut at sixteen, when she is confirmed. If she is not married at twenty-two she is left out of all parties and amusements, thus showing that the old-fashioned prejudice against old maids still obtains among these otherwise enlightened people.—*New York Ledger*.

WOMEN AND THE SUFFRAGE.
The countries of the world where women already have some suffrage have an area of over 18,000,000 square miles, and their population is over 550,000,000.

FASHION NOTES.
Long sashes bordered with lace will be seen on dressy theatre costumes. The sleeve that is tight to the elbow and pulled above that is the correct shape. The very swell woman of unlimited means has her gowns designed by artists. A gauze parasol is a filmy bit of beauty, but as a sun defier it is not a success. Bunches of quilts and weird birds figure conspicuously on the autumn millinery. Sometimes the woman who thinks that her get-up is especially chic looks like a fright. Many of the gay-dowered fabrics are wonderfully toned down by being built over black linings. Nainsook shirt waists that are made to order look very charming under little black reseau jackets. Yachting gowns in winter and serve as walking costumes. Use up your ribbons and odd pieces of silk in making corset belts while they are as yet but novelties. Dull green satins covered with an applique of lace makes a very stylish vest and blouse grills for a dark blue gown, and one very stunning combination in a grass green cloth dress piped with a pale shade and a full ruff of green tulle; velvet, stamped with an Oriental pattern in rose and gold color.

PRESIDENT FOR 20 YEARS.

And Now Diaz Is Again Chosen Chief Magistrate of Mexico.
The recent election of Gen. Porfirio Diaz to a fifth term in the presidency of the Mexican republic is evidence of the strong hold which this progressive old statesman has on his fellow countrymen. It is all the more noteworthy because the election was unanimous—an unparalleled triumph in the history of republics. For twenty years he has held the presidency of Mexico. It is to his personal traits and talents that his success must be attributed.



GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

He is a man of serious character and indomitable disposition, possessed of remarkable perseverance, firm of purpose, broad-minded, shrewd, thoughtful and of sound judgment. When first he entered upon his duties he had to be satisfied to see Mexico in a state of anarchy and to begin his task in a state of chaos. He has since that time been constant in his efforts to advance the well-being of his country. At the close of President Diaz's fourth term of office the people of Mexico are better off than they ever were at any other time since the Spanish conquest. The population has advanced beyond 12,000,000, and is probably somewhat greater than it was at the time of his first election as President twenty years ago.

Diaz, who is 66 years of age, has had an adventurous career. At the age of 17 he entered the army, and at the same time continued his education in law and the sciences. Throughout the revolution of 1877 he was active and at its close was elected to Congress. When Maximilian established his empire, Diaz was one of the patriots who denounced it, and in the war which ended with the young Austrian's execution Diaz was a leader. At its close he resumed a seat in Congress, was active in politics, and in 1876 was elected to the office which he now holds.

It is a pity that a man of such high ability and noble character should have been obliged to spend so much of his life in military and political career. It is probably the purpose of the congregation of the Pleasant Valley Church, Harton County, Ky., that is believed to be the only church in the United States today that has lost its organ by fire. The organ is said to have been a valuable one, and it is regretted that its loss will be a serious one to the congregation. It is particularly regretted that the organ is a valuable one, and it is regretted that the organ is a valuable one, and it is regretted that the organ is a valuable one.

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