



Mrs. Rodolfo Espinosa, wife of the new minister from Nicaragua to the United States, who recently arrived in this country

**POISON WILD PLANTS**

**Farmers Should Familiarize Themselves With the So-Called Weeds.**

Some Varieties of Plants Should Be Destroyed as Soon as Discovered—Facts About Many That Are Dangerous.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Farmers should familiarize themselves with poisonous plants and use every effort possible to destroy those that are of a dangerous character.

All poisonous plants are not equally injurious to all persons, nor to all forms of life. For example, take the acorn of poison ivy. Upon animals it has no apparent external effect—horses, mules and goats eating its leaves with impunity. But on the skins of a majority of persons it acts with varying intensity. Some people are entirely immune.

There are two fungous plants that greatly resemble mushrooms. They are known as the fly amanata and the death cup. The latter can be distinguished from the common mushroom by its white gills and spores and by its growing in woods instead of in meadows. Death cup is the most poisonous of the fleshy fungi.

American false hellebore (known as itch weed), is poisonous, the seed being especially poisonous to poultry. Horses have been known to be poisoned by eating the leaves; yet sheep seem to relish it and eat it with apparent impunity.

Pokeweed is a well known plant that has many household uses, but some chemical or mechanical manipulation seems necessary to prevent ill effects when it is eaten. The root and the alcoholic extract of the fruit are quite commonly used as a household remedy for the itch and other skin diseases and for rheumatism.

Corn cockle is generally known as simple cockle. Its erect stem and showy, violet red flowers and pods full of black, irregularly rounded seeds are familiar in all grain growing areas.

Black cherry, known commonly as wild cherry, which is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental shade tree, also has poisonous qualities. The fruit is rather agreeable, being but slightly bitter and stringy in taste. It is also used as a bitter, liquor being poured on the berries in bottles. Poisoning is frequently caused by cattle eating the wilted leaves from branches thrown carelessly within their reach or ignorantly offered as food. Children occasionally die from eating the kernels of the seed or from swallowing the fruit whole.

The writer some years ago had quite a heavy loss among his young geese from eating shoots of wild cherry trees that sprang up around an old tree that was in an inclosure where the geese were kept. As soon as the cause was discovered the remaining geese were changed to new quarters, and there were no more deaths. Strange to say that while these green leaves poisoned the geese, the general poultry seemed immune. Chickens not only ate the leaves but picked up the fallen fruit with apparently no bad effect.

Rattlebox, also known as wild pea, is native to low, sandy soils from the Atlantic westward to Minnesota and eastern Kansas. It is common in Connecticut, New Jersey and North Carolina. The poisonous constituent is unknown, but it lies both in the leaves and the seed. Horses and sometimes cattle are killed by eating grass or meadow hay mixed with the plant.

Poison oak, also known as California poison sumac, swamp sumac, thunderwood, etc., affects the skin the same way as poison ivy, and cases require the same remedy.

Laurel leaves (commonly used for decorative purposes in winter), or the

flowering branches are often carelessly thrown into inclosures where animals are kept. The older cattle are not so frequently killed by it, but they are by no means immune. Horses and even goats have died from eating the leaves.

**NATIONAL FIN MONEY LEAGUE**

Bloomfield (N. J.) Women Organize to Help Those Who Will Help Themselves.

Bloomfield, N. J.—A National Fin Money league, something new in the line of offering a market for home industry, has been started here. It is backed by New York business women who wish to offer suggestions and give practical assistance to men and women who wish to earn money at home.

The league will carry out its plan by means of an extensive clipping bureau. Everything in the daily newspapers or the magazines pertaining to wage earning and home employment the league will secure and republish in book form. Already over 100 valuable suggestions have been compiled and issued in this manner.

The sale of goods made at home will be furthered by an exchange conducted by the league, to which any member may send a well made article, if not too costly. This will be done without extra charge. The present membership dues are one dollar a year.

The league, although the first of its kind in the country, has already proved a success, and thousands of women have been enabled to make a little money at home. Men also have written from all over the country asking for suggestions. Any one addressing the league will be sent suggestions for self-help.

**Young Woman Deer-Hunter**

Miss of Twenty Summers Bags Season's Limit on Single Trip in Southern California.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Miss Hazel Loomis, 20-year-old daughter of L. G. Loomis of Inglewood, shot two deer, a full season's limit, at Honey Springs, near the head of the Big Tejuca, on a hunting trip.

This established a record for southern California. A few women have killed deer, but none of them so far as known has ever killed two deer on one hunting trip.

The party killed three deer in all, the two shot by Miss Hazel and another killed by her father. Another daughter, Miss Anna, 16 years old, accompanied Mr. Loomis. Both girls are fine shots, and are used to roughing it in the mountains.

One of the deer was a six-pointer, weighing 163 pounds dressed. The others were a two-pointer and a spike, weighing 90 pounds each.

The party has gone out two seasons, and last year Miss Loomis brought down her first deer, which weighed nearly as much as the larger one got this trip. Another, a spike buck, was dropped by Mr. Loomis. It tipped the scales at a little over 100 pounds.

It was nearly a week after going into camp that the first buck was landed. From the first day plenty of deer signs were seen, but no animals were sighted.

The trail of the big buck was struck early in the morning by Miss Loomis, and, although she had frequent glimpses of him, she could not get within firing distance until she had trailed it five miles. After following the deer for nearly two hours, Hazel crawled to within 100 yards and fired. Her first shot brought the buck down.

A two-pointer was dropped a few days later when Miss Loomis and her

**UNTANGLE NAMES OF GRAPES**

Movement is on Foot for a Revision and Simplification of Nomenclature of California Grapes.

San Francisco.—Bulletins received from the department of agriculture by the State University indicate that a movement is on foot for a revision and simplification of the nomenclature of grapes in California. At the present time many of the standard varieties bear two or more designations, which is confusing both to growers and consumers and operates sometimes to the disadvantage of the distributing agencies.

Some varieties, according to the officials at Washington, have been grown under a really fictitious name, as, for instance, the "Zinfandel," which flourishes more extensively in California vineyards than any other red wine grape. Its true name, it is said by George C. Husman of the department of agriculture, who is preparing a bulletin on the grape industry, under the direction of Secretary Wilson, never has been known. The origin of "Feller Szagor," much grown in Fresno region, is now known.

The Washington experts will endeavor to simplify many of the designations. The Muscat of Alexandria, the principal raisin of the Fresno district, will officially hereafter be known as "Alexandria." This will be a radical change and one that is not expected to meet favor with growers, and the Fresno people generally who have become accustomed to the name "Muscat" and believe that it will not be improved upon by the change to "Alexandria."

"Perle Blanche" and "Bianca" are declared to be the names of the same variety of fruit and the Washington people will hereafter adopt "Bianca" in classifying it.

There are some new varieties lately developed which give much promise. "Pimet" and "Goolable" are new varieties of black table grapes which are expected to grow in favor. "Melakoff" and "Sultana Rosa" are new introductions by the experts of the bureau of plant industry. The latter is a red grape, very much like the Thompson seedless.

There are now 11 experimental stations in this state directed by government experts, the largest and most important being at Oakville in Napa county. There are two at Fresno, one at Cucamonga in the San Bernardino district. There are smaller ones at Lodi, Sonoma, Geyserville, Chico, Livermore, Colfax, Stockton and Mountain View.

**TRIES TO SEIZE SUBMARINE**

Sold Dutch Bailiff Attempts to Hold Swedish Hvalen for Nonpayment of Debt to Fisherman.

The Hague.—A bold Dutch bailiff made an unsuccessful attempt the other day to seize the Swedish submarine Hvalen at Hvalden, and the foreign office of the Netherlands was obliged to apologize fully to the Swedish charge d'affaires, who presented a spirited protest.

It appears that the steering gear of the Hvalen, which was bound, from Spezia, where she had just been launched, to Sweden, broke down in the North sea. A fishing boat picked the submarine up and towed her to the Hook of Holland on promise of a specified payment.

The crew of the fishing boat alleged that while the Hvalen was tied up at Hvalden the damage was repaired, and that the crew of the submarine cut the lines holding them to the fishing boat and sailed off without paying the bill. The fishermen notified the bailiff, who made an ineffectual attempt to seize the Hvalen.

**BRITONS HANDLE LESS MAIL**

London Postal Official Learns Some Things Here and Acknowledges United States' Supremacy.

Chicago.—"Postal service of the United States is of high order, and England has much to learn from your system."

This was the statement of C. H. Cooke, representing the London postal service, who is visiting the large postoffices of the United States.

"In London we employ 21,000 people," said Mr. Cooke.

"We have but 6,939 employees," said Mr. Galbraith, "and we have four times the amount of tonnage at the Chicago postoffice that is handled by the London service."

Mr. Cooke will submit a report to Comptroller Robert Bruce of the London postal service.

Parrot Traps Abductor.

San Francisco.—"Stop thief!" shrieked by a parrot in a cage carried by Terry Rooney led to Rooney's arrest on a charge of larceny made by Harry Pollard, owner of the bird. In court the parrot was a witness and when Pollard said how Rooney had taken the cage the bird cried "wise man" and croaked anger toward Rooney.

**Dress Up-to-Date.**

**LONG LINES REMAIN**

NO CHANGE IN THAT STYLE IS NOTICED.

Good News for the Home Sewer—Fashions in Sleeves Probably Have Undergone the Most Marked Alterations.

The heart of the home sewer need not palpitate with fear as she picks up her scissors with doubting mind as to the new styles, for if she continues to look out for the long lines that quite two years have celebrated, she will be on the safe side. There is, as always, incessant talk of radical changes in fashions, but with the exception of a few wider skirts, and some oddly-trimmed ones, there are no marked changes as yet. That is, with the exception of sleeves, for it looks as if we are going back to the elbow puffs, which were never an ad-



dition to grace, however much they gave ideas for the using up of several materials.

The long skin-tight sleeves are being replaced with unnumbered oddities. One sleeve shows a cap of the gown stuff falling short of the elbow, over an elbow puff of silk, which, in turn, is met by a long lace cuff. Then there are a number of sleeves—and these are far prettier—which plainly indicate a leaning toward undersleeves. These are three-quarter length, with turn-back cuffs of various sorts, a long wrist portion emerging from under these with a look of

**SAVES TRYING ON OF HATS**

Economical Device, But It Is Doubtful If It Will Ever Become Popular.

Whether the millinery device designed by a New York man will be as popular as it is ingenious remains to be seen. According to the prevailing opinion of a woman's department in a millinery store, it does not seem likely.

The device consists of a large card with an opening large enough to admit a woman's head. Above this opening is painted a hat of some particular design, while below is a design to represent a bust portion of a woman's waist.

The idea is to have a millinery store supplied with a painted reproduction of every hat in stock. When customers come in they look the hats over on their stands and when they see styles they would like to try on stand in front of a mirror and put their heads in the card bearing the design of those particular pieces of headgear.

This plan saves a great deal of wear and tear on hats and saves the customer a great deal of time, but whether it will be appreciated by the fair sex is a matter of grave doubt.

**WAIST FOR COOL DAYS.**



Blouses of biscuit-colored cloth, trimmed in an original way with dark velvet, with coru gupure, and with silk buttons and loops of soutache. The little tucked gumples is of coru tulle.

Long coats of the most elaborate nature are seen.

being entirely separate from the sleeve.

A large number of the new bodices are fitted snugly and display the waistline at the proper point, but the gowns all in one still holds its own, and in many cases shows the wrapper-like looseness lately admired.

With coats there is a decided leaning toward redingote cuts, and such styles, while entirely jaunty, are eminently suited to the middle-aged. In fact, a long coat of this sort, in some smart, rough wool or plain cloth, and one of the compact turbans which would go with it, will be a decidedly modish get-up for winter walking use.

There is absolutely no abatement in the prestige of the lace gumples or white and cream yoke, and there is scarcely a fine gown which does not still show them, and sometimes carry the length of the yoke to exaggerated points. Band trimmings in insertion are much used, and these may be of lace or embroidery, according to material.

One of the latest of the bodice models is here pictured and the design is equally useful for an odd waist or a dress. The bodice is prettily fitted with plaits which hold the French back snugly to the figure and stop short at the front with a yoke effect. The long vest shows the depths to which some of the gumples will run, and the half tucking at the inside of the sleeves gives end to all the arm.

For an odd bodice, silk with a lace or net gumples and undersleeves is always useful, permitting various uses; and here the banding could be plain black ribbon velvet, for this trimming continues stylish and is always a good standby.

**SHOULD AVOID GRAY TONES**

Not All Women Can Wear That Color Despite Seemingly Popular Impression.

The curious thing about gray is that women never understand its tones. The middle-aged, the invalid, the anemic, the unattractive, and many others of their kind choose gray whenever in doubt. They don't look any further. If they didn't want to wear black, they buy gray, haphazard, with a satisfied feeling that they couldn't have made a mistake, says a writer.

They have made a serious mistake. None of these women should wear gray. As a rule it produces the worst lifeless look to the face that any color does except black. Young girls, who have brilliant coloring, can wear it; and those well-fed matrons who have rounded lines and red cheeks can choose gray without another thought.

**FOR BETWEEN SEASONS.**



Flower toques are always brought forth at this time of the year, principally for southern tourists. They are also worn in the north during the late winter season and early spring. This is one of the new turban shapes, covered with white tulle. Around the high crown is a band of black velvet ribbon, on top of which is placed a wreath of large pink roses without collage. This model makes an ideal hat for afternoon affairs.

**POINTS OF THE FALL BLOUSE**

Some Things That the Amateur Maker Must Be Careful Not to Forget.

Several little new points have bobbed up for the amateur maker of the new fall blouse. She will recognize in them, first, the renewed sanction of the shirt waist. So long as the coat suit exists and is renewed and improved upon (as in the coming fall models), the blouse will spring forth with some fresh touch.

A tendency exists in favor of a long shoulder line, whether it be got by the actual cut or the trimming.

The banded bishop sleeve will probably be a favorite in the lingerie blouse.

The sheer frill in front of the beaver blouse will most frequently be used down the left side or crossing from the left shoulder to the waist line.

Yokes of light-weight linen are to be introduced in some of the heavier linen blouses and the collar in all garments of the better quality is to be made to match it. This last is, no doubt, a natural tendency away from the low-priced separate collar.

**BIRDS LOYAL FRIENDS OF COUNTRY PEOPLE**

They Kill Insects That Destroy Our Crops and Their Songs Are Delightfully Sweet and Cheering.



An Insect Destroyer on its Nest.

There is no sweeter sound around the farmhouse than the notes of summer birds. Birds are welcome visitors and true and appreciated friends. To be without them, life loses much of its charm and beauty; to have their company, life cannot help but be cheery and orcharding and gardening a success. Birds bring us both pleasure and profit. They cheer us with their songs. They kill insects that destroy our crops. The amount of good they do in both ways can scarcely be over-estimated. Even the hated English sparrow does more good than it does harm. A single pair in one day, with a nest of young, will carry off and consume several hundred cabbage caterpillars. How many other harmful insects they destroy during the course of a summer, no one knows. Since stringent quail laws have gone into active effect in so many states, and quails have increased in numbers, chinch bugs have practically disappeared from the face of the country, with a saving of millions of dollars each year in grain crops. Quails may not be wholly responsible for all of this good, yet it is positively known that they destroy countless numbers of the noxious bugs each summer.

Birds will stay about a home if they are given encouragement. The best encouragement is an abundance of trees and shrubs for them to hide and nest in. Most of our common birds nest in low bushes or the lower branches of trees. A few nest on the ground. If there are trees and shrubs about the home the birds will surely come and make these their home. If they are not disturbed they will return to this retreat from spring to spring after their annual winter visit to the southland.

Cats and birds do not get along well together. Or rather, birds do not feel comfortable in the presence of cats. Cats, however, have no objection to the presence of birds. If you want the confiding presence of birds, you must not keep cats. It is a simple question of choice. Cats will not only kill and eat both young and old birds, but frighten them away in trying to catch them. Throwing stones or shooting at them will result in driving them away.

Birds are wild animals and naturally timid, yet by giving them natural protection and nesting places in the form of trees and bushes, they will come and stay near the dwelling house. The house wren has nested season after season on the writer's front porch and has sat on a vine and sung within three feet of the newspaper he was reading. Nearly all birds that come about the place will become almost as tame as poultry if they are not disturbed in their natural activities and are made to feel that they will not be harmed. Avoid quick and threatening movements in their presence. If a robin alights near you on the lawn to look for a worm, either stand still or walk straight ahead about your business and it will not be alarmed.

On the north and west sides of our home grounds we have an abundance of trees and shrubs, some places in



A Dainty Morsel for the Youngsters.

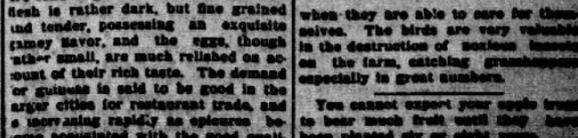
encouragement is an abundance of trees and shrubs for them to hide and nest in. Most of our common birds nest in low bushes or the lower branches of trees. A few nest on the ground. If there are trees and shrubs about the home the birds will surely come and make these their home. If they are not disturbed they will return to this retreat from spring to spring after their annual winter visit to the southland.

**GUINEA FOWLS NICE EATING**

Raising of Birds Costs So Little They Are Almost Clear Profit—Destroy Insects.

The guinea fowl is one of the wildest of all farm poultry, yet it has enough domestication in its nature to make a good home fowl. Being wild by nature, they wander over wide areas and hide their nests and they will practically raise themselves. They will not thrive under close confinement.

Owing to the guinea fowl hating its nest, its egg crop does not amount to a great deal, but the raising of the owl costs so little that they are almost clear profit, and they are highly prized as a meat animal by those who are fond of gamey flavor of meat. The flesh is rather dark, but fine grained and tender, possessing an exquisite gamey flavor, and the eggs, though rather small, are much relished on account of their rich taste. The demand for guinea fowls is said to be good in the larger cities for restaurant trade, and is increasing rapidly as epicures become acquainted with the good quality



A Guinea.

when they are able to care for themselves. The birds are very valuable in the destruction of noxious insects on the farm, catching grasshoppers especially in great numbers. You cannot expect your apple trees to bear much fruit until they have been planted six or eight years.