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BABY'S DESSERT.

Baby at the dining table,
Sitting in her wee high chair,
Has a set of pretty teacups
Glittering all the silver there.

And her eyes were sparkling, laughing,
As she saw the tempting sight,
Then it fell upon her mamma
And she grasped it with delight.

To her mouth the baby lifted
The bright cup as if to drink,
Saying, "See, mamma, I've swallowed
A whole spoonful of sunshine."—Babyhood.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Methods Practiced for Circumventing This Troublesome Wheat Pest.

The adult of this insect is a small two winged gnat about one-tenth of an inch long. In a general way it is like the house fly, and is even more like the mosquito in size and shape. It does no harm to wheat at this stage of its life. The eggs produced by the fly are long and slender, of a pale red color, and are attached, from one to thirty or more in a place, on the upper side of the blades of young wheat. Young grubs which hatch from the eggs make their way downward and crawl themselves between the blades and the stems. They are white, short, rather stout, without head or legs, and may be recognized from other grubs which feed on the same parts of wheat by a little tiny red, a sort of a head, horn, which is imbedded in the stem of the forward part of the body. They have no biting jaws or other mouth parts, and absorb the juices of the plants through the skin. The large ones come to be finally in a cavity which the center of pressure of their bodies makes in the sides of the stems.

The "flaxseed" or pupa stage is the one which follows next. The change from grub to pupa takes place in the cavity of the stem already mentioned.

HESSIAN FLIES, ENLARGED AND NATURAL SIZE.

The pupa is smooth and shining, of a bright yellowish brown color and, as the name implies, resembles a small seed. The adult fly, which in turn emerges from the flaxseeds, loiter about until opportunity offers for placing their eggs on a suitable plant.

Two broods develop each year. Flies which have passed the cold months as flaxseeds appear early in spring and place eggs in young wheat. Most of the grubs hatching from such eggs become flaxseeds about harvest time, and many remain in this condition in stubble after the wheat is cut. The flies from this first brood emerge from stubble in time to place their eggs on fall wheat for the second brood, which pass the winter as flaxseeds. The injury done in fall consists in checking and killing the plant. Infested wheat is recognized by its unhealthy color. The spring brood of grubs also destroys the young plants, but more often the wheat gets its growth and then breaks down because of the injury done to the lower part of the stem.

In a bulletin from the Kentucky experiment station in connection with late planting, two other procedures are advised during outbreaks. First is that of bursting over stubble fields as soon as possible after the wheat is cut for the purpose of destroying all flaxseeds that remain in the stems. The second practice is the planting of small plots of very early wheat as lures to the flies, so as to entice them into depositing their eggs before the regular crop comes up. The wheat of the plots can then be destroyed by deep plowing or otherwise.

These practices have the sanction of the most recent and thorough study of Hessian fly injury. It is believed that

WHEAT STALKS AFFECTED BY HESSIAN FLY.

when farmers generally practice late planting with judgment, and supplement it by the precautions just mentioned, severe injury from Hessian fly need not be greatly feared.

With the above a few other methods of lessening injury may be mentioned as being had advocates among practical farmers: 1. The use of air slaked or water slacked lime spread broadcast over growing wheat at the rate of one or two bushels per acre has been strongly advocated. 2. Close grazing by sheep has also been declared beneficial, the sheep being thought to destroy the grubs and flaxseeds. 3. The selection of "Hygenic" varieties of grain, the Mediterranean wheat and red wheats being claimed to be nearly exempt from attack. The testimony on this head is, however, very conflicting, and no recommendations can be safely based on it. 4. The use of fertilizers here, as in other cases of insect attack, is to be recommended strongly as calculated to stimulate the growth of infested wheat until it is beyond danger.

As the second cut is shown the manner in which wheat stalks break after being attacked by the fly, the smaller figure showing "flaxseeds" in position.

Field and Farm tells that the French farmer who is obliged to work his mare never lets her run to grass, but she is fed some cut grass or clover with the oats. The mare works hard and seldom fails to raise a colt.

Origin of Earrings.

According to the Moslem creed, the women who swept Mohammed's lady revelers in her duty to wear earrings is attributed to the following curious legend: Fatah, reclining in his tent, was on pictures of the performer shown by Abraham for Hagar that she took a solemn vow that she would give herself no rest until she had discovered the fair form of her fated rival and lowliness. Abraham, who had a most edge of his wife's intention, did his utmost to justify her indictment against, but long in vain. At length, however, she relented and decided to forego her plan of revenge. But how was she to fulfill the terms of her vow she had imposed upon? After musing awhile in the new but way and of the difficulty, instead of disfiguring the lovely features of her husband she endeavored herself with feelings a hole in each of the rosy lobes of her ears.

The legend does not inform us whether Abraham observed fit to dispensate upon him to mitigate the smart of these little wounds by the gift of a costly pair of earrings, or whether Hagar procured the trinkets for herself. The fact remains, however, that the Turkish women, all of whom wear earrings from their seventh year, derive the use of these jewels from Hagar, who is said to reminisce as the mother of jealousy the Paradise of their race.—Jewelers' Review.

The Women of Eastern Peru.

Almost without exception the women of eastern Peru belong to the class of Indian, or halfbreeds. The Indian element is strong in the features of this mixed race, although at times the Caucasian element and in a few out-lasting month, a delicate face and skin, and a thin aquiline nose. The young women possess the Indian feature of redness in dress and love of personal adornment. Simple pink or light blue frocks trimmed with a bit of lace or ribbon make a neat, becoming costume. The dark hair is worn behind by a ribbon, from which it falls down down the back. A few pinks and rosebuds half encircle the head like a broken wreath. Out of doors a Panama hat is worn well down over the eyes, and a thin blue and white shawl invariably envelops the shoulders. But this bit of homely conventional homes and the dampness and mildew of a tropical climate render it difficult to preserve unfinished and the spirit of neatness, and at last with age they lapse into the slovenliness of the typical old women of the country, becoming perverted, toothless, hollowed eyed and bent, and yet retaining the trace of manner or tidiness of appearance.—Courtenay De Kalb in Harper's.

Wants a President Dress Society.

To girls with slender allowances any sudden emergency in dress occurring just when they have supplied themselves with a stock of garments for the coming season is often extremely embarrassing, and I wonder that some enterprising president of society, to which members would subscribe a small sum annually and which would make grants out of its funds on such occasions, would not be a benefit to society. Such a society, well and honestly conducted, would be a help to members of people and would encourage thrift in girls and often prevent them from falling into the dangerous habit of running into debt.—Lady's Pictorial.

Ugly Hindoo Women.

The men among the Hindoos of Bombay are by all odds handsomer than the women, the fashion among the latter of wearing in the left nostril a long knob of silver adorned with precious stones not tending to enhance the wearer's style of beauty they already possess. This ring is often so large that the mouth and chin are pushed up by it. The married women also show the traces of the betel palm, and as their teeth and lips are stained a vivid and disagreeable yellow.

Caste, that strong divider of class, is indicated by the women by stripes of various colors on the forehead. Their arms, which are nearly bare, are fantastically tattooed, and their toes and ankles are ornamented with silver bangles and rings. This latter ornamentation is shared by both sexes. In downright ugliness many of these women approach closely an American Indian squaw.—Cor. Washington Star.

Water for Bees.

When bees have formed the habit of going to any place for water it is a difficult matter to prevent their continuing to go to the same place, and hence they should be provided with water at home early in the spring, and be "enticed" there for their regular supply. The editor of The American Bee Journal suggests that a little salt in the water at the home trough will make it inviting to the bees, and at the same time imparting the odor of your neighbor's trough a scent of kerosene oil would help to cultivate a liking for the home trough, which should be placed in a sunny spot.

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