

# ON PROMENADE



**THE** first sketch shows a smart costume in navy blue face cloth. The skirt has a wrapped seam down each side of front; it is trimmed at the lower part by straps of material with pointed ends, below two tucks are made, and at the other part there are three tucks. The coat is tight-fitting, and has cut-away fronts; it is trimmed with braid and buttons; the edge is braided, so also is the waistcoat. Velvet is used for the collar. Hat of straw, trimmed with ribbon.

Material required: eight yards cloth 46 inches wide, three dozen buttons, one-fourth yard velvet, one dozen yards braid, four yards coat lining.

The second would be very handsome made up in oak-apple brown chiffon cloth, the skirt is quite plain, and is cut at the foot so that it hangs in graceful folds. The coat has a waistcoat of embroidered lace, also a panel of it down center of back and each side of front; the back fits tightly and the fronts are semi-fitting; buttons and cords are sewn on either side of waistcoat, also on panel at back. The long, tight-fitting sleeves are trimmed with strips of lace at the wrist. Hat of coarse straw to match, trimmed with roses and a feather.

Materials required: Eight yards cloth 38 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards of embroidered lace, 1 1/2 yard braid, one dozen buttons, 5 1/2 yards lining for coat.

## SUITABLE IN MANY SHADES THE IDEAL IN BABY BASKET.

Graceful Gown of Cashmere That Would Be Appropriate in Almost All Season's Colors.

Alligator-gray is the color chosen for this graceful gown, but it would look well in many of the beautiful shades there are to be had this season. The plastron down center of front and back is trimmed each side with satin covered buttons to match, the other part of skirt is plain, and



rests slightly on the ground all round. Two folds are arranged on each shoulder, and brought slightly toward the plastron, both front and back. The revers are trimmed with braid, and edged with ball fringe, the sleeve is trimmed to match. Tucked silk forms the yoke, and plain silk slightly tucked is used for the deep cuff edged with frilling.

Hat of stretched satin trimmed with roses and ribbon.

Materials required: Eight yards cashmere 48 inches wide, four dozen buttons, three yards ball fringe, one-half dozen yards braid, two yards silk, 1 1/2 yards satin.

## Caught in the Rain.

It is scarcely necessary to state that the first thing the average woman thinks of when it begins to rain, is her hat. Though all else becomes soaked and drenched that hat must not become even so much as damp. When caught in a sudden rainstorm various expedients are resorted to. If a newspaper cannot be obtained, even the handkerchief is quickly fashioned into a cover for the precious hat. Here is a suggestion when caught in the rain, but it must be prepared beforehand.

Purchase a square of oiled silk sufficiently large to cover your hat. Cut it round and put an inch wide hem all around it. A silk cord run through this makes the drawing string. This article can be tightly folded and carried in your shopping bag. Then when it rains, and you find yourself without an umbrella, take out the hat protector, place it over your hat and fasten the end of the string under your chin. Of course, it is somewhat ungainly in appearance—but it saves the sorrow and expense of a ruined hat.

Of Wicker, Lined with Mercerized Satine and Covered with Paris Muslin.

A fascinating baby basket just made for a young mother was of wicker, shallow and oblong. It was lined with mercerized satine, pink, of high luster, and covered with Paris muslin, which is as dainty looking as organdie and much more durable.

The pink lining was put in plain, but the muslin was gathered slightly at top and bottom of the sides, the bottom being plain. Double strips of inch-wide valenciennes insertion were arranged across the bottom to form a diamond.

Along each side were pockets of the muslin gathered at the top on an elastic and edged with narrow lace. The fronts of the pockets as well as of the long pin cushion across one end and the equally long, stiffened cover with leaves of flannel underneath to hold safety pins at the other end were also striped with insertion in diamond effect.

Where each pocket and cushion joined the basket the sewing was concealed under fluffy rosettes of pink baby ribbon.

The ruffle that fell over the sides was made of straight strips of the Paris muslin, with an inch-wide hem at the bottom, and above it eighth of an inch tucks a half inch apart, with baby ribbon sewed between each tuck. The ribbon was put on plain, though it would have been equally pretty if a width wider ribbon was used and gathered at the upper edge.

## Lingerie Bag.

A pretty summer fashion is the lingerie Dorothy bag. Dainty little bags of open-work embroidery of the broderie Anglaise order, with linings in delicate shades of pink, primrose, blue, green or mauve and ribbon handles to match, will be carried.

The color chosen for the lining will be repeated in the draped center round the waist, the ribbon on the lingerie hat and the bows of the sunshade.

It is a quaint and pretty fashion, the lingerie bag, and during the hot part of the year the familiar leather handbag will take a back place.

## The New Sailor.

The new sailor has a low, broad crown, with a wide brim a little wider at one side than the other, the sides curling up very slightly.

## Oriental Silks.

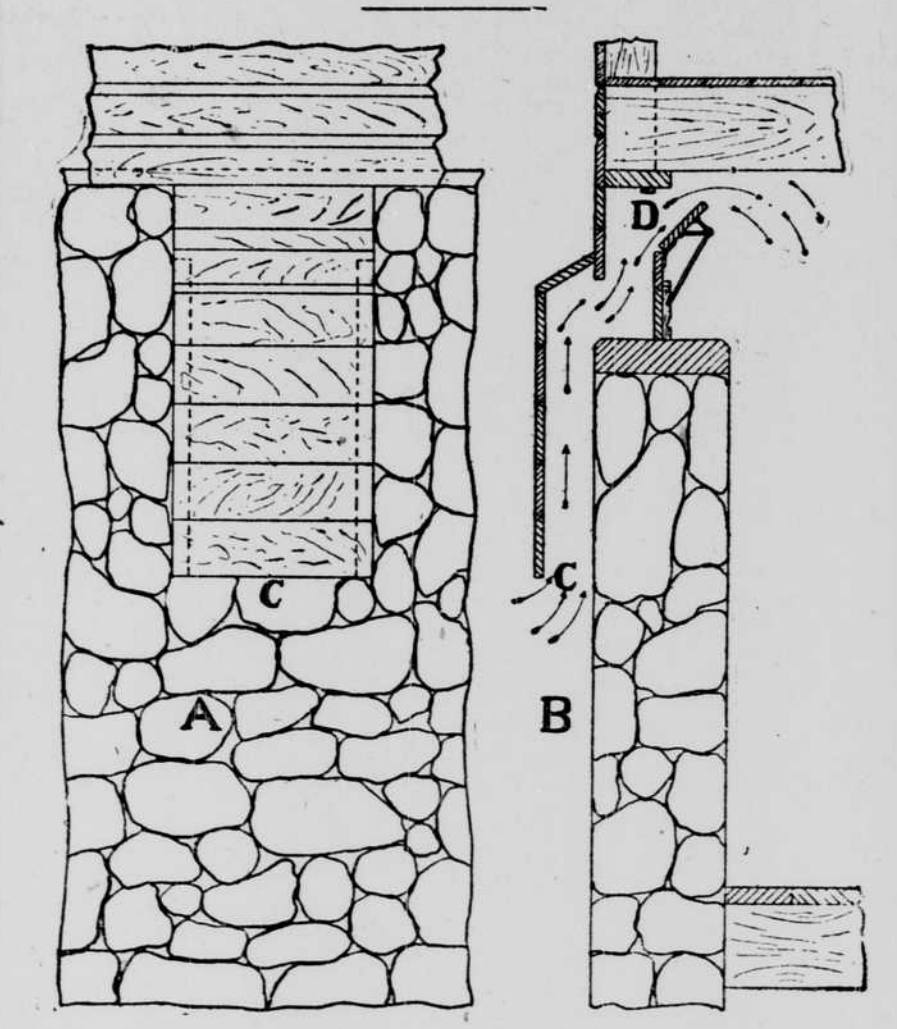
Oriental silks have a way of coming in on the market and meeting with popular favor because of their genuine oddity among fabrics. They are always sought by persons who look for the exclusive patterns and this is possible among oriental silks where two patterns may be alike, but of different colors. The trimmings for such are plain silks, soutache and crochet buttons. One of the dashing dresses constructed of this material was a brick red, with clouded effect. It was trimmed with black-red grosgrain silk and an edging of black soutache in sawtooth fashion for bands. The dress was a very good example of what can be produced with a foreign silk.

## Parisian "Cat Exchange."

Paris has a cat exchange, a "bourse aux chats." This establishment is situated in a big chamber at the rear of a wineshop. Here are legions of cats of all sizes and color, which are to be seen jumping and heard miaulant. It is said that the customers are by no means tender-hearted old ladies, but for the most part furriers, glove-makers and cooks. A good sleek "maton" realizes from 50 centimes (2 1/2 cents), to one franc (20 cents). The skin has a number

# DETAILED PLAN FOR PRACTICAL FARM BUILDING

Complete Instructions Given for Erection of Structure That Will Accommodate Horses, Cattle, Feed and Other Accessories.



Method of constructing a fresh air intake in an old barn, using an old window or an opening made for the purpose. Front elevation A and cross section B. Outside opening for the fresh air C, is made by using matched lumber, tarred paper and studding. In this way we have the opening CD, which furnishes air for the stable, allowing it to enter near the ceiling at D.

The great demand for information relating to the construction of dairy buildings led the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry to start a line of investigation for the purpose of developing the basic principles of such construction. In order to make the work thoroughly practical, these studies were extended to the planning and actual supervision of construction of a number of dairy buildings in different sections of the country. The work is still in its formative stages and far from complete, but already promising valuable results in securing better methods of construction. In order to place the matter now available in form for wider distribution and usefulness, a number of plans are here presented, with brief descriptions.

The designs are not intended to represent the only constructions advisable for the purposes indicated, but are intended to be suggestive of certain principles of construction which any architect or builder may use in designing a barn or other dairy building for a special location. No two locations will require or even permit of the same treatment so far as exposure, size, form, or building material are considered; but the problems of ventilation, cubic air space per cow, light, floors, ceilings, etc., are nearly alike in all cases. The designs shown represent feasible and inexpensive dairy buildings, planned by the dairy division and built in various sections of the country. Plans and specifications were furnished to builders, with the understanding that they would keep account of the cost of construction and furnish such other data as might be necessary for a complete description of the work.

## HANDY SELF-FEEDER FOR HOGS

Works Satisfactorily and Prevents Filth Getting in Feed.

W. E. Gilmour, Henderson Co., Ill., sends an illustration of his method of making a self-feeder for hogs. This feeder is said to work satisfactorily and prevents the hogs from getting their feed filthy.

This self-feeder is attached to the lower side of the corn crib. Our correspondent states that his crib is 16 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high. In the sketch the self-feeder is represented as it would appear at the bottom of the crib on one side.

The trough is 16 feet long and made of two boards 12 inches wide—one for the top and the other for the bottom. The board from C to B is on a slant. The holes shown at E, which are just large enough for the hogs to get their noses in, are eight inches apart.

## Lame Shoulder in Horse.

When a horse owner is in doubt in regard to the location of lameness in one or both front limbs, he invariably selects the shoulder or shoulders, as it may happen, as the probable seat of the lameness.

In the majority of cases the theory of shoulder lameness proves to be a grave mistake on the part of the owner, and an unnecessary cruelty to the patient. It is a well-known fact which has been well demonstrated by practical experience that there is no such thing as denying the truth of the assertion that the foot of the horse is more commonly the seat of lameness than any other part of the fore limb.

Subacute lameness, sometimes known as chronic founder, is a very common cause of lameness, located in one or both feet of the horses, and if I am not very much mistaken, the patient I am required to prescribe for is the victim of this indescribable lameness. The only treatment I can suggest for horses with chronic founder is to use them exclusively for slow work on the farm.

## What's in a Name?

An old German, wearing a faded blue coat and a campaign hat, limped into the office of a palatial dog and horse hospital, bequeathed by a humane millionaire to the town of X.

"I wish to be admitted to the hospital," he announced to the superintendent. "I've got heart trouble, I'm a G. A. R. man, and I can prove it."

"But you can't enter this institution, my good man."

"Sure I can. I fight at Gettysburg. I haf got a weak heart efer sence. I can prove it."

"Yes, but you can't enter this hospital; it's a—"

"Can't, huh? Why not? I was a soldier. I can prove it."

"But this is a veterinary hospital."

"I know dot. Ain'd I choost tellin' you dot I'm a veteran?"—Lippincott's.

## What She Came in On.

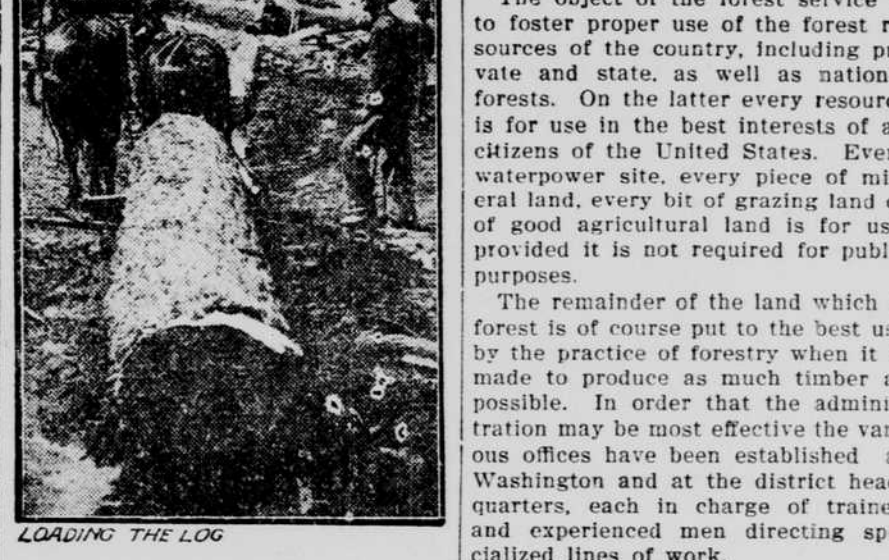
"Mrs. Jinx came in while we were playing poker the other night and joined us. She stayed for the first jackpot, and said she came in on a pair of twos."

"What a story teller that woman is! She wears stixes to my certain knowledge!"

# Management of the Forest Service



CULTIVATING SEED BEDS



LOADING THE LOG

Following the movement of the larger part of the executive force of the forest service from Washington into the field, and the division of the western country into six forest districts, each in charge of a district forester, the practical management of Uncle Sam's forests on a business basis is being pushed forward even more effectively than heretofore. Only the general administrative heads of the service and the men engaged in government forestry work in the eastern part of the country retain their headquarters in Washington.

For the better administration of the 194,500,000 acres of national forest land, this vast territory is divided into 149 national forests, each in charge of a forest supervisor. In all cases the supervisor is selected for his wide practical knowledge of the west, and of lumbering and grazing particularly. He may or may not be a trained forester. If not a trained forester himself, he has such a man to assist him. It is the business of the forest supervisor and his technical aids to bring their forest gradually to a condition of maximum productivity. To do this requires a great deal of detailed study and skillful planning. Each step, from the care and protection of the mature forest, must be carefully considered, and as carefully executed, if the forest is to go on producing trees indefinitely.

For each of the many lines of work to be carried on in the forest, men with special experience are required. Those who prepare and tend the nurseries must be experienced in raising and caring for young trees. The lumberman who cruises and estimates timber helps to plan logging operations, and sees that the scaling is correctly done, and that the rules for logging are properly observed, must be an experienced and capable woodsman.

The forest ranger patrols his district of the forest to see that fire and trespass are prevented, that the range is not overgrazed, that logging regulations are enforced, and that the privileges granted by permit for the use of the various forest resources are not abused; he also must be hard headed, practical and thoroughly honest, an able-bodied citizen of the west, with plenty of experience in all the problems with which he may have to deal.

The trained foresters are usually forest school graduates. Their training is somewhat parallel to that of the civil engineer, but particular attention is paid to the study of botany, to the life and growth of forests, and to all that affects their development and usefulness.

In addition to his scientific training the American trained forester must have abundant practical experience in the woods, on the range and in the mills, for he must have a thorough understanding of all conditions before attempting to work out a system of good business management of any forest.

For the general administration of the national forests, the western half of the United States is divided into six districts, with headquarters at Missoula, Mont.; Denver, Col.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco, and Portland, Ore.

The office of operation attends in each district to the protection and administration of the national forest and employs engineers, expert miners and foresters to investigate claims, make surveys and maps, and supervise the building of telephone lines, trails, roads, bridges, ranger stations and other improvements.

The office of grazing looks after the range, co-operating in the enforcement of quarantine regulations and issues permits by which the grazing of stock within each national forest is so regulated as to improve rather than destroy its grazing capacity. It studies the best means of re-seeding the range and conducts investigations and devises means of checking the growth of poisonous plants which are injurious to livestock.

The office of silviculture makes a special study of the management of timbered lands in order to make them yield the largest permanent returns. It makes timber sales on the national forest land, makes estimates and forest working plans, investigates forest conditions and all problems connected with the life and growth of trees and gives advice where possible to private parties who are interested in similar lines of work.

The work of the office of products is the determination of all ways and means possible for utilizing wood and timber, in order to make the business of forestry economical and profitable. Markets and wood-using industries everywhere are being investigated, statistics of forest products are being collected and the comparative strength of building timbers with reference to their use for various purposes is being determined by accurate scientific tests.

The office of products also makes a study of the best ways of preserving timbers and co-operates with private telephone companies, railroads and other timber-using interests in determining the best methods applicable in each case. Experimental treating plants for this purpose are being established throughout the country.

In short, the forest service is endeavoring to bring about the practice of true forestry—"the preservation of forests by wise use." And the keynote of the entire service, the watchword of each member, from the chief down to the forest guard, is conservation—the devotion of every resource to the best possible use and the preservation of all renewable resources for the use of future generations.

## WERE BOTH OF MIXED BLOOD

Points of Resemblance Between Englishman and Cowboy, as the Latter Understood It.

"The countess de Pourtales was a New York Lorillard," said a New York tobaccoist. "So on both sides, of course, she has blue blood. Yet she is without false pride."

"At a recent tobacco men's convention a director told me of a remark the countess made in Biarritz to an arrogant Englishman."

"This fellow boasted of his ancestry. The countess said that sort of talk wouldn't be understood in the wild west. She said an Englishman said to a Texas cowboy once:

"I have Tudor blood in my veins on the maternal side and through my father's family I am a Plantaganet."

"Is that so?" said the cowboy, brightening with keen interest. "My blood's a leetle mixed, too. My grandfather was a Jersey tenderfoot and my grandmother a Digger Indian squaw. We're both half-breeds, stranger. Come and liquor up!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A PROUD PAIR.



"What makes that peasant so proud to-day?"

"Oh, he has the biggest rooster in town—and his wife the biggest hat!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

## WOMEN SUFFER NEEDLESSLY

Many Mysterious Acnes and Pains Are Easily Cured.

Backache, pain through the hips, dizzy spells, headaches, nervousness, disordered bowels, etc., are troubles that commonly come from sick kidneys. Don't mistake the cause—Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of women afflicted in this way—by curing the kidneys. Mrs. C. R. Foreman, 113 S. Eighth St., Canon City, Colo., says:

"Three years I suffered with rheumatism, dropsy and kidney complaint, and became utterly helpless. I found relief after using two or three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and kept on until cured. Doan's Kidney Pills have been a blessing to me."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Fies.

God bless the man who first invented screens, and God pity the man who is too indolent or indifferent to place them between his family and the spreaders of deadly disease. There is absolutely no excuse for the man or woman whose place of habitation swarms with flies and whines with the voices of mosquitoes. They can be kept out, and 25 cents spent in keeping them out is equivalent to keeping out a doctor who would cost \$25, or possibly to keeping out a much less welcome visitor.

## Sees Extinction of Tuberculosis.

Dr. William Osler says: "Whether tuberculosis will be finally eradicated is even an open question. It is a foe that is very deeply entrenched in the human race. Very hard it will be to eradicate completely, but when we think of what has been done in one generation, how the mortality in many places has been reduced more than 50 per cent.—indeed, in some places 100 per cent.—it is a battle of hope, and so long as we are fighting with hope, the victory is in sight."

## The Novel Type.

In a late magazine story a perfectly lovely girl is described as follows: "She was very small and dark, and very active, with hair like the color of eight o'clock—daylight and darkness and lamplight all mixed up together, and lips like all crude scarlet, and eyes as absurdly big and round as a child's good-by kiss."

How do you like it? Would a girl who answered that description be worth shucks in everyday experiences?—Atchison Globe.

## WON'T MIX

Bad Food and Good Health Won't Mix.

The human stomach stands much abuse but it won't return good health if you give it bad food.

If you feed right you will feel right, for proper food and a good mind is the sure road to health.

"A year ago I became much alarmed about my health for I began to suffer after each meal no matter how little I ate," says a Denver woman.

"I lost my appetite and the very thought of food grew distasteful, with the result that I was not nourished and got weak and thin."

"My home cares were very heavy, for besides a large family of my own I have also to look out for my aged mother. There was no one to shoulder my household burdens, and come what might, I must bear them, and this thought nearly drove me frantic when I realized that my health was breaking down."

"I read an article in the paper about some one with trouble just like mine being cured on Grape-Nuts food and acting on this suggestion I gave Grape-Nuts a trial. The first dish of this delicious food proved that I had struck the right thing."

"My uncomfortable feelings in stomach and brain disappeared as if by magic and in an incredibly short space of time I was myself again. Since then I have gained 12 pounds in weight through a summer of hard work and realize I am a very different woman, all due to the splendid food, Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Trial will prove. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## Those Women.

"Why do you have a full length mirror in your room?"

"Well, I'm a woman, and I want to see everything that's going on."

"Why, I felt so good I started to sing, 'I Want to Wear a Golden Crown.'"

"And did your mother take you to Sunday school?"

"No, she took me to the dentist's."

## Sentiment in Life of Frohman.

Charles Frohman denies that he is a business man. The denial was brought out by numerous articles written in which he has been referred to as "an exemplary man of business."

"Nonsense," says the famous playwright. He continued: "If I were a good business man I should be a rich man by now; but I am not rich, and the last place I want to visit is the office where the business side of my affairs is transacted. I do not like figures, and when I see a column of them I only look at the bottom line. I like plays, players, theaters, and stages. I enjoy reading plays and buying plays, and I enjoy producing them, but I have bought more plays than I can ever produce, and so proved myself more of a sentimentalist than a business man."