

## Pretty Summer Models



On the right is a handsome frock of voile. Next is the model for a summer frock of white silk serge with bit bodice over a blouse of white chiffon cloth.

### WHEN SHORTENING A SKIRT. PLAITINGS RETURN TO FAVOR.

Should Always Be Done from the Bottom—Two Methods That Are Recommended.

To shorten a skirt do so from the bottom, either by making tucks or cutting off the number of inches from the ground to make it the desired length. When a skirt is to be lengthened, do not attempt to piece it at the top. One way to lengthen the skirt is to turn it off evenly from the floor, measure the difference between the length desired and that which the skirt has after it is trimmed evenly. Cut a piece of material twice the number of inches in width required to make the desired length, and as many inches around as the skirt measures. Allow one-half inch on all seams. Join this extra piece to the skirt proper, with the seam on the right side. Press it flat with the edge down. Turn the added piece up on the right side. Measure from the waist line down the length of the skirt, and turn the balance of the piece up on the right side. Fold in half an inch at the edge, and baste the edge over the joining. Stitch a double row of stitching, sewing on the applied hem, one at the extreme edge and the other about one-quarter of an inch from it. Press this flat, and you have a trimming as well as an added length.

### A SIMPLE BODICE.



For either cloth, serge, or linen, this design is suited; it is very plain, and has a yoke and under-sleeve of tuck net, two rows of Russian braid to match outline the yoke; the braid on the right side is continued down center of front in scallops, with a button sewn in each scallop; the edge of upper sleeve is cut and trimmed to match.

Materials required: 1½ yard 44 inches wide, one-half dozen yards braid, one dozen buttons.

### A Smart Belt Buckle.

If you are a young girl and wish to be up-to-date, save your pennies to buy a belt buckle, in Dutch silver. They are the present aspiration of every girl.

They vary from six to eight inches long and three to four inches wide, are handsomely carved, and fashionable. Some are provided with slides, but the majority have prongs through which the belting is drawn.

To avoid making the belting ragged where it is pulled through it is well to punch eyelets and overcast them.

Advent of Fussy Dresses of a Former Period Are Responsible for Revival.

The tiny knife plaitings only an inch in width are again coming to the front with the revival of the fussy dresses of the 1830 period. They belong to the era of the little roses, narrow fringes and puffs. The selvedge of chiffon cloth cut off and sent to the plaiter's or else done with patience at home will save the whole hemming process. The French also double chiffon before it is plaited, to avoid hemming. The selvedge of some silks may be used in the same way, and when the band of a different color along the edge happens to be in harmony or in good contrast it has even been chosen as a decoration for the dress, and allowed to go into the frill. Tiny knife plaitings are made of lace insertions because the straight edge forms a more even line than the scallop of lace. When insertions are used for frills, whether gathered or plaited, they are felled to the gown so that the pattern may not be wasted in a seam. Taffeta ribbon, too, is frequently converted into knife plaitings.

**Coloring Canvas Shoes.** The "matching" idea is so strong just now that girls may like to know that white canvas shoes may be colored to match any costume. The process of dyeing will shrink the shoes, but they may be successfully painted with good water-color paint.

Mount the shoes on trees. If you do not own shoe-trees, stuff the shoes evenly with tissue paper. Then apply the paint with a good-sized bristle brush or a sponge.

Care should be taken to prepare sufficient paint before commencing the painting; the canvas being very absorbent, you will need a generous amount. As an even tint depends upon expeditious work, you can readily see the disadvantage of having to stop in the midst of the operation to mix more paint.

**Chamois Gloves.** Chamois gloves are again gaining popularity. They look well in warm weather and are not half as extravagant as kid ones. They come in white and several shades of yellow.

The wise girl keeps two pairs of these going at once, and each day washes one pair that they may be dry to wear the following day. To wash them cold water must be used and white soap. Warm or hot water shrivels and hardens them.

Put the gloves on and give them a thorough washing as you would your hands. Do not put them near the heat while drying.

### A Parasol Like an Awning.

One of the latest and greatest oddities in parasols has a modified flat top (like oriental models) and cut in one with each gore is a proportionate lam brequin, which, joined together at the seams, falls down to the depth of seven or eight inches and is trimmed with fringes an inch wide. As the parasol is opened and held up for use one recognizes the suggestion of an awning somewhat, and no doubt it protects the eyes and complexion admirably.—Vogue.

### Irish Lace Collars.

When you wash your Irish lace collar, you should always press it while it is lying right side downward upon a Turkish towel four times folded.

This makes a soft surface, and when the lace is pressed it will have none of that shiny appearance that ironed laces gradually acquire. Before washing any lace all possible holes should be carefully mended with No. 15 cotton.

## SHEEP AND PASTURES ARE CLOSELY ALLIED

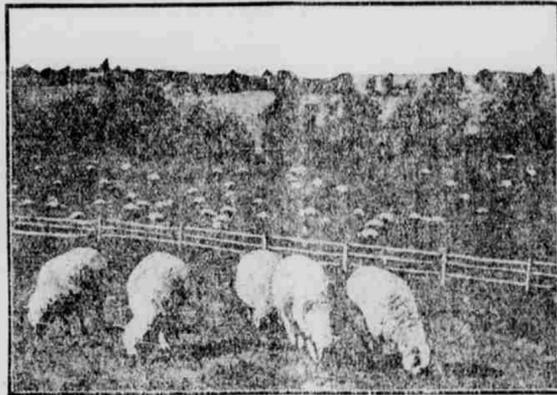
Latter is Absolutely Necessary for Successful Raising of Former.—Numerous Crops May Be Grown.

Pastures and successful sheep raising are so closely allied that it may almost be said the one can not exist in the absence of the other. Certainly it is true that sheep are not being grown as economically and advantageously as they can be nor are the maximum benefits to the soil being realized, unless pastures are provided to furnish feed for the sheep from early spring until late fall.

The man who is seeking the very cheapest sort of feed for his sheep finds it in pastures, writes D. A. Gaum-

that will not alone make good use of them, but will likewise help to improve fertility by scattering their manure about the fields where it is needed, and by eating up the noxious weeds that sap the life of the crops? We should have fewer run down and weed overgrown crops to-day if pasture crops had been grown, and sheep kept to eat them down.

For the sake of saving a few dollars in fence, many farmers use the same piece of land from month to month and from year to year, for pas-



A Picturesque Pasture.

ture. Now the money they save in fence, they more than lose by worms in their sheep. There is no disease today that so threatens the future of the sheep industry as do worms. Our flocks must be purged of worms or we must quit the business. It was estimated that in one state alone, 85,000 sheep succumbed to the ravages of worms in the year 1903. It is impossible even to hope to have your sheep free from worms if the same land is used for pasture continuously. Worms and their eggs that are passed from the sheep, cling to the grass and are ready to be again taken into the system. How can we be rid of them if sheep are left to eat this infested crop? Change of pasture from season to season, and from year to year is absolutely imperative to successful sheep growing and one of the chief advantages of such a system of pasture as the one outlined lies in the fact that sheep are kept upon a single piece of land but a few days or a few months at a time.

It would pay to have every field in the farm fenced, as there is scarcely a crop grown that at some time or other does not furnish feed for sheep. Most farmers, however, do not find themselves in a position to do this, but they can, every one of them, do the next best thing and that is fence, say, three, five or ten acre fields, and practice upon these a three year rotation which will give a pasture crop each year, or if they prefer, sow them all to pasture, and alternate them between hogs, sheep and cattle, or just sheep and hogs.



Good Friends.

are they so contented nor so healthy as when given the freedom of a five or ten acre plot over which to play and feed.

Science has long since taught us that grass and root crops must be grown, if soil fertility is to be maintained. In the end all profits must come from the soil whether its products are marketed in the mineral, vegetable, or animal form, and to keep his land yielding large and increasing crops annually should be every farmer's first business. How better can he subservise this end than by growing grass crops to improve the physical condition and give humus to the soil, and feeding them to sheep

over one another, squealing for their breakfast—the old sow wants to be milked. They push under the creep, the sow throws herself upon her side and the little fellows commence business, but they have to give it up in about two minutes. They are already

full from the trough and from the alfalfa and have to suspend operations owing to the lack of capacity.

If this plan is followed in a week or 10 days the sow will have dried completely up and the pigs will have been weaned without either of them knowing that any change has taken place.

A man has no business with religion if he doesn't use it in his business.

The alleged cost of fencing is the hedge behind which many seek to hide in excusing themselves for not using pastures. Yet as a matter of fact, figures show that practically anywhere in the northwest, a five acre field can be fenced at an annual cost of \$8.50 or \$1.70 an acre, allowing ten years as the life of the fence. Certainly this sum cannot be regarded as prohibitive. As compared with the cheap and excellent feeds it makes it possible to use, it is not worthy of consideration.

The man who is attempting to grow sheep without pasture is making a big mistake. He is not growing his sheep as economically and as well as he might, nor is he realizing the maximum benefits to his soil as a result of his sheep industry.

Transportation within Yellowstone National park is by stage coach exclusively. Even automobiles are not permitted within its boundaries. The wilds have been but little touched by influences which would destroy their charm.

Between Gardiner, at the end of the railway, and Mammoth Hot Springs, the site of the first of the hotels, large coaches hauled by six horses are used. Beyond Mammoth Hot Springs the four-horse coach is the vehicle generally employed.

Each day's journey through the park unfolds new scenes. The landscape changes with amazing sudden-



A Six-Months-Old Product.

Its Punctuation. For sheer simplicity of phrase and conception few have surpassed that delightful old lady who, with a shrewd twinkle in her eye, inquired whether "soda water" should be written as two separate words, or if there should be a syphon between them?—Argonaut.

One Day Less. News Item—Today there are but 364 days in a year on the Island of Chichi. The sultan took a day off yesterday.—Judge.

The Obliging Dealer. Shopper—Give me a half-dollar's worth of sugar. Grocer—Yes'm. What address? Shopper—I'll take it with me, if it's not too heavy to carry. Grocer—I'll try to make it as light as I can for you, ma'am.

Real Thing. Dolly—Do you approve of this present fashion of having no hips? Jack—Sure! A poor fellow isn't so likely to get stuck on a girl's shape. —Puck.

## YELLOWSTONE PARK LAND OF THE GEYSERS



"A VERITABLE WONDERLAND"

OLD FAITHFUL

In all the world there is no tourist resort comparable to Yellowstone National park. It is unique among the scenic regions of the world because, in addition to most of the attractions of the others, it has, besides, the most wonderful natural phenomena known to scientists. Its streams and valleys are not surpassed in beauty by any in the Old World. Its roadways and hotels are equal to those of the favorite resorts of continental Europe. Its area includes, in addition, wonderful geysers, hot springs, and the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone. Of that mighty gorge, noted for its riot of color, for artistic and beautiful nature-harmony, there is nothing men have written that is adequately descriptive. Words are trivial and weak when one experiences the overwhelming sensation produced by a first glimpse of its wonders. In all the world there is no more startling scene.

Yellowstone National park is the scenic gem of the northwestern hemisphere. It lies partly in Montana and partly in Idaho, but largely in Wyoming, among the greatest peaks of the American Rockies. It comprises 7,312 square miles, with a forest reserve adjoining it.

The first man to see and know any portion of what is now the Yellowstone park, was John Colter. Colter had been with Lewis and Clark to the mouth of the Columbia river, and on his return in 1806 severed his connection with those explorers and retraced his course to the headwaters of the Yellowstone. During the summer of 1807, he traversed at least the eastern part of the Yellowstone park country, and the map in the Lewis and Clark report, published in 1814, shows "Colter's Route in 1807."

The next known of the region was in 1842, when an article describing the geysers was printed in the Western Literary Messenger of Buffalo, N. Y. The author was Warren Angus Ferris, an employe of the American Fur Company who, with two Pend d'Oreille Indians, visited one of the geyser areas in 1834.

Many of the mountaineers and fur trappers of the period long before the civil war, knew of the locality. James Bridger, a noted guide and explorer, and Joseph Meek, an old time mountain man, often told of the geysers and hot springs.

Folsom and Cook of Montana, made an extended tour of the country in 1845, but the real discovery of the park came in 1870, when several western pioneers with Gen. H. D. Washburn as their leader made an extended exploration of the region. To the Washburn party is to be credited the initiative which ultimately resulted in the region becoming a national park.

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ness. Each wonder spot, when passed, is found to be but the preface to something more inspiring.

With each succeeding year the wild animals in the park become a more interesting feature of it. Here is really the only place where the public in general can freely see the animals of the forest and the wilds in their natural state. The animals evince less and less timidity and while not common, it is not an unusual sight, as the coaches drive along, to see an elk or a deer or two slaking their thirst in the stream or severally quietly and unconcernedly feeding in the woods near the road.

The effort to increase the buffalo herd by outside purchase and to corral the animals where they can be fed and protected has met with success. There are now about 100 bison in the park.

There are about 2,000 antelopes and from 100 to 200 mountain sheep in the park, most of them living on and around Mount Everts near Mammoth Hot Springs. Both sheep and antelopes are more wary than the other animals, and, to a great extent disappear in the spring. In the fall, winter and spring, both antelopes and sheep are found in large numbers on the hills and flats above Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs. They are fed by the authorities at Fort Yellowstone, which serves to domesticate them in some degree, and in recent years many antelopes remain to graze during the summer on the large alfalfa field at the park entrance.

The deer, of which there are hundreds, are increasing in number, and the pretty ptarmigan are seen more and more each year. During the fall, winter and spring, like the sheep and antelope, they are a familiar sight around Fort Yellowstone and Mammoth Hot Springs.

It is the elk, however, that are found in almost countless numbers, and during the summer they are not infrequently seen. They subsist themselves, more or less, however, in the timber and valleys.

The bears are found near the hotels and it requires no exertion, beyond the walk of a few rods, to see them.

In portions of the park, naturally those somewhat retired and secluded there are many beavers and they are flourishing and increasing. One place where these industrious animals may be seen is near Tower fall, where there are several colonies of them. Here, among the brooks in this beautiful part of the park, they may be found, with their dams, houses, ponds, and slides, swimming about in the water or cutting down trees on land, laying in their store of food for the winter.

As a place where one may indulge in angling at little or no hardship, the park heads the list. In 1896 the United States fish commission began stocking the waters of the park. Since that year several hundred thousand trout have been "planted" in the park lakes and streams, and these have greatly multiplied.