

In Serge and Linen



SERGE Costume.—This costume is useful and smart in navy-blue serge. The seams of skirt are wrapped and stitched on the right side; the jacket is semi-fitting, and is trimmed with black mohair braid of two widths, and braid-covered buttons; the collar is faced with silk. The fronts just meet, and are hooked on the bust, each side being trimmed with a silk ornament. Black crinoline hat, trimmed with white roses and green leaves.

Materials required: Eight yards 48 inches wide, 5 yards saiceen for skirt lining, 3/4 yard silk for jacket lining, 1/4 yard silk for collar, about 8 yards wide braid, 28 buttons.

Linen-Dress.—The skirt and over-bodice of this dress are in dark brown linen. The skirt is in a very smart shape, with panel effect front and back that is continued from the back into a deep waist-band. The over-bodice is cut up in deep tabs that are buttoned to the waist-band, buttons also form a trimming at back and front. The under-bodice is of white cotton, spotted with brown. The yoke and sleeves are tucked; the high collar and wrists of sleeves are finished with pleated lace.

Hat of brown coarse straw, trimmed with shaded ostrich feathers.

Materials required for the skirt and over-bodice: Six yards 42 inches wide, 13 buttons.

FASHION'S DECREE IN GLOVES

Models for All Occasions Are Displayed, and Most of Them Are Attractive.

Gloves especially adapted for tennis playing girls are of one button length in white or yellow chamois, a material which will not only withstand boiling but become softer and more flexible with every laundering.

The most practical gloves for golfing are the mousquetaires of colored mocha, which come with quite long wrists. For driving and riding there is nothing quite so smart as the white leather gloves with black buttons, stitching and gauntlets.

Tan, mode, white and black gloves for the street are of fine French glace kid in three and six button lengths and of finely spun silk, with double finger tips and composition clasp fastenings.

Young girls' summer party gloves are of white or delicately tinted twisted silk in elbow lengths. They are seamless, the thumbs hemstitched and some of them are exquisitely embroidered.

ELABORATE MILLINERY.



Hat of silver gray chip lined with black satin, a long wreath of delicate silver roses shaded by a silver gray aigrette mixed with marabou.

Glove Mending.

To mend gloves properly, never use silk, as it cuts the kid. Select instead cotton the exact shade of the gloves and with a very fine needle buttonhole around the rip or tear; then catch together on the wrong side, taking one stitch at a time from one loop of the buttonhole stitch to another. When the rent is joined in this way it is scarcely perceptible and wears longer than if sewed through the glove.

To Avoid Being Struck by Lightning.

Though it is impossible to avoid the danger of being struck by lightning altogether, these few recommendations may, with advantage, be borne in mind:

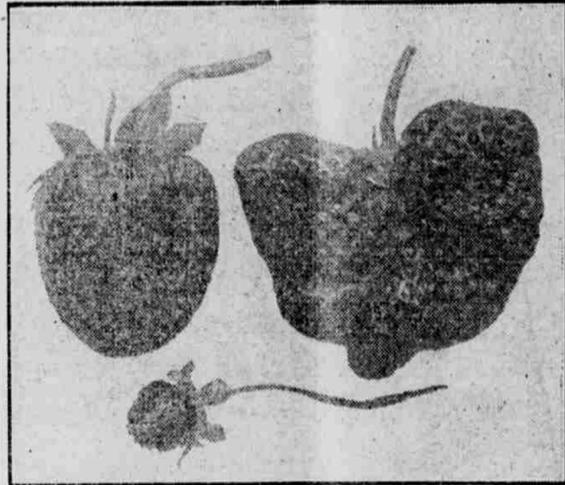
Avoid fireplaces. Lightning often enters by the chimney, on account of the internal coating of soot—one of the bodies for which lightning evinces a preference. For the same reason, avoid metals, gildings and mirrors, on account of their quick-

PROMISING STRAWBERRY CROP CUT SHORT BY HEAT

Early Pickings Came Soft and Light in Color, Striking an Unreceptive Market Glutted With Low-Grade Southern Berries.

A very promising strawberry crop was cut short by drought and extreme heat following the unusually cool and moist weather of late May, says Rural New Yorker. The early pickings came soft and light in color, striking an unreceptive market, glutted with low-grade southern berries. Fair fruits realized less money than at any similar time for many years. Quality and prices steadily improved, however, until the full effects of the hot wave became apparent in lessened size and impaired flavor. The average yield per acre of good commercial plantings for the season would probably not reach 3,000 quarts, and the average price of first-class berries cannot be estimated at more than seven cents the quart, thus bringing possible profits to very moderate figures. The variety Suc-

to maintain its present local importance. Glen Mary fell from grace this year, and may have difficulty in regaining its previous standing as an indispensable market variety. Vigor and productiveness are its strong points. It is a fair shipper, but quality and appearance are rarely commendable, though there are even less attractive kinds in general cultivation. The main reason for growing it is that it is normally a great basket filler and a reliable, though not excessive plant maker, spacing its runners about right for matted row culture. The blooms are imperfectly staminate, and do not always take kindly to pollination from other sources, thus resulting in many knobby and mal-formed berries. The results of excessive humidity at the blooming time of Glen Mary were ap-



New Cross-Bred Strawberries. Indian Strawberry Below.

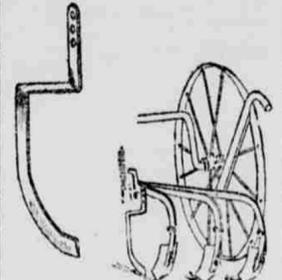
proved a heavy cropper, perfecting its berries better than kinds maturing later. Probably greater revenue is to be credited to this productive early variety than to any of the later ones, notwithstanding the low prices prevailing at the beginning of the season, as it has been the most generally planted. It is admitted to be too soft for shipment, but is locally liked for its good size, fine color and satisfactory quality. The plant is a most thrifty and healthy grower. The bloom is staminate, furnishing abundant pollen for other sorts as well, and there are always plenty of strong runners, making propagation easy and certain. William Belt shows increasing weakness in plant, but the berries are as well liked as ever, surpassing all other established kinds for table quality. It still is long planted, but is not likely

parent in the green-tipped and unattractive fruits as they appeared when packed for shipment. Strawberries of this class must "make good" every year to retain their popularity. President finished his handsome fruits as well as usual, but the weakened plants produced only a light crop. Gandy in heavy soils ripened a profitable crop, notwithstanding the intense heat prevailing at the time. While rarely a bountiful yielder, and too sharp in quality for many palates, Gandy remains one of the most satisfactory and dependable late strawberries for the grower who plants in moist, rich soil and affords proper cultivation. Introduced in 1884 as a cross between Glendale and Jersey Queen, it holds its own in this locality as the finest, handsomest and most generally desirable of late varieties.

VINE CUTTER ON CORN PLOW

Prevents Clogging of Shovels and Also Breaking Off or Covering Up of Plants.

To prevent the clogging of the shovels on a corn plow and also the breaking off or covering up of the corn while plowing, bend a piece of



A Vine Cutter on Cultivator.

old wagon tire, three feet long, as indicated at A and attach it to the beam of the plow close to the arch.

This cutter should be bent out from the beam so as to be in line with the first, or inside shovel.

Three holes should be drilled in the bar of the cutter so that it can be adjusted to set deep or shallow as desired.

Use of Manure.

The Maryland experimental station shows by repeated tests that fresh manure spread in winter did not give as much increase as the same amount rotted and plowed down in the spring. Turning the manure while rotting was better than leaving it without being turned. Commercial fertilizers plowed under in the spring invariably gave larger yields than when sowed on the surface just before planting.

Home Surroundings.

The environments of your home may not be just what you would like, but there are few farms that cannot be made beautiful by the right application of labor and skill. Study your case and do the best you can with the means at your command, and you will see how your home can be made attractive. Trees, vines and flowers can be made to work wonders.

FARMER SHOULD FIGURE COST

Only Practical Way of Telling Which Are the Best Paying Crops for the Farm.

A story is told of a lawyer who was employed by a railroad company on account of his shrewdness to secure the right of way through a certain part of Texas. With most of the farmers this lawyer had no trouble in securing the right of way through their lands, many of them giving it without any compensation. But there were a few farmers who would get out a pencil and go to figuring. They figured that the land would be worth as much, or more, to the railroad company as it was to them. And those farmers always received a good price for the land they relinquished for the right of way. The lawyer remarked that whenever he saw a farmer take out a pencil and go to figuring that he would have to pay that man full value of his land, and he called them "figurin' farmers." There is a good substantial moral to this little story. Every farmer ought to be a "figurin' farmer." He ought to figure on what it costs him to raise the different crops, and what he receives for them. It is the only way he can tell which are the best paying crops for his farm. He should keep a book for this purpose. It will only require a very small amount of time each day to keep these accounts and it will be time most profitably employed.

No Eggs for Horses

It has been claimed that it is a good thing to feed eggs to stallions during the breeding season, but a noted New England veterinarian says a well-nourished horse would not be greatly benefited by being fed eggs. It is a fact that eggs are highly nutritious and might be used to advantage if an animal lacked vitality. However, the digestive system of the horse is not capable of digesting animal proteins, and consequently he would not be able to secure the full benefit of such foods.

The Bumble Bee.

The bumble bee is a friend of the farmer. In sections where cloverseed crops are depended upon the value of the bumble bee as an agent in fertilizing the clover blooms is fully appreciated. A knowledge should be had of the useful as well as the destructive insects, which would prove that the farmer has quite as many good insect friends as he has destructive ones.

ALASKA AND THE YUKON



FORT WRANGLE, ALASKA



DOG TRANSPORTATION COPPER RIVER VALLEY

size, color and firmness. Dealers and miners become wonderfully accurate in these matters. Gold production in the north called for new methods and these were introduced and improved year by year.

The possibilities for stock raising and dairy farming are almost beyond calculation. Sunlight and moisture sufficient for plant life are unending. The limits of this article will not allow even a brief discussion of other rich resources—furs, copper, lead, silver, tin, gypsum, marble, iron, coal, fish and timber.

Surely Alaska is a godly heritage, and we now hold in grateful memory William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, N. P. Banks, yes, Andrew Johnson, because what was called "folly" has proved to be wisdom. The present population is small, possibly 35,000 natives and about the same number of whites. The aborigines are a good stock, and with fair treatment and encouragement will do their full share in labor and development. They are doing it today in the fisheries, the logging camps and in the mines. We can hardly contemplate the history of our ownership of the vast possession for the past 41 years with pride.

The next need is railway transportation. The whole southeast and southern coast has good harbors, which are accessible at any season, and for the most part rates are reasonable. But when one leaves the coast and starts inland the unit is no longer the ton, but the pound. At the road house 50 miles in from Valdez the price of oats and hay for your horse is 20 cents per pound. Alaska needs railroads, and it cannot develop without them. Trails and wagon roads serve their purpose, but how can such mighty resources be developed and distributed by such frail means? The world needs butter and beef, coal and copper, and railroads are a necessity in dealing with these things in Alaska.

Resorted to Duplicity.

One night I sat at the right of Lord Randolph Churchill, who was only on chair removed from the host, and the conversation between them turned on the difficulties of public speaking. "Have you ever been embarrassed by finding that after telling your audience there were three points to which you particularly wished to call their attention, and after elaborating the first two you could not remember a word of what you meant to say on the third?"

The question was asked by the host.

"Yes," Churchill replied; "that had happened to me more than once, but it never gave me any trouble. I found an easy way out. 'Gentlemen,' I have said to them, 'I told you that there were three things which I desired to emphasize. I have mentioned two. Much more, very much more, could be said, but I appeal to your intelligence. Is it necessary for me to go any further; to waste any more of your time or my own on a question the answer to which is so obvious? Haven't I said enough to convince you as fully as I am convinced myself?' They have been quite satisfied with this, and while they were applauding I have swung into another part of the subject. Gross duplicity, but it has saved me as, sometimes, only duplicity will do."—W. H. Rideing in McClure's.

Using a Vacant Lot.

The Second church of Springfield, O., has a vacant lot in the central part of the city which it is reserving to build on a little later. But the trustees determined that it was not right to let the lot lie until it could be used for building, and so they provided that it should be fitted up as a playground for children of the neighborhood through the present summer. Flower beds were laid out and some lawn sown, but the most of the lot was given to swings, slides, and other suitable temptations to childish play. Moreover, observing that there was no public drinking place in the neighborhood, the trustees provided a coil of water pipe running through a box to be filled with ice, and thus provided a public ice-water fountain. The public has shown great appreciation of both provisions on the part of the trustees. The example may certainly be commended to other churches which are holding vacant property.

Grin and Barret.

"11—That lecturer is a tiresome talker.

"12—Well, to 'er' is human, you know.—Harvard Lampoon.