# CAPT. JIM MCMILLANS TAME WHALE.

AN UNUSUAL FISH STORY.

tain Jim McMillan's tame for a whale, whale?" asked one of the "He did no

culty.

Bay. With a few weeks of repairing fin. the brush enclosure, Captain Jim had went home to await returns.

off to investigate his newly-repaired tat-looking herring leisurely swim- prisoner. ming around the inside and evidently enjoying the place. The fish were untble to get out as the gate was closed, and there was considerable satisfaction in his first catch, since the fish had been rather scare in the different welrs mear and the herring were in tive whale made a lively time of it and good demand by the sardine factory owners at the neighboring places.

"Here was a lucky catch, indeed, as the could quickly find a ready market of food brought near the weir by the for these large-sized herring at East- owner. Many of the island residents port, where they would later find a place in one of the big smoke houses see the captive whale on the chain, and or be used as mustard sardines.

"The captain made a visit to Eastport a few hours later, told of his supply of herring alive in the weir and soon was offered a fair price; in fact. looked upon the lot of herring as worth \$100.

"When Captain McMillan returned to his Canadian home down the bay a few hours later, he was happy and his hopes ran high.

".We'll have plenty to eat when I wife, who met him on the beach, 'and provided. I'll buy you a new dress before I come boat and pulled into the welr, when his hair stood on ends as he saw a very large and black-looking object resting on the water in the narrow enclosure.

"It looked like the body of a big might be the famed mythical sea serpent he had so often read about, but had never seen before. Before he could leave the interior the big fish began swimming around the enclosure n a circle and it did not take Captain Jim long to get on the outside and frop the big gate in place. His weir full of herring a few hours before had been eaten up or gone through the several small breaks in the side of the enclosure, made by the fish, and this was enough to cause the captain wife.

'He watched the big fellow a few minutes in silence, then said slowly. that critter cost m - \$100 sure, and he may be worth that amount if I can get him-dec ; or alive, but the latter if possible. He was not long in find-'ng out that the fish he had captured was a very young whale, and since it was one of unusual length and very slim, might be taken for a big snake at a distance as the parts of the body rame into view. It was not an easy matter to capture the fish alive with out assistance, and determining to make the best of his recent mistor tune, Captain McMillan set out for his home to inform his wife of the whale's visit, and what had become of their

tatch of herring. "It was a big disappointment, but she cheered him up with the remark that 'even a dead whale was worth to a neighboring island for help, later ceturning with two boatmen and a long coll of rope with which they expected to capture the whale alive. Repeated attempts were made to get the rope under the mammoth fish as it swam around inside the weir, but it was impossible to get par enough and finally the men had to give up the at- a small piece of chain. tempt.

"There is only one way to get the whale landed safely on the beach, that I know of, said one of the men, and A lit- was gone. that's to build on to your weir.' tle explanation followed, and it was decided to extend one corner of the weir like the two fences of a lane, up on the beach to high water mark, it could be captured when aground and helpless.

day and continued for three days, then the lane was completed all but one thing. How to make an opening for the beach was a question for the fishermen to solve, and it look'd like an impossibility. One of the boatmen removing enough of the brush weir in, which promised to last for several at that place, and then to hoist it out days. of the water again. It required several hours of hard work to construct gathered on the beach near their home a suitable gate and sink it into piace and watched closely through the storm before the weir could be cut in the for the husband and father, but nothdesired place, but this was finally ing could be seen in the distance exdone, and at the signal the false gate cepting the high waves in which no was arranged in position, then raised. | small boat could live. Hardly had it reached the top of the water than the whale seeing what looked like a sure opening and escape thought, and as the day was nearly in view darted up the narrow enclosure at a rapid rate of speed.

"The big fish could not turn, and in less time than it takes to tell you the story was high and dry on the smooth beach, and it began to look as if an beach. How that whale churned up other seaman was to be reported the water with its tail when the tide among the missing. began turning for the ebb, but in a few minutes the mammoth fish was ject she saw coming up the bay like be an excellent diversion for as helpless as a baby. Captain McMil- a fast moving steamboat half buried nerves, and it is recommended

NOS. ID you ever hear of Cap- | from nose to tall, but unusually thin

"He did not want to kill his newold-timers recently in a found prize and was at a loss how to down east town, with a hold it when the tide came in again, party of seamen discussing but concluded to build a small inclosthe particulars of the Chinese diffi- ure around the whale on the beach and at a future time expected to securely Without walting for an invitation, fasten a big hawser about the tail of the speaker opened up with his story the fish which would hold. He set to as follows: "Captain Jim McMillan work and soon had the captive securewas a retired sea captain who moved, ly fenced in on all sides so that escape with his family, to a small island was almost impossible, and when the down the bay, near Deer Island, N. salt water of the Bay of Fundy again B., and under the protection of the reached the young whale there was Canadian flag. The island had a some fun for a short time. Next day small harbor in which was a used-up the captain came to Eastport and from weir that in former years had gath- a blacksmith secured a stout iron band pred up herring and other sait water to fit securely around the outer end of ash so common in Passamaquoddy the whale's tall, just back of the outer

"In the hand was an 'eye' to fasten the weir in good condition again for on a light chain, and with his newlythe first catch of fish. He arranged made collar he soon returned home, the gate for the high run of tides and and after some difficulty, at low tide, had the iron band fastened around his "They were not long in coming, for victim on the beach. When the tide the next day, when the veteran went again came in part of the fence was removed, and the chain was securely weir, ke was very much surprised and fastened on both ends, one being in the lelighted to find an immense school of eye of the band, the sea monster was a "Captain McMillan concluded to al-

low his captive into deeper water than als cove afforded, so that the fish might be able to look after its supply of food during the day when he was not around. For a few days the captried to break away from the chain, but finally was obliged to submit, and after a short time devoured a quantity came from the neighboring places to Captain McMillan was asked why be did not exhibit his prize at the large cities across the berder and along the Maine coast

"That would have been easily enough done had the fish been dead, or small enough to carry about in a boat, but how could he get a forty-five-foot whale out of the harbor in safety?

"It was not long before the big fish began to show signs of becoming tame, and on the approach of meal time was sell this lot of herring,' said he to his always found ready to devour the food

"In several weeks Jim's baby whale back from Eastport, sure.' A short had increased somewhat in length and time later in the day he got into his also became quite tame, so that when the veteran seaman came near it in his boat his captive would play alongside. After two months had passed and the fish had increased in size to be noticed, Jim thought he had better secure a stouter chala to hold his pet, and again thake and the aged seaman thought it made a visit to Eastport for a longer and heavier piece of chain. This he soon secured and returned to his Canadian home to make the change, when he was much surprised and disappointed when he was told that the whale had broken the chain and disappeared into the deeper water of the Bay of Fundy. It was quite a shock to Cantain Jim to find the broken chain and lose his whale after so much expense and trouble, but he returned to his house and talked over the loss with his

to utter a few oaths, since no one was fish will come back for his dinner as " 'Never mind, Jim, perhaps the big sual, as I've heard of such things. and, you know, that wasn't no ordinary whale, neither. That whale was tame when it left these waters, and mark me when I say that you'll see the fish back when it's time for the grub to

"The husband allowed that the whole was certainly tame, but how was he to again capture the big- fellow if he shouldn't return to the cove for the ustomary noon meal.

"'I'd botter shoot the critter and be sure of the carcuss this time; what do you say, wifey?' '

'Don't you be too hasty, Jim, but wait for developments, as the whole will return often if it comes back once, you can bet. Only wait and see,

"At the appointed hour for feeding his former pet Captain McMillan went down to the ledge where he had stood so often on recent days and tossed the something.' The skipper went across food into the bay to his friend, the whale

"He threw the bucket of food to the water and watched it sink below the surface, but before the inst particle had disappeared the dark form of a long, slender fish came to view, and when the tail was exposed there was the telltale iron ring and hanging to it

"That's my whale" exclaimed Jim. as the big fish swam leisurely about the cove and dld not seem to want to leave the small harbor when the food

"The old seaman remained on the rocks for a long time, and was then convinced that his wife was right about the fish which had come back to to acquire the trick of licking the then drive the big fish on shore where stay, evidently. Next day, and as fast paws and then washing the as meal time came, there was the tame | When a cat has been taught to sit up whale, and soon the islanders heard of for her food her kittens have been "Work on the extension began that Jim's lucky find. When Jim went out to gather up his lobster traps or haul tells of a cat that was in the habit of in his fishing lines and nets the whale accompanied him, and always was rethe whale to find a false escape up warded by receiving a newly caught cod or pollock off the hooks. One day Captain McMilian started out on a fishing trip down the bay, and not far finally hit on a plan of lowering from Grand Manan, N. B., a flerce gale down a gate at the end, after arose and a blustering snowstorm set

"Mrs. McMillan and her children

"If Jim was out on that storm, he had little chance to escape, she gone and no signs of her husband, she began to feel a little uneasy.

"The storm seemed to increase in fury, piling the waves high up on the

But what was that long, low ob- Besides, the simple work is said to tan measured the critter on the beach in the water? The more she looked women suffering from insomi and found it more than forty-five feet at it the more she wondered, and as pression.—Kansas City Indepe

the object came nearer she was able to make out the form of a snake-like fish of a very large size, the head high up ont of the water.

"Could it be her husband's tame while back for its dinner at this late hour, she thought, as she supposed the fish had gone away early in the day. As it came close to the point of land on which she stood she saw that there was some object on its back that resembled a Luman being, and as the whale came into the small harbor with the speed of a steamboat under all steam, the form of her husband could be plainly seen. He lay across the whale's back, near the neck, with his arms over the side of the fish, holding on with a firm grip and in another min ute Capt, Jim's form arose from the surf and was quickly clasped in his wife's arms. He followed her into the house and after a complete change of clothing followed by a warm drink he told her how he had been saved from a watery grave by his faithful whale which seemed to know considerable.

"'When the storm broke this morn ing,' said Jim, we were well down the bay and before I could get prepared for the storm my must broke off by the flerce wind. What followed I am unable to say, excepting that I struck in the ley water and was sinking when I felt something soft like, coming up under my hands, and you can bet I grabbed it. When I came to the sur face I saw it was my tame whale, and then I felt safer than I had a minute before, although I was at a loss to know just what the big fish would do and where it would take me. I talked to the faithful whale as I would to a person, as I had done so often during the meal hour, and promised him extra rations if he landed me safely on our

bench. "'You know the rest,' continued the aptain to his wife, and here I am safe and sound after a ride of fully twenty miles on the back of a real whale, but a good one, I can assure you."

"Captain McMillan turned the fish to good use later, when he went out on his fishing trips, as he would fasten a stout rope to the iron band in the whale's tail and would be towed home faster than by salling, or even steam. as the fish always came into the little cove. All went well for about a year and many tempting offers were made for the wonderful fish, but Jim would not part with his silent friend for any amount, as to the fish he owed his life, He was just beginning to teach the whale to tow his boat to different neighboring towns in Passamaquoddy Bay, when the long fish took sick and died.

"That was a sad blow to Captain McMillan, gentlemen, as well as his family, and it was a long time before they fully recovered from the shock and the loss of their pet,

"Captain McMillan didn't know just what to do with the body, but finally decided to give it a burial in the bay near his home and mark the spot with a gravestone in the form of a big buoy above the dead whale.

"This he carried out to the letter and the unique funeral services were held on the beach the following day and were attended by quite a large gathering of Canadian friends from the islands near.

"That ended Captain McMillan's tame v hale, gentleman," said the speaker, "and I will how bid you all "good-night," saying which, he gathered up his bundles and started for him home.-Lewiston Journal.

A Chinese Lad's Views on His Race. Seldom indeed are the political and sociological views of a seventeen-yearold schoolboy worth consideration or even mention. Exceptional, if not unique, was the valedictory address delivered, June 3, on his graduation from the Atlantic City High School by Wu Chao-chu, the son of Wu Ting fang, long and favorably known as the Minister of the Chinese Empire to the United States. Although the youth labored under the grave disability of acquiring knowledge through the medium of a language radically different from his own, his averages, we are old, were the highest in every departnent; and his address, which appropriitely had for its subject the conservatism of the Far East, was marked by a rare maturity of thought. Young Wu began by admitting that the Japanese are relatively progressive, whereas the Chinese are justly looked upon is typical of Oriental conservatism. He recognized that a people whose conservatism is not ingrained may change easily from its ancient customs and manners to new. He pointed out. however, that what can be changed easily once may probably be changed just as easily again. A volatile and mutable nation that flickers with every wind may return to its old ways, and its very relish for novelties may prove an arch enemy to progress .-Harper's Weekly.

# Animals as Imitators.

Some animals have wonderful powers of imitation. Dogs brought up in the company of cats have been known known to imitate her action. Darwin putting her paw into the mouth of a narrow milk pitcher every time she got the chance and then licking the cream off her paw. Her kitten soon learned the same trick.

A lady tells of a rabbit that she keeps in a cage with a monkey, and says that Bunny has caught many of the monkey's ways. It is said that starving pigeons that have been brought up on grain will not eat peas to save their lives, but that if pen-enting pigeons are put with them they follow their example and eat peas .-Detroit News-Tribune.

Knitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most belpful exercise for hands linble to become stiff from the complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy.

For persons liable to cramp, paralysis, or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise

# Hoelarm

fat steer that can be made to take on no roots to bind the surface.

Marketing Products. farmers often allow their stock to go on the market in an unfit condition, and in consequence, realize unsatisfactory prices. Others market fruit, vegetables, grains, etc., without being properly sorted and cleaned. The difference between marketing products in this condition possible is the difference between marketing a finished

#### and unfinished product, and the prices realized are generally in proportion.

The Milk Separator. When milk is run through a separ ator immediately after milking, the cream has an added quality over that which is skimmed at the end of twelve or more hours. The separator is the best aerator of milk yet invented. Large city dairymen run their milk through separators in order to acrate it and take out the odors that may be therein, and they find that the milk with the cream put back into it is of much better quality and keeps better than that which has not been so treated. The use of the farm separator tends toward better butter, and hence higher prices for it.

#### Gapes.

Of course, there are many highly commended remedies for this scourge. and no doubt they are more or less effective; but prevention is better. If some one could give us a sure preventive that some one would be entitled to knighthood, or, at least, to "spurs' in the poultry yard. The writer's fam ily has raised poultry on the same farm for nearly twenty-five years, and has never been troubled with gapes. About all we do that could be called a preventive is, that we always keep plenty of lime scattered about the poultry yard.

Value of Salt For Sheep. Experiments recently made in France for the purpose of ascertaining the nutritive value of salt for sheep show that sheep which had been fed salt gained in weight four and a haif pounds more than those which received no salt. Moreover, the sheep which received salt produced one and three-quarter pounds more wool and you something of the profits I have of a better quality than those which received no salt.

It is in accord with the experience in this country also. Perhaps no careful experiments have been made to show these facts, as in France, yet the observations of flock masters are to the effect that salt is a very essential thing for sheep, and it is their practice generally to supply it regularly.

# To Cure Mange.

Mange is not a disease in the common sense of the term, but is caused either by a vegetable parasite or by an insect, which grows in the skin. There are two kinds, but both are treated allke. The skin is first was with warm water and carbolle soap to soften it and open the pores, in which the parasites are embedded; it will help matters to rub the skin with a corncob or something rough to break up the vessels and remove the crust. The parts are then dried and rubbed thoroughly with an ointment made of four parts of lard, one past sulphur and one part kerosene, adding about twenty drops of creosote to an onnee of the mixture. Work this well into the skin with a hard brush, repeating daily for two weeks or more in order to destroy any new growth from eggs or spores.

# Sowing Clover With Wheat.

Farmers who appreciate the value of clover in farming operations are quite willing to go to some trouble to obtain a stand. Oftentime failure results, but in many cases this failure is due to some fault in the plan of sow ing the seed. Try the following plan: The wheat field is thoroughly prepared and gone over with a spring tooth harrow before sowing the wheat. Level the soil with a harrow and then apply fertilizers at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, making up a ton of it in the fol lowing proportions: 1000 pounds of acid phosphate, 800 pounds of kainit and 200 pounds of muriate of potash. The fertilizer is broadcasted on the soil and then about eight loads of fine manure put on; then the whole field is harrowed two or three times, and it is ready for the wheat seed and clover The plan as outlined involves considerable labor and expense, but it is likely to bring desired results.-Indianapolis News,

# Early Scarlet Badish.

While there may not be a great deal of money in growing radishes, the crop is one that is easily and cheaply grown, and for a time early in the season sells well. Naturally, the earliest sorts are the most profitable, although, if one is located near a live town and will grow the radish crop so that they are crisp and fresh at all times, it is possible to extend the profitable season. The Earliest Scarlet is one of the best of the early sorts, and as it has not been grown for several season, it has proved its worth. The skin is a rich scarlet color and the flesh white and crisp. While it is a favorite for growing under glass, it is equally profitable grown in the open ground, where it matures quickly and thus retains its crispness. By dropping seeds in the ground whenever a pulling is made, the radish season is considerably prolonged and the soil made to yield a larger percentage of profit. The variety is well worth planting every 老清 生

More soil fertility goes into the streams in winter than goes to grow crop the following summer, unless the surface is covered with growing roots. A well sodded pasture field without naked spots will not wash, A

But few cattle reach the market that wheat of strong, full growth will do are as fat as they might be, and it is much less purface washing or soil frequently the case that steers could leaching than a barren field where the be made to weigh 100 or more pounds furrows run with the incline and have if properly prepared for market. A no carpet of green for a covering and 100 pounds more will not only have the waste land o southern Indiana bears additional value in weight, but will the mark of the corn cultivator traversbring one or two more cents more per ing up and down the hil'side, making pound; hence, the additional 100 ditches to carry the water rapidly to pounds may add from \$15 to \$20 to the the valley below. Then this hilly culvalue of the animal, and at small cost. tivated land was permitted to wash all winter without a covering, the first rivulet following the furrow of the cultivator every time the loose earth is removed until a well-established ditch

s formed. When ditches are formed the only hope is to break the soil, fill the ditches and get something to grow on them during winter. Oftentimes this fall sowing will afford : afficient late fall pasture or early spring pasture for sheep or pigs to pay for the expense of sowing the cover crop. Then the protection given in winter is a free gift. Many farmers on their rolling land need these free gifts if they make a living on their billy farms.

## Raising Turkeys.

Turkeys, if properly cared for, per-haps, give better results than any other branch of poultry on the farm.

First, select the best blood possible for the amount of money you can spare, and in order to get the best results, consult the buyer of your neighborhood; he is sure to know the person with the best stock, and can generally buy, for market price, birds that will do for the beginner. For profit, I think the bronze are best, because they are larger and have stronger constitutions than the other breeds.

To raise a number of turkeys don't et the hens sit on their own eggs, but put the eggs under chicken bens, at least the first and second layings,

When the little turks are hatched take them from the nest as soon as dry and place in a box with straw or sawdust on the floor. Above all things, don't feed them; they won't eat at first, but when they are hungry, will peck at the smallest thing to be found. Wait several hours, then give them smearcase, all they care to eat, from your hand. Do not feed anything but the smearcase for some time. Keep in a dry place where they can have sunshine and shade as suits them. The little pen must be tight enough to keep them in, for they will follow anything until they know the mother. After a few weeks wheat may be given, but not until they become tired of the smearcase. I may come again and tell enjoyed by the above method .- C. G-

#### T., in Indiana Farmer. Typical Bronze Turkey Cock.

The above splendid specimen of rouze turkey was second gobbler at Madison Square Garden poultry show. New York, last winter, exhibited by Mr. George W. Salsbury, Forty bound bronze males are not rare at the



OVER FORTY POUNDS.

are so much above standard weight rarely possess such rounded form in all sections. The great fault in most large poultry is coarseness. The medium sized pirds of the breed, as a rule, are nearer the ideal form. We present the above as one of the most symmetrical males shown above forty pounds. The size, general form, character and color points of this typical bronze cock are worthy of imitation on the best turkey ranches and where show quality is sought .- F. Sewell, in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Silage For Horses. Corn silage is a natural food for milking cows and growing cattle. It is useful in the ration of fattening lambs. It may be fed to horses with probable advantage, but it must be fed with extreme caution.

If fed in regular amounts not exceeding ten to fifteen pounds per day many experiences have been entirely satisfactory. If fed in unlimited amounts, and especially if the silage has been poorly made or has undergone some further degeneration, it has proved very deadly in its effects, Last winter, in Minnesota, a man came to us at the Farmer's Institute with a sorrowful tale. He had filled his silo with frozen corn and there was mould on the silage. He had no hay. His horses had been gorged with silage, having no other feed. They ate a bushel or more a day. They gained in flesh for a time. Then they began mysteriously to sicken and die. Paralysis of the throat was one symptom. No remedy helped them. All died, I think, and he was a poor man, in debt for his farm.

Last winter a friend fed lambs silage. What they rejected was thrown out in the yard in a rack. From this rack cows gleaned. One day eight horses running in the yard ate all they wanted of this half spoiled silage. Al died. The symptoms were peculiar. including nervous spasms, and one veterinarian pronounced the disease hydrophobia. It may possibly have been, but I fear the sllage alone was

This need not deter any one from building silos. There is abundant use for silage in the dairy barn, the cattile yard, the sheep pens, even in the swine pens. Let the horses have dry forage or silage in very small amounts, —Joseph E. Wing.





FANCY BLOUSE.

men, and are seen upon the latest and most fashionable waists. The very charming model illustrated shows a yoke of tucked mousseline combined with waist and bertha of crepe de which like the faille, has gained greatchine, the little frills being narrow ly in softness and grace. lace and the trimming bands of silk which are enriched by French knots. When liked, the lining can be cut away beneath the yoke, giving a transparent effect, and many combinations as the kimono. This one is peculiarly in material might be suggested. The attractive and is made of light weight bertha is an exceptionally graceful one and the fact that the closing is made in plain color. As shown, the sleeves invisibly at the front commends the are pointed, but round ones can be

New York City.-Deep yokes outlined | in a fouffant toilet, much ruffled from by shaped berthas are eminently be- the knees down, of delicate mauve tarcoming to the greater number of wo- fetas, the sort designated as souple, There was a deep collar of point lace and a pointed girdle.

#### The Anti-Freckle Hat.

The hat for sunshiny weather, no matter what may be shown in the milliners' windows, should not be one that tilts back off the face, nor up on one side, but should be one that is equally and sufficiently bread-brimmed to shade the face on both sides. Fair and clear-skinned women freckle more readily than others, and, therefore, they should be doubly cautious.

#### Effectiveness in Volle.

Some effective gowns are designed of white volle, trimmed with innumerable tiny satin ruches of the palest pink or blue. These are used to dec orate the flounces on the skirt, and are repeated again on the bodice, the ceinture being of soft satin of the same color.

#### Moire is Popular.

Moire shows signs of coming popularity and will doubtless have a front place in the autumn materials. Moire ribbon and moire silks are already being considerably used for trimming in Paris, and occasionally moire coats or costumes are made of the silk.

### Kimono Dressin - Sacque.

No other form of dressing sacque is quite so comfortable and satisfactory wash flannel, with bands of wash silk

# A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



entire waist to the greater number of substituted whenever preferred. Again, womankind.

The waist consists of the fitted linng, full fronts and back with the drop roke and the bertha. The sleeves are wide and full, gathered into cuffs that are shaped in harmony with the yoke. At the waist is a full, soft belt of silk held by an ornamental buckle.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and onehalf yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with one yard of tucking for yoke and enff's.

Radium-Hued Gowns. A white cloth gown of radium bue seen at the fete of St. Cloud, whither all the remaining world of Paris flocked the other day to witness the ballooning of the Aero Club. was trimmed in vandyke points all around the blouse waist and on the balloon sleeves. The cuffs were charmingly

contrived from frills of lace. A girdle of the striped silk fitted over the pleated skirt, whose fullness bung from a perfectly cut plain yoke. At the same fete a much admired toilet of white linen was embroidered in pale green and trimmed with narrow frills of lace about the round shoulder, col

lar and caveller cuffs. Either of these costumes would be charming model upon which to build an early autumn gown.-Utica Tribune,

# Taffetas as Trimming.

That taffetas as a trimming material as well as one for entire costumes s yet on the top wave of popularity was to be seen at this same functi The Duchesse de Baseano was in dark green cloth, with girdle and pleat bows of this silk. The Countesse de Riboisiere was in pastel gray cloth, with taffetas effectively introduced amid the wealth of embroidery. The Comtesse de Montanuinin was in the same delicate color, with strappings of taffetas. The hostess herself was gowned with exceeding becomingness

the yoke can match the band in place of the kimono when that combination is liked. In addition to the light weight wools, Oriental cotton crepes and all washable materials are eminently appropriate, and, in place of the bands being plain and the material figured. the material can be plain and the bands of any pretty figured silk or rib-

The kimono consists of full fronts and back, which are joined to the yoke and is finished with a collar and band cut in one piece. The sleeves are in one plece each and slightly full at the shoulders.

bon that may be chosen.

The quantity of material required in the medium size is four and threeeight yards twenty-one inches wide,



KIMONO DRUGBING SACQUE.

four yards twenty-seven inches wide or three and one-half yards thirty-twe inches wide, with one and seven-sight