

STYLISH JACKET SUIT



Though extremely simple in cut and outline, this attractive little jacket suit developed in white Irish linen will fill all needs for the midsummer calling costume or church gown, or in fact any occasion where a suit is not out of place. The jacket is a semi-fitted model, with side-front and side-back seams running from the shoulders downward, and giving the long graceful lines to the figure, which are such a feature of this season's styles. The model is a collarless one with wide oddly-shaped medallions of Pattenberg let in at each side of the front and back, and at the lower part of the flowing sleeves; the latter finished with an edging of similar lace. A cotton passementerie ornament crosses the front and holds the jacket in position. The skirt is a five-gored model which is equally appropriate to wear as a separate garment, as well as part of an entire costume. It fits smoothly over the hips, without plaits, tucks or fullness of any description, and falls in a full flare around the foot. Two narrow bands set on as a trimming about five inches apart are made of strips of the material the wide insertion of the Pattenberg lace being set between these bands. Both the insertion and bands may be omitted if desired.

For 36 bust the jacket requires four and three-quarters yards of material 20 inches wide, two and a quarter yards 36 inches wide, two and an eighth yards 42 inches wide, or one and five-eighths yard 54 inches wide. For 28 waist the skirt requires nine yards of material 20 inches wide, four and three-quarters yards 36 inches wide, four yards 42 inches wide, or three and three-eighths yards 54 inches wide; one yard 20 inches wide, half yard 36 or 42 inches wide, or three-eighths yard 54 inches wide extra for bias bands, and three and a half yards of insertion to trim.

TO WEAR UNDER SHEATH SKIRT. NEATNESS GREAT TIME SAVER. Also Considerably Lessens Wear and Tear on the Nerves.

The shops have already brought out all kinds of silk knickerbockers for the new sheath skirt. Some are lined with albatross, some are of taffeta, unlined; others are of old brocades lined with china silk.

They are perfectly fitted at hips and waist line and are held around the knee with an elastic band. They haven't much material in them, or they would make a bad line under the tight skirt.

While the majority never use them for this purpose, they promise to be quite popular for all manner of outdoor wear under short cloth skirts.

For camp and country, for ocean and mountain, those of china silk worn under a short tweed skirt are immensely superior to a petticoat. They give freedom, do not get in the way and are quite cool and light.

Natural colored pongee is an excellent substitute for china silk for knickerbockers to be worn in this way, and some women are having them made of pongee colored linen which go to the tub, to come home fresh and starched, to take the place of petticoats.

When these are worn for outings it is not necessary to wear any other pieces of underwear except the undershirt under the corset, and the corset cover under the shirtwaist.

LIGHT AND DAINTY.



This hat is extremely dainty, being made of lace, dotted light blue ribbon and pink roses.

WHY NOT PLAN FOR A COVERED BARN YARD

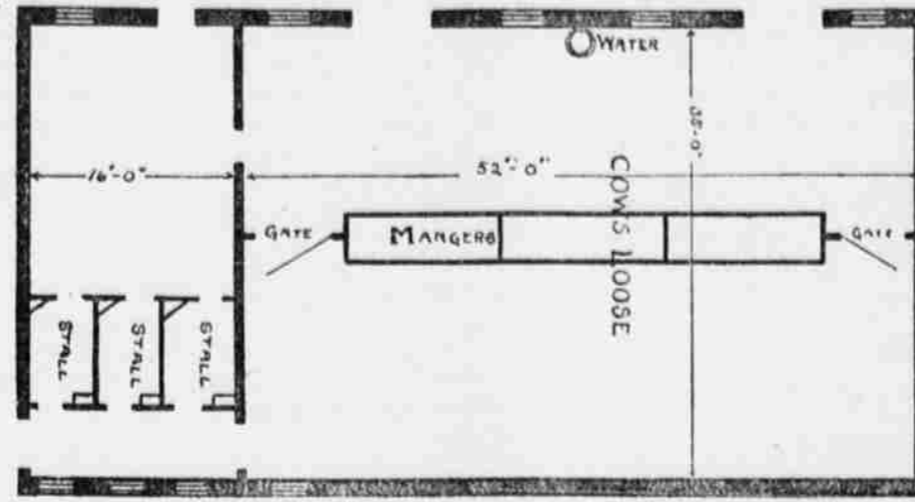
One Man Who Has Done So With Success.

Superintendent Frank H. Hall of the Illinois farmers' institute, in addition to being one of the leading agricultural educators in the middle west, is a practical farm operator on his own account. One of the features of his dairy farm is a covered barnyard in which the cows run loose instead of being stalled.

A good idea of his stable arrangement is shown in the accompanying illustration. As reported in circular

the same cows and in the same order.

When the milkers are ready the gates at the rear of the stalls are opened, one cow enters each stall and the gates are closed. The cows eat their grain while being milked and pass out through the gates at the front of the stalls into the other side of the shed. As the manger and gates divide the shed, the cows that have been milked are forced to remain on



Ground Plan of F. H. Hall's Loose Cow Stable.

93 of the Illinois experiment station, on Superintendent Hall's farm a space in the barn 35x52 feet is devoted to the cows. A manger running lengthwise extends to within eight feet of the wall at each end. These spaces between the manger and the wall are closed by gates. At milking time all of the cows are driven to the side of the manger on which the water tank is situated, and the gates are closed.

The door of the milking room is then opened and the boss cows are always ready to enter. Near the end of this room are three stalls in which the milking is done and it is surprising to note how quickly each cow learns in which stall she is to be milked and the order in which her turn comes, so that the three milkers have little difficulty in always milking

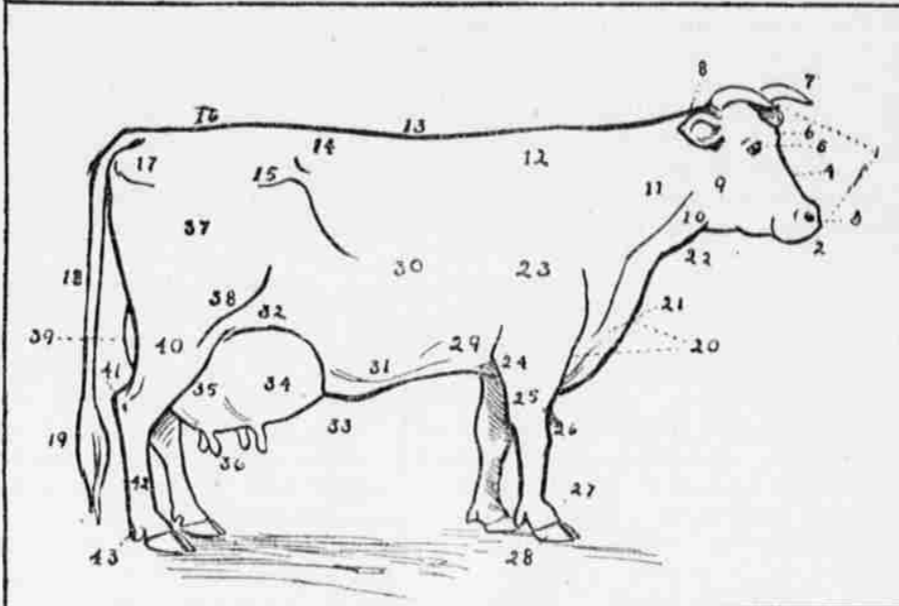
one side and cannot come to the milking stalls a second time.

All grain is fed in the milking stalls and the roughage from the large manger in the center of the shed. This manger is raised as fast as the manure accumulates, so that it is always a convenient height for the cows. In this herd of 23 cows not a soiled cow was seen.

When asked what he considered to be the chief advantage of keeping dairy cows in this way over the ordinary method of stabling, Superintendent Hall replied:

"By this method we have cleaner cows and increased milk flow; we save labor in cleaning stables, and in hauling out manure; and the fertility in the manure is preserved more completely."

The Forty-Three Points of the Dairy Cow



- DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING POINTS OBSERVED IN JUDGING COWS.
- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Head. | 12. Withers. | 23. Shoulder. | 34. Fore udder. |
| 2. Muzzle. | 13. Back. | 24. Elbow. | 35. Hind udder. |
| 3. Nostril. | 14. Loins. | 25. Forearm. | 36. Teats. |
| 4. Face. | 15. Hip bone. | 26. Knee. | 37. Upper thigh. |
| 5. Eyes. | 16. Pelvic arch. | 27. Ankle. | 38. Stifle. |
| 6. Forehead. | 17. Rump. | 28. Hoof. | 39. Twist. |
| 7. Horn. | 18. Tail. | 29. Heart girth. | 40. Leg or gaskin. |
| 8. Ear. | 19. Switch. | 30. Side or barrel. | 41. Hock. |
| 9. Cheek. | 20. Chest. | 31. Belly. | 42. Shank. |
| 10. Throat. | 21. Brisket. | 32. Flank. | 43. Dew claw. |
| 11. Neck. | 22. Dewlap. | 33. Milk vein. | |

GRADING OF CREAM

By F. A. Jorgensen.

There is at present more or less grading of cream taking place in our creameries, but two creameries scarcely ever grade alike. There are even creameries that do not grade alike for all their patrons and some that grade for part of their patrons only. These widely different methods of grading are not recommendable and especially in places where there is a great deal of changing around of patrons. For if a man takes his cream to one creamery for awhile and gets it graded and then takes it to another and gets it graded differently there, it will in many instances tend to have the patron lose faith in the grading. He comes to the conclusion it is a swindling deal since they don't grade alike—just one more way of robbing him. Therefore, if the creamery men could work in harmony, then they could adopt some common method and allow a large enough discrimination so it would encourage the patron to produce a good article. Besides the system of grading would have much more effect. At present the difference in price paid between a first grade of cream and the poorer one is, as a rule, not large enough, and it may be justly said that the undue competition is the very cause of it. It is also the very cause of the present abuse of the Babcock test which can be found in every-day practice in many of our creameries. Where competition is sharp some of the tests are under-read in order to give some a higher test than they are entitled to. This is the cause of much of the dissatisfaction among so many of the creamery patrons. It is unjust and it tends to make them slack and produce an inferior grade of cream. Therefore, it ought to be

stopped. But it cannot be done except through a combined effort of the dairy and creamerymen of the state.

Clean Milk Utensils.—I believe the ordinary ten-gallon milk can used for the transportation of commercial milk has been the cause of more trouble than any other one thing, declares an Ohio correspondent of the Orange Juice Farmer. Frequently cans which are supposed to be clean contain a half pint of filthy rinsing water. I believe there should be an ordinance in every village and city compelling the milk vender to wash and sterilize his cans thoroughly before sending them to the producer. In the washing of milk utensils you should not use soap powders or soaps of any kind which contain organic fat. By so doing you may convey to your milk undesirable flavors and cause to remain in your utensils deposits which will contaminate or deteriorate the milk.

Think How the Hog Feels.—Try it and see if you can live through the summer without any green vegetables from the garden. Then try to imagine how the hog, especially the growing pig, can get through the summer without pasture. If you have no money to put into fencing for a pasture, sell half the hogs and provide pasture for the other half. You will have as much money and the pasture besides at the end of the year.

New York's Milk Appetite.—The product of 86,000 dairy farms is required to supply New York, and some of its milk comes 409 miles.

Cowpeas.—Cowpeas are great milk producers. I advise all dairymen to grow them, as they give large yields and are beneficial to the soil.

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W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 29, 1908.