

**Woman's Box Coat.**  
Loose box coats make exceedingly smart wraps that are eminently comfortable as well. This one is adapted to all the range of cloaking materials, but is shown in tan colored cloth with touches of darker velvet and is stitched with corticelli silk. The special features of the model are the mandolin sleeves and the additional lapels which are exceedingly effective. When liked, however, plain sleeves can be substituted for the larger ones, as shown in the small sketch.

The coat is made with fronts and backs and is shaped by means of shoulder, under arm and center back seams. A pocket is inserted in each front and the closing is made invisibly by means of a fly. The extra lapels are applied under the fronts sleeves are cut in one piece each and are finished with plain cuffs, but the plain sleeves are in regulation coat style with uppers and unders.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 21 inches wide, 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 52 inches wide, with ¼ yard of velvet to trim as illustrated.

The heart-shaped corsage sachet of white satin is to wear around the neck beneath the lingerie. The ribbon edge and bow make a pretty finish, and it is suspended by a ribbon.

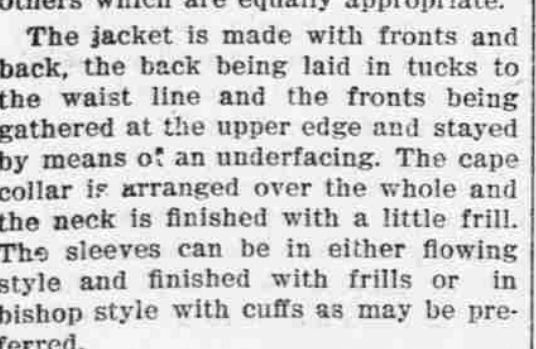
Another corsage sachet on this order consists of two pads about two inches square, with a small bow in the center of each. They are fastened to the ends of a strip of baby ribbon.

For the Japanese sachet, made of Japanese silk, a bag  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 inches, and in the top fasten a Japanese doll's head. Around its neck a ribbon is tied, stock fashion.

The most popular sachet odors at present are sandal wood, orris and Japanese perfumes.

The very wide sleeves that are being worn at present undoubtedly tend to take away from the apparent height of the figure, and if you are rather inclined to be short yourself you will do wisely to exercise a judicious supervision and to forbid your dressmaker to indulge in any vagaries either as regards the shape or trimming of your sleeves. You can still have something which is quite sufficiently fashionable without adding in an unbecoming way to the width of your figure.

Pretty, tasteful morning jackets are always in demand and make attractive garments for breakfast wear as well as for use during the hours spent in one's own apartments. This one is designed for young girls and is exceedingly youthful and graceful, its broad collar drooping well over the shoulders and the fitted back giving a trimness and neatness to the figure. As shown the material is sprigged muslin trimmed with frills of embroidery, but there are countless others which are equally appropriate.



Wash and cut into inch pieces enough rhubarb to nearly fill a three-pint pudding dish. Mix half a nutmeg grated, three cups sugar. Butter the

Never put a bed in an alcove; the air is apt to become stagnant there. Have it right in the room and do not push it too close to the wall, then the air that comes in from the window has a chance to circulate around the bed.

It is quite generally agreed that rapidly growing trees are more apt to be attacked by blight than slower growing ones, said Frederic Cranefield in an address. In general terms, conditions conducive to rapid growth in the apple and pear are conducive to blight. Heavy manuring and cultivation both induce a rapid growth and the new rapidly growing tissues are the first attacked. Old bearing trees growing in sod land rarely suffer from twig blight. There is but little new growth on such trees. A circular letter was sent to many fruit men in Wisconsin last year from the station, requesting answers to numerous questions, among them this one: "Is the blight more destructive to the trees that are cultivated or to those on sod land?" Ninety-eight per cent of those who answered, stated that the trees on cultivated land suffered most. When you ask for reports on the extent of blight as affecting different varieties, most conflicting answers are sure to be received. According to my present limited knowledge, I doubt if any variety of apple at least is more subject to blight than any other. Neither have I been able to learn that any variety is immune. The same is probably true of pears. Any conditions that induce rapid growth, afford conditions favorable to the blight bacteria. Remedies: This end of the subject is of the most interest to fruit growers and unfortunately with our present knowledge of the disease, the one that can be presented with the least satisfaction. However, it is generally agreed that spraying is of no value in checking blight. The organism that causes the disease works wholly within the bark in twig blight at least and is therefore beyond the reach of sprays. If we treat our orchards so as to induce an excessive growth, we lay the trees open to attack by blight, while if only a normal growth occurs, they are less likely to be attacked. We can certainly check the disease in any case by cutting out the blighted twigs in summer, if cut back one or two feet beyond the visible point of injury. The most valuable work consists in cutting out every blighted twig late in the fall in order to remove any possible cases of "hold-over" blight.

In all gardening operations, more or less trouble is experienced from the attacks of cutworms. Sometimes a good many plants are cut off in a single night. This trouble is made worse by the use of barnyard manure, which is later found to have contained the eggs that hatched into cutworms. The use of this manure cannot be avoided very well. At least it is easier to fight the cutworms than to disarrange the methods of doing the garden work. The worms generally feed near the top of the ground and near the moisture line. In wet weather they crawl about from one plant to the other, but during ordinary weather their attacks are usually delivered under the surface of the soil. One way of preventing

It is somewhat surprising to hear that a caterpillar can become a menace to health. A press bulletin of the New Hampshire station says:


One of the most serious effects of the presence of the Brown-tail Moth in a community is that of the peculiar skin disease it may produce. Some of the hairs of the full-grown caterpillars are furnished with minute barbs. When the caterpillars molt these barbed hairs are shed with the skin, and as the skins become dry and are blown about by the wind the hairs may be quite generally disseminated. When the hairs alight upon the human skin they cause an irritation, which upon rubbing may develop into inflammation. In New Hampshire this phase of the insect's presence has already become evident. At Portsmouth a clothes-reel was near a tree infested by the caterpillars. The family were greatly troubled through the summer by extraordinary irritations of the skin for which they were unable to account, but which were doubtless due to caterpillar hairs blown from the pear tree to the clothes upon the reel. In the same city a gentleman in removing a caterpillar which had landed upon his neck scattered some of the hairs, which produced an eruption similar to, but considerably worse than that produced by poison ivy.

The farmers of the corn belt are coming more and more to appreciate the value of their skim milk for feeding on their farms to their calves, hogs and poultry. Talking with the manager of a creamery in Northern Illinois, a representative of the Farmers' Review was told that he could buy no skim milk for making up into cottage cheese; for the reason that the farmers in his vicinity would not sell it. They declared that it was worth at least 20 cents per 100 pounds for feeding to their farm animals, and that they preferred to keep it, even if they could get that for it. One man lived not far from a bottling establishment where he could get a good price for his whole milk, but he preferred to haul it to a whole milk creamery that he might get the skim milk to use on his farm. In this same locality one year the farmers quite generally sold their milk for shipping to the city, but when fall came found that their hogs were in poor condition on account of having been deprived of the skim milk in the early periods of their lives. The next year they made a change and held back the skim milk for their own use. We doubt very much if 20 cents per 100 pounds represents the true value of the skim milk for feeding purposes. That may be indicated by the actual chemical content of the milk, but it has a value beyond that, which is the value that it has in combination with corn. It has been shown that corn is worth very much more when fed with skim milk than when fed alone. As a balancer for corn it has a value that the chemist will never be able to determine.

Sweet cream butter is butter that has not been salted and not butter made from unripened cream. That the demand for this kind of butter is increasing is a remarkable fact. The creamery at Ringwood, Illinois, is making about 30,000 pounds of butter a month and all, except that used by the patrons, is being taken by a large dairy company of Chicago. Gradually there has been an increase in the demand for unsalted butter, till now two-thirds of all the butter supplied by that creamery is of this kind. That is, about 20,000 pounds of unsalted butter is being supplied by this one creamery every month and there are numerous other creameries making some sweet cream butter. At first the demand was from the foreigners almost wholly, and especially from the Jews. Indeed, the Jews were such great users of this unsalted butter that the factory men dubbed it "Jew butter." But it is now losing that characterization, for the reason that many native Americans are using it instead of the salted article. We have supposed that the demand for the fresh article was to be confined to European countries like France, but we are evidently mistaken. The butter is making great headway in England, where the demand has always previously been for salted butter. This in our country at least marks a new phase of creamery development.

One man that has the handling of a good deal of milk for Chicago tells the writer that he has an arrangement with the doctors in several towns from which he buys milk, by which the doctors report to him the presence of any contagious disease on any farm in the locality, whether that farm is producing milk or not. In this way it is possible for him to know about the conditions under which milk is being made for his trade. This he finds to be a very good plan. In the case of the contagious disease being on the farm of a man that is selling him milk, he can take measures to prevent the sending out of that milk. On the other hand, if the disease is on the farm of a man that is not selling him milk, he can serve a notice on the men that are selling him milk that they are not to receive the milk from such a farm. If this practice were made general it would greatly improve the situation as to the spread of contagious diseases by means of milk. Cases are constantly coming to the attention of the public where some man that is supplying perhaps only a very small amount of milk to the trade is the means of scattering disease that ravage communities using the milk. Every man should have too much conscience to sell milk when he has a deadly disease in his family, but actual experience demonstrates that that is just the time he will sell his product, as a general thing, for the reason that his needs are greatest at that time. This phase of human nature must be taken into consideration.

In a visit to a creamery recently the writer noted that the combined churns and butter workers were in perfect condition and that no smell could be detected. These churns had been in use for a year. The buttermaker laughed when the condition of the churns were mentioned to him and said that he never had trouble in keeping his churns perfectly sweet and clean, though he knew of factories where the combined utensils were always in a condition that was not satisfactory. Some of them wouldn't bear looking into, unless the nose were kept out. He declared the trouble to be that too many buttermakers "scald out their churns with cold water."



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