

Social Forms and Entertainments



Picture Gallery for Church Bazaar.
Will you kindly give me suggestions for a picture gallery to have a church bazaar; also a list of subjects, as Bonaparte crossing the Rhine, etc.? M. O.

I think you can compile a very interesting gallery from the suggestions below; the refreshment limit may also aid you:

"The Foreigner"—A little Japanese doll.

"Pick-Wick Papers"—A toothpick, a lamp wick and some paper, wrapped up in a shoe box.

"Along the Line"—Two clothes pins in a candy box.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower"—A nightcap wrapped in a flowered napkin.

"A Pleasant Reflection"—A small looking glass in a pill box.

"A Place for Reflection"—A small mirror.

"Darkest Africa"—A negro doll.

"Sweet Sixteen"—Sixteen bonbons.

"In Silk Attire"—A small doll dressed in silk.

"Nothing But Leaves"—A tablet of writing paper.

"Lovers"—Two spoons.

"An Absorbing Subject"—A blotter.

"The Home of Burns"—A toy flat-iron.

"Common Sense"—A few pennies.

"A Woman's Weapon"—A toy broom.

"Things That End in Smoke"—Cigars.

This way of serving refreshments will cause much merriment. Have a paper bag for each one which contains two sandwiches, a cookie, a sugared doughnut done up in waxed paper, and a banana; coffee to be passed on a tray in tin cups.

Entertainment for Bachelor Girls.

I am to be married in April and must pay the penalty by giving some sort of a party to ten girls who belong to our "Single Blessedness" club. Tell me what to do. I have received already many wedding gifts and am in the house "we" are to occupy. SUE.

I should conduct the affair with the idea that your former club fellows were "green" with envy and consumed with jealousy; therefore, keep the color scheme yellow and green. Decorate the table with steel knitting needles stacked like bayonets, tied with green and yellow baby ribbon. If you can get black cat candy boxes use them for favors with the name card tied around the neck. Appropriate lamp shades may be made of transparent paper with cats cut out and pasted on. For the table centerpiece have a pretty brass teakettle filled with flowers. Offer your guests a cup of tea for consolation as soon as they arrive. Then

serve the nicest supper you are capable of, with all your dainty wedding gifts. I am sure your company will really be inclined to let the little demons, "envy" and "jealousy," creep in just a wee bit, for in her heart of hearts I think every woman loves a home and the protection of a good man's name.

To Celebrate a March Birthday.
Mother's natal day comes the last of March; please give me ideas for entertainment, flowers (for the month), table decorations, etc.—Daughter.

Violets are appropriate to this month, and it would be lovely to have a bunch for each guest. Then for other decorations use any of the spring blossoms in pots or arranged in flower holders; all of the bulb flowers are especially effective used in this way.

Ask the guests to bring their work and also ask them to tell stories of their grandchildren, taking it for granted that most of them may claim these wonderful adjuncts to eternal youth, for what grandmother does not live over her own and her children's lives in the wee mortals who again bring back the bygone days with so much sweetness? Most women play cards, and if your guests are among the number I would arrange for several rubbers with perhaps favors for all and no prizes.

If you like, use this appropriate verse on the place cards, or you could have it on the invitations:

In March the earliest bluebird came
And caroled from the orchard tree
His little tremulous songs to me,
And called upon the summer's name,
And made old summers in my heart
All sweet with flowers and sun again.
—William Dean Howells.

An Entertaining Problem.

I have several young men friends whom I would like to ask to dinner. Do you think it would be wise to ask them all at the same time, and invite other girls for the different fellows, or would you ask them at different times? It would save much time and trouble to have them all together. Please give me your advice. What would be the proper hour? Do you think Sunday evening would be as suitable as any other? Many, many thanks.—Vexed.

Personally, I think it is a fine thing to ask young men to a Sunday evening meal, especially if they are not fortunate enough to be in homes of their families, and I am sure it would add interest to ask the girls. How would you like asking two couples for Sunday nights until you have them all invited? Sunday evening teas or suppers may be very informal and enjoyable.

Rose's Queries.

Please tell me the name of a good book of etiquette. I'm placed in an awkward position and will greatly appreciate your help. I met a young lady this summer who afterwards called on me. I returned the call, then received an invitation to her wedding. Of course, I will send a present, but shall I call again before this takes place? Rose.

In answer to your first question, I must ask you to send me a self-addressed stamped envelope, as I cannot give names or addresses in the department. You need make no call until after the wedding, when a call will be due her mother or whoever issued the invitation, and a call upon the bride on her at-home day.

MADAME MERRI.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



Teach the colt to walk.

Corn needs a mellow soil.

Order the garden seed now.

Use care in selecting brood sows.

Dirty eggs should never be marketed.

Horses will be high for at least another year.

Much of the milk sold in cities is two and three days old.

Weeds are just as subject to disease as are cultivated plants.

The flesh of very young animals frequently lacks flavor and is watery.

So far as can be done, select the largest and best sows for breeders.

Farmers should be thinking about getting seed for next season's planting.

To have horses of endurance give the colts a chance to develop their muscles.

King and Minnetonka Ironclad raspberries are good red varieties for general planting.

Soil infections are the hardest to control and crop rotation alone can accomplish it.

The time is past when the prosperous farmer can afford to ignore the value of straw.

Three feeds of milk a day for the new calf are better than the same amount in two feeds.

Feed the chicken flock on pure and wholesome food and provide pure water in clean utensils.

The best trees will not stand neglect, while the poor trees will respond readily to good treatment.

Observe with care and note as a first point that a cow should have a large and ample-sized body.

An old animal properly fattened and in good health would be preferable to a young one in poor condition.

The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons are recommended for milk feeding.

Remove the male birds from the dock immediately after the breeding season and market no fertile eggs.

It takes a mellow soil to grow corn, and you can make the soil mellow before planting time by plowing now.

For quick fattening of poultry nothing beats a mash of cornmeal and milk, fed warm about three times a day.

Pullets, commencing to lay, produce small eggs at first and old hens at the moulting time are prone to do likewise.

For the amount of money invested in the poultry business, it pays a larger profit than any other farm specialty.

Care of the hogs does not mean feeding alone, but giving them attention necessary to keep them in good health.

Good looking fruit on top of the basket will get you new customers, but only honest quality lower down will keep them.

A small flock of vigorous sheep on the farm if given good care cannot help but yield good returns for the money invested.

The size of the udder isn't always a sure indication of the cow's milking capacity. The quality is of more importance.

Cut the branches close to the larger ones or main trunks, and cover the fresh wound with white lead and oil to keep out the air.

A profitable crop cannot be grown on land deficient in humus, which is the same thing as rotted sod or rotted manure, with fertilizer alone.

The yards and sleeping quarters must be kept dry and clean, as impure air and dampness are two things that a sheep cannot endure.

It behooves the farmer to study his soils carefully and keep close watch for diseases which may be lying dormant there, to spray his fruit trees and apply the knife when necessary, and to get rid of his weeds of all sorts.

Handle eggs with care.

Vetch enriches the soil.

Keep only pure bred stock.

Trees need much cultivation.

For milk production bran beats corn meal.

Wild oats often transmit smut to the oat fields.

Just now the silo is certainly proving itself a friend in need.

No other class of meat is so subject to improvement as mutton.

No animal on the farm should suffer from hunger, thirst or cold.

The great objection to vetch hay is the difficulty in curing it properly.

First-class meat cannot be obtained from animals that are poor in flesh.

The calf stall should be plentifully supplied with good clean dry bedding.

To successfully combat disease, it is essential to know the sources of infection.

The cow that is a persistent milker is the one that should be kept in the herd.

A little cayenne pepper in the mash will warm the hens up and help cure colds.

Until the trees begin to shade the ground they should be cultivated frequently.

If the asparagus patch was not covered with manure in the fall, better do it now.

With good care, good stock looks better, does better, and pays better than scrubs.

Scraps saved at butchering time make a fine egg stimulating feed in cold weather.

Lumber and straw properly used will furnish warmth cheaper than high-priced feeds.

Learn to distinguish between a new laid egg and a stale egg; a fresh egg and a storage egg.

A large part of the food for poultry should be grain because they are natural grain eaters.

Barbed wire fences are not worth while if you can't keep them well stretched and stapled.

If you want to be really up to date, sweep down the ceiling of your stables and whitewash them.

Soft coal or coal cinders are relished by pigs and hogs because of the mineral matter they contain.

The choice pure bred calf would be a splendid and most appropriate gift for either the boy or the girl.

Get the corn and Kaffir fodder fed out soon. It is of greater feeding value now than it will be next spring.

If your sweet corn seed is mixed with field corn, better feed it to the chickens and buy new next spring.

Feed only as much cabbage as the chickens will eat up immediately; wilted, half rotten cabbage is harmful.

A snaz, clean, dry, well lighted poultry house goes a long way toward making the flock pay dividends in winter.

Sorghum seeds ground have been found to be worth about 10 per cent less than corn for milk-making purposes.

Good breeding and good feeding are so closely related that they must go together; one is useless without the other.

No plant or tree is fit for setting out unless it has made a normal, healthy growth. Neither extreme is desirable.

For sets onion seed should be sown in early spring, at about the time when seed is sown in the open field for fall or dry onions.

Unless the garden is on high ground it will be time well spent to put in a few drainage ditches and so have an earlier garden.

It does not require any great ability at figures to show that there is a great waste in selling hogs when they are but half fed.

Frequently good heifer calves can be bought from men who keep family cows in town and have no facilities for raising the calves.

A hog fed on corn alone from the time it is weaned from the sow until butchered at eighteen months old seldom pays for his keep.

For the retail town trade milk-fed chickens bring a higher price and are always in greater demand than those fattened on any other ration.

Success in dairy farming depends as much upon good common sense as upon anything else. But this is not enough. There must be good stock and good feed upon which to exercise it.

PROPER CARE OF THE FARROWING SOW



Colony House for Brood Sows.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

Special farrowing pens are provided only when many breeding sows are kept, but where there is to be a removal from the ordinary quarters to a special place it should be done in good time, so that the sow may become thoroughly accustomed to her new surroundings.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to why sows kill and eat their young, and no doubt the causes are as diverse as the theories advanced to account for it. One of them, however, and not the least common, is insufficient space.

A sow, when she lies down in close quarters, is apt to catch an unfortunate youngster between her carcass and the wall against which she generally places her back when suckling her pigs.

The farrowing-pen should, of course, be regulated to some extent by the size of the breed kept, but generally the space allowed is too heavy sows with hardly room to turn around in the diminutive apartments that, previous to farrowing, served them as sleeping quarters.

Small breeds should be allowed a space of not less than eight feet by eight feet, increasing in the case of the larger breeds up to 12 feet by 8 feet, or 12 feet by 10 feet; and to prevent the young pigs from being



Mortgage Lifter.

crushed against the wall, it is a good plan to fix a strong rail around each side of the farrowing place, at a height of from seven to nine inches from the floor, and a similar distance from the wall.

This will prevent the sow floundering down with her back against the side of the pen and provides a refuge for the youngsters who can get under the projection.

It is a great mistake to provide the farrowing sow with a large quantity of bedding. Under ordinary circumstances there is no better bedding material for pigs than good wheat-straw, but for the farrowing sow a moderate quantity of short stuff is preferable to the long materials in which the pigs are apt to get tangled and unable to escape quickly out of the way of a clumsy mother.

The question whether at farrowing-time the sow should be left to her own devices, or assisted in any way in taking charge of the pigs until the birth is complete is much debated by pig breeders. She should certainly be watched.

In many cases the sow farrows during the night and is found with her pigs all right and comfortable in the morning, but it is not always so, and

not a few sacrificed sows are the result of a want of a capable attendant.

If the sow has farrowed all right, she should be fed in such the same way as during the closing days of gestation. It is a great mistake to "feed for milk" before farrowing, and equally an error to begin to stuff the sow with heating or milk producing food immediately afterward.

The inexperienced breeder thinks he must brace up his sow with plenty of good food to meet the demand on her system and produce plenty of milk on which the pigs can grow and thrive.

In theory this sounds well, but experience goes to show that it is a poor sort of sow, and one that should not have been bred from, that does not, at the start, produce enough milk for her pigs without any extra or special feeding.

The time for this is later on when the pigs are growing and require a large quantity of rich milk to satisfy their requirements, and in providing which, if not assisted by better food, the sow is dragged down in condition.

To commence this high feeding directly the pigs are born is not only unnecessary, and therefore wasteful, but it is injurious. It really defeats the object in view, for it overstimulates the milk-glands and inflames the udder; while the effect on the little pigs is to sicken them and cause scouring and liver derangement, to which young pigs are prone.

The majority of cases of so-called milk-fever in sows, in which the secretion disappears altogether and leaves the youngsters practically motherless, are due to high or overfeeding prior to, and immediately after farrowing.

The diet of the suckling sow should be gradually increased in quantity and richness, and as the pigs grow, a little meal composed of wheat, barley, or oats may be added to the shorts and bran, which is about the best diet at this period, and the number of times of feeding increased.

An important feature in the successful management of the sow and litter is to get the youngsters to feed as early as possible. This pays in two ways—it saves some of the drag on the sow, and it gets the pigs fit to wean earlier, releasing the sow from her maternal duties.

Moreover, when the pigs are removed from the sow, which is generally a fortnight too soon, they are much better fit to do without her milk, and also much less liable to the convulsive attacks so common in newly weaned pigs, whose stomachs are unaccustomed to deal with the coarse food often too plentifully supplied to them.

Indigestion, constipation and "fits" are very intimately connected, and all are due to improper feeding.

The best way to teach young pigs to eat is to provide a run or "creep" into an adjoining pen to which the sow cannot obtain access, or to feed them while she is turned out to get some exercise.

WAY OF FEEDING CORN TO HORSES

Grinding Will Not Pay Unless Animals Have Poor Teeth—One Combination.

If corn must be fed to the horses, grinding it will not pay, unless the horses have poor teeth, in which case it might be advisable. Feeding the ear or shelled corn would be the more desirable method of feeding.

Crushed corn and cobmeal is not as good because of the cost of crushing, and the amount of food value secured from the cob is so small that it does not make up for the energy required to digest so much crude fiber.

A combination of corn, bran and a little oilmeal make a good summer ration for horses. Feeding a 1,000-pound horse about 10 pounds of corn and 3 pounds of bran per day would be equivalent to 14 pounds of oats, although it contain a little more carbohydrates and less protein, thus making a little wider ration. A small amount of oil meal would offset this, however.

SORE SHOULDER CAUSES AND CURE

While Friction and Pressure Continue There Can Be No Permanent Healing.

The axiom in medicine, "Remove the cause and the effect will cease." Sore shoulders and backs are due to two causes, friction and pressure, and while these continue in operation there can be no sure or permanent healing.

That the sore heals up pretty well when the animal is not at work (doubtless it would heal completely if the rest was long enough), and breaks out again when the mare is put to work, says Horse Journal, is eloquent of something being wrong with the fit of the collar.

There are occasionally met with animals, especially those out of condition, with skins so tender that they are only kept at work with the greatest difficulty, and for these it is sometimes necessary to find other work, or special means of draught in the shape of breast harness.

Evening Gown of Embroidered Ivory Satin Richly Adorned



A gown of embroidered ivory satin with chiffon corsage and tunic of royal blue velvet. The girdle is laced with broad velvet ribbon ending in tassels.