

# Social Forms and Entertainments



## Fun With Buttons.

"But we don't know how to play cards," wailed the fourteen-year-old, "and we do want a progressive party with prizes and score cards." So that is how this amusement came about and as it was such a grand success I am going to tell my readers all they did and how they did it.

There were sixteen guests, so four card tables were arranged with a pile of assorted buttons in the middle of each. Cloth-covered buttons and shank ones were barred. Partners were chosen by matching four buttons of a kind which were passed on trays. This made a jolly preliminary time. A fifth button was sewed to a corner of the table; thus the four white agate buttons found their table, the four shoe buttons and four black buttons and the four smoked pearls. On the table four needles were placed (No. 7) threaded with a stout white thread about eighteen inches long; longer than this will tangle. It is a good plan to wax the thread a bit, too. When the bell rang, the play began, threading buttons, using one hand only; at the expiration of the time, say four or five minutes, the ring of a bell stops work and the two having the most buttons to their credit progress to the next table. Before going the number is placed on score card and the buttons replaced in the center of the table.

Very cute score cards may be made by gluing home buttons such as are used on underwaists to the card, they have only eyes and the nose, mouth, hair and eyelashes are painted on. Queer bodes are drawn or painted on the famous "goop" order and the result is laughable in the extreme. Here is another button stunt: Choose partners by matching ribbons on which a button is sewed on the ends just for decoration. Then furnish each couple with a small square of cloth, six buttons, a needle and thirty inches of thread. The girl must hold the needle for the boy to thread, then she must hold the cloth for him while he sews on the six buttons. The couple who finish first win the prize. Suggestions for prizes would be a button bag, gold collar buttons, collar-button box, and at the favor counter candy boxes are obtainable in shape of spools of thread or silk, also thimbles. They would make appropriate souvenirs.

## Kimono Slumber Party.

Young girls are very fond of all-night parties, and among a set who are from fifteen to seventeen years of age these kimono slumber gatherings have been quite a fad. Six or eight or sometimes only four girls are asked to come for dinner if convenient; if not, the hour is set for 7:30. Each girl comes with her own kimono and breakfast or boudoir cap, and when these are donned the fun begins. If the room has an open grate fire so much the better. Candles are lit and the hostess invites each one to help themselves to a pointed stick, and marshmallows are roasted. Individual candles with a box of orange wood sticks or meat skewers will do if the fireplace is lacking. Corn may be popped and sometimes fudge is made, without which no girlish confidences

seem complete. The girls are asked to tell their most thrilling adventures, and if the hostess wishes to award a prize for the most startling tale it should be something like a corset bag, a night gown case, a dressing jacket or some bit of lingerie. Breakfast is served at eight and should be especially dainty.

## A Novel "Shower" Tea Party.

A hostess wishing especially to honor a girl who was soon to be married invited twelve young women to what she was pleased to call a "Cupiditea." This name alone was enough to excite the curiosity of those invited. After all had arrived cards cut in the shape of little teapots were passed, bearing the following questions, all to be answered by words ending in "ty" (tea). I know a maiden fair to see, They call her sweet Miss (1) — She loved a youth named Albert Lee, A youth of great (2) — He said, "I take the (3) — To ask you to be Mrs. Lee, And dwell in (4) — We'd have no quarrels, for we'd agree To live in sweet (5) — The maiden said with (6) — "While I admire your (7) — I do not care to wed, you see, And live in married (8) — And though I know you love but me, I know a great (9) — Who preaches with (10) — Against a marriage (11) — He answered her with (12) — "I do not like your (13) — Upon a subject which should be At all times one of (14) — If you don't care to marry me, Please tell me so with (15) — And I'll seek an (16) — Who gladly will be Mrs. Lee." She answered with (17) — "I'm yours for all (18) —"

The words to be supplied as follows: 1, Charity; 2, Sagacity; 3, Liberty; 4, Domesticity; 5, Felicity; 6, Modesty; 7, Honesty; 8, Poverty; 9, Divinity; 10, Intensity; 11, Unity; 12, Frigidity; 13, Levity; 14, Gravity; 15, Brevity; 16, Affinity; 17, Alacrity; 18, Eternity.

The guests had been asked to give a cup and saucer, but to say nothing about it to the honored guest. When it came time for refreshments, a tray was brought in containing twelve lovely cups and saucers, each tied with a card bearing name of donor and a sentiment to be read aloud. The teapot was the gift of the hostess. Each girl drank her tea and the bride-to-be realized that she was literally being "showered" in a most unique manner. The pretty china was washed and packed in a basket ready for the delighted maiden to take home with her.

## Japanese Tag.

Observing a bunch of children going through all sorts of comical stunts, I asked what the game might be and was told it was Japanese tag. Now that we are outdoors again for our play times, try it. The child who is tagged must place his or her left hand on the spot touched and keep it there until he is fortunate enough to tag someone else. Then the one who is "it" tries to tag someone on the knee or foot, so that his endeavors to tag the next one with the hand on that part of the body will be most difficult as well as very amusing.

## An After-Dinner Trick.

This sounds very easy, but try it and see. Boys will enjoy it, and I am told even men are not averse to attempting what is apparently so simple. Tell the victim that he is to brush a coin out of your hand. Proceed to lay a quarter in the middle of the palm and hand "him" a whisk broom. The motion used must be only a brushing one, no fair digging the coin out with a corner of the broom. Sometimes as many as a dozen people will try to brush the quarter out and not one will succeed.

MME. MERRI.

# NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM



Buy a manure spreader.

Rape is a profitable crop.

Don't let a tree grow wild.

Oil is cheaper than machinery.

The consumer prefers fat lambs.

Cheap seeds usually cost most in the end.

The grade sire has no place in the dairy herd.

The farm is often judged by the cow it supports.

The selection and care of the brood sow is most important.

The best way to sell feed is through the cream can.

The best lubricating oil is the cheapest for the separator.

Lumber to build sheds is costly, but good machinery is more costly.

Blackberries do best in a cool, moist soil where the roots can feed freely.

The early spring pig may be ready for market sooner than the later one.

Give the children a few pets. It's the best way to keep them contented.

A uniform production of good fruit cannot be obtained from wet, heavy soils.

It isn't luck that makes people succeed so much as careful, systematic planning.

It is still a question whether pasteurization of milk is beneficial in every respect.

For an early tomato in this part of the country, Chalk's Early Jewel is hard to beat.

Maximum crops on small farms are more profitable than minimum crops on large farms.

Vetch is a very good feed. It is richer in protein and total digestible nutrients than alfalfa.

Never compel pigs to sleep outside in damp muddy nests and never allow them to become chilled.

If a man is offering an exceptional cow at a low price at private sale, be sure you find the reason before you buy.

Every dairy farm should be supplied with at least some fruit. There is a place for an orchard in your farm economy.

Some men are so short-sighted that they only half feed their cows and thus lose on the investment in both stock and equipment.

A spud made of sharp blade set in the end of a broom handle will serve exactly for cutting the blossoms off strawberry plants.

Now is a good time to fix up the tool room so that the tools will be handy for use. Perhaps a few should be made or purchased.

Be particular always about the hay fed to foals, and never let them get hungry, enough so they will stuff themselves full of forage.

The ideal winter ration for cows is one that may be grown on the farm, and one that still supplies everything necessary for giving best results.

The most valuable farms were at one time sloughs and swamps and considered worthless. Drainage has made them what they are now—valuable.

If you milk before the sun goes down when flies are numerous, throw a covering of some kind over the cow to keep off the flies and she will be quiet.

When cleaning the incubator, scrub it with hot water and soap. Dry it thoroughly, and then disinfect it by wiping all inside parts with a cloth dipped in alcohol.

Potatoes planted in old land or rich garden soil are apt to be scabby and worm eaten; a teaspoonful of sulphur thrown onto the tubers when dropped will prevent both evils.

A good hedge on the west and south of the paddocks and farmstead makes it more comfortable for stock and man. Willow, ash and Norway poplar make good quick-growing windbreaks. Elm, hackberry, and among evergreens, the spruce, make slower-growing but longer-lived windbreaks.

Keep breeding records.

Be sure of the seed corn.

Don't fuss with the chickens.

Farm horses should be clipped.

The silo agent is abroad in the land.

Cowpeas are sown broadcast or in drills.

Oats and peas make a very satisfactory hay.

Irregularity will work disaster in even the best dairy.

The profitable dairy cow is the one that is the best mother.

In preparing a seed bed for sweet clover do a thorough job.

Draining butter well before salting will help its keeping qualities.

Every animal carrying meat fit to eat is selling at a good price.

A pail of scalded bran is a good feed for the cow right after calving.

Intelligence is of the utmost importance in handling cows profitably.

It is the wisest policy to feed well even when the cattle are on rich pasture.

Corn, wheat, clover, meadow—a soil-enriching and money-making rotation.

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The garden will furnish pleasant recreation as well as profitable employment.

By setting out beets and turnips from the cellar now, you can raise your own seed.

Manure intended for tomatoes should be thoroughly decomposed before application.

Horses should always be watered a short time before being fed and never immediately after.

The cow's coat is a pretty good index of her condition, especially at this season of the year.

Summer or winter a good dairy thermometer pays its way wherever dairy cows are kept.

The calf's digestive organs are very easily impaired. Keep them in good working condition.

One of the big leaks in the dairy business is the keeping of two cows to do the work of one.

When you pray for potatoes be certain to hoe them when they need it and keep the bugs off of them.

A feed of something while milking will often make a cow let down her milk when slow about it otherwise.

If chickens range over the strawberry patch they are very apt to injure the plants by picking the crowns.

A poorly prepared, lumpy or shallow seedbed is a poor place in which to expect to produce profitable crops.

Clean barnyard and a clean, attractive lawn are both important. Too often the latter only is given attention.

The dairy cow offered for sale cheap these days is an unsafe investment. Some of the high priced ones are unsafe, too.

The dairy cow is sensitive to bad weather, and must not be exposed to cold and storm, but must be properly housed and protected.

Scrape off the loose bark from the trunks and larger limbs of the apple trees, under which many worms hibernate and pass the winter.

The dairyman will be successful with cows to the extent that he is able and willing to maintain summer conditions throughout the year.

That gilt-edge butter can be made on the farm is being proved every day, but not where strict attention is not paid to cleanliness and detail.

The difference between the incomes from dairying and the cost will be modified by the amount of feed that is produced on the farm this season.

Manufacturers of the United States use annually twice as much wool as is produced in the country, and yet there are many folks who can see nothing in sheep.

Set out bedding plants if you must have them. But think twice. Don't you really want something less gaudy and more permanent, namely, hardy perennials?

There has not been a greater demand for dairy cattle for years than at the present time. Prices are good and the people seem to have the means with which to buy.

A cow that has not the capacity to produce milk can easily be overfed, but the cow that will give a large flow of milk is the one that should have the extra feed and the one that usually does not receive enough.

# COOKED AND UNCOOKED FEED FOR PIGS



Pigs in Alfa Ipa Pasture.

(By PROF. C. S. PLUMB, Ohio State University.)

Years ago among some of the earliest feeding experiments conducted with pigs was a comparison of the relative merits of cooked and uncooked food. Various agricultural colleges and experiment stations made studies in this field, and the results were that very generally it was clearly shown that hogs gained faster and more economically on the uncooked food than on the cooked. Not only was this demonstrated as a practical proposition, but from a scientific point of view it was shown that the digestibility of the food was lowered by cooking, the proteins especially being affected. There is no doubt but that the work of the American investigators in this field very generally put an end to cooking feed in this country. The writer well remembers visiting a very large hog-feeding plant in Indiana some fifteen years ago, with the request to suggest any improvements in methods, and found an extensive plant for cooking feed in full operation, involving more labor than one might suppose. The result of my visit was the abolishment of that method of feeding hogs, and a considerable saving of expense. Only very rarely does one now find food being cooked. In winter a warm slop is desirable, but that is quite a different proposition from cooking the feed in big kettles or tanks.

Our British cousins are great stockmen, and one must give them due respect for the high plane to which they have elevated the livestock industry. However, they are very conservative, and change very reluctantly from the old to the new. Probably this conservatism is responsible for the magnificent breeding so generally practiced in the British Isles. Yet they are still feeding cooked food, and are slow to believe that the uncooked can have even the virtue of the cooked. In order to secure some British light on this now old subject, a series of feeding experiments was conducted at Clonakilty, Ireland, "to ascertain if pigs could be successfully fattened with meal fed raw." In view of the fact that most of the pigs fattened in Ireland are given cooked feed, this experiment was to furnish information as to whether the policy was sound or not. Four experiments were conducted. Both lots of pigs received an equal quantity of the same foods, and were treated in the same manner, except that the meal was given raw to one, and cooked into

porridge with steam for the other; the portion of meal being weighed before cooking. The meal fed raw was merely dampened with cold water and mixed with the separated milk at the time of feeding. The meal consisted of Indian corn and barley, principally the former, both being coarsely ground. The pigs at the start were from eleven to fourteen weeks old. Before starting each experiment, the pigs were fed alternately with raw and cooked meal in order to start each lot on an equal basis. Green alfalfa was fed the pigs in experiment No. 1, and boiled potatoes or boiled carrots in experiment No. 4. All the pigs were also fed some skimmed milk.

The following figures give the more interesting facts regarding these experiments:

Experiment	Kind of food.	Av. daily gain.	Dry matter of food.	To produce 1 lb. live wt.
1	Cooked	1.35 lbs.	2.29 lbs.	
1	Raw	1.41 lbs.	2.04 lbs.	
2	Cooked	1.09 lbs.	3.06 lbs.	
2	Raw	1.13 lbs.	3.08 lbs.	
3	Cooked	1.12 lbs.	3.82 lbs.	
3	Raw	1.31 lbs.	3.27 lbs.	
4	Cooked	1.44 lbs.	2.84 lbs.	
4	Raw	1.63 lbs.	2.63 lbs.	
Average Cooked		1.20 lbs.	3.23 lbs.	
Average Raw		1.32 lbs.	2.96 lbs.	

There were seventeen pigs fed cooked food, and seventeen uncooked, and the results are absolutely in keeping with those generally secured by American investigators. However, it is worth quoting the summary of the results, as given by Mr. James Adams, who conducted the experiment:

1. Pigs can be fattened successfully with raw meal.
  2. The average daily gain in live weight was greater when meal was raw than when cooked into porridge.
  3. When meal was fed raw, less food was required to put on one pound increase in live weight.
  4. The proportion of dead to live weight was higher in the case of the pigs fed with raw meal, that is to say, they killed better.
  5. Raw meal can be fed to pigs after weaning, say at eleven to twelve weeks old.
  6. On raw meal pigs clean up their food well, look clean and healthy, and handle firm.
  7. Pigs fed on raw meal require less litter and cleaning than those fed with cooked meal.
- This Irish series of experiments, if properly regarded by the people of Ireland, will turn many feeders into the right path, and enable them to feed with far more profit than by the old method.

# SILO IS AID OF MODERN DAIRYMAN

Improved Machinery and Huge Food Tanks Do Away With Much Manual Labor.

(By N. S. FRENCH, California.)

Not so very long ago it seemed rather important that "the man behind the cow" should be an athlete, at least able to do not only one hard day's work, but many of them. Sixty or seventy years ago, when our cities and railroads were young, as was also the dairy business, the principal surplusage of dairy products came from the northern and New England states, and eastern provinces of Canada where the greater part of the summer had to be spent in raising, harvesting and storing up feed for the long, cold winter; and the man who could swing a scythe from 4 to 11 a. m. and wield a fork from 1 to 9 p. m., or till the last load was safe in the barn, was generally considered to be about the right sort of a man to make a success of a dairy farm.

Feed must still be stored up for the winter and times of short pasture, but the many machines now to be had to facilitate this work, have reduced the actual labor part of this work almost beyond computation. Young men may hardly realize it, but there are a few yet alive who can remember what it was to lead a gang of mowers in heavy clover and herd-grass; it was not called timothy then. It may not require any higher degree of brain power to run these new machines than it did to rightly sharpen and hang a scythe, for this could not be well done by anyone who was either mentally or physically weak. Now the mowing machine, tedder and rake are all equipped with easy spring seats, while the power loader and horse-fork do the rest; and weather permitting, the hay crop is easily secured on time and in good order. Then, if the dairyman has a silo, he can command succulent cow feed as good or better than green grass for every day of the year, and he needs it.

# DIPPING SHEEP TO ERADICATE PESTS

Promotes Health of Skin and Also Furthers Growth of Wool of Animal.

(By FRANK KLEINHEINZ, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.)

In order to kill ticks and lice and thus promote the health of the skin, and also further the growth of wool, dip sheep every spring. Dipping is too often neglected by flock owners, with the result that the sheep are annoyed day and night and are kept busy rubbing against every post and corner, with consequent loss of flesh. A warm, sunny day, at least ten days after the sheep have been sheared, should be selected for this work. It should preferably be done in the morning, so as to give the sheep a chance to dry out before night. Any one of the many coal tar dips may be used if the directions accompanying them are carefully followed.

There are several forms of vats but the majority of flock masters use one made of galvanized iron. The size of the vat necessarily depends upon the size of the flock. A draining pen should be so arranged that all the dip which runs off the sheep while they are dripping is returned into the vat.

It is not necessary for the head to get into the dip, since the sheep can keep it free of ticks or lice by rubbing or scratching. Furthermore, it is best if no dip gets into the mouth, eyes or ears. However, all other parts of the body up to the head should be kept in the dip not less than one minute. The dip will be most effective if the solution is lukewarm, and the sheep will then not be chilled while in it.

## Daffodils Valuable.

An acre of wheat or potatoes in England is worth from \$70 to \$100, but an acre of choice daffodils or narcissus may be worth anywhere from \$250 to \$2,000.

# Millinery Expert Regards This as Triumph of Art



"La Princesse de la Rose"—Hat With Turned Up Brim, of Deep Rose Beau de Soie; Trimmed With One Large Rose Branch.