

# Social Forms and Entertainments



## Doll Hunt for Girls.

Little girls never have enough dolls, and realizing this fact gave a clever mother the keynote for the party which she gave her six-year-old daughter. There were twelve guests and they were told that scattered over the lawn, hidden behind bushes and all throughout the downstairs and the porches, they were to hunt for dolls, paper dolls, clothespin dolls, china dolls and black and white ones; such a merry time, and each little hunter was given a dainty box in which to put the spoils. Fifteen or twenty minutes was allowed for this exciting pastime, then a trumpet was blown and all the children came on the porch to have their dolls counted. Each one kept what she had and the one who had the most was given a pretty but inexpensive doll as a reward and then right in the middle of the afternoon the refreshments were served, consisting of gingerbread dolls, with white frosting, buttons and trimming, and ice cream frozen in shape of baby dolls. At half after five goodbys were said. The party began at three. Lemonade was served under a big umbrella on the lawn.

## "Number" Blind Man's Buff.

Here is a new version of the old favorite "Blindman's Buff" and it is endorsed by the children as being a good thing. A large circle is formed by the players, with the "blind man" in the center. Each person is given a number, the numbers being in rotation. The blind man stands perfectly still in his position in the center and does not move around. From this place he calls out two numbers and the persons thus designated must change places. In doing so the blind man endeavors to catch one of them. Every little while the words "One Hundred" are called by the leader and every one must change places and in this grand mixup some one must be caught. If not successful, the blind man must continue until he has a victim, who then takes the place in the center. This is a fine outdoor game.

## A Game of "Consequences."

A copy of a very interesting little game has been sent me, and it reminds me of what we called "Consequences" when—well, I am not going to say "when I was young," for I am never going to grow old. There are thirty-five sheets or slips of paper in a set, so the pastime is arranged for a large number of players, or the hostess may distribute as many as her party requires, and the rest are good for

another time. I give a specimen copy of questions, with the answers. Each person fills in the answer to one question and then passes the slip on to the next-door neighbor, who replies to the next query. When the slip is full all are to be returned to the hostess, who will read the answers aloud, giving the name of the one who writes the last answer as the "author." You see the possibilities may be grave or serious and there is considerable educational value attached to it if the questions are taken in earnest, and they could be used by a teacher with her pupils to get an expression of each one's preferences, by having one person answer all the questions and turn in the slips to her. You see there is always some good in "Confessions," and this scheme may add to a closing school party.

## MY CONFESSIONS

My Favorite Name for a Woman—Helen (after Helen of Troy).  
My Favorite Name for a Man—George (after George Washington).  
My Favorite Qualities in a Woman—True womanliness.  
My Favorite Qualities in a Man—Integrity.  
My Favorite Hero—George Washington.  
My Favorite Heroine—Florence Nightingale.  
My Favorite Author—Shakespeare.  
My Favorite Book—The Bible.  
My Favorite Poet—Browning.  
My Favorite Song—America.  
My Favorite Actor—Henry Irving.  
My Favorite Actress—Bernhardt.  
My Favorite Color—Pure white.  
My Favorite Jewels—Diamonds.  
My Favorite Game—Tennis.  
My Favorite Occupation—Improving my mind.  
My Greatest Pleasure—Doing good for others.  
My Greatest Dislike—Selfishness.  
Name: POLLY FLINDERS.

## Basket Shower.

Did you ever happen to think how many varieties of baskets there are? I never did until my attention was called to the fact by a novel basket shower given for a bride-to-be.

The hostess asked each guest to bring a basket of some description. As the 24 guests were all intimate friends they consulted among themselves, so the selections made did not include duplicates. There was a stunning brown wicker waste basket; one of the same weave to hold fruit; a market basket made by a Dutch peasant; a clothes basket; tiny covered basket to hold a thimble. This was in a round work basket, that also had a scissors shield woven to match. There was a clothes hamper, and a cunning covered basket with a handle, just large enough to hold a lunch for two.

To go with these baskets there was a tea or coffee rest, woven of sweet grass, to use when serving on the porch, and quaint wall holders in which a tumbler could be inserted to hold wild flowers. The honored guest was perfectly delighted with this shower, for it turned out that baskets was one of her hobbies.

MME. MERRI.

## Fichu Effects.

The draped fichu effects in net, or lace, chiffon or mousseline de sole are seen on nearly all of the new dresses.

## DAINTY DRESSES FOR HOT WEATHER



THE first is a pretty dress with an over-bodice and tunic of figured cotton crepe; finely tucked net forms the under-sleeves and yoke of bodice. A little collar of plain material the same as skirt finishes the neck.  
Materials required: 2½ yards 40 inches wide for tunic, 2¼ yards 40 inches wide for skirt, 1 yard tucked net 18 inches wide.  
The costume at the right shows a delicate dress, which is white spotted with green. The skirt is quite plain, and the tunic is cut so that the border edges the front. The bodice matches this; strips of the border are taken down the outside of arm, and the collar is edged with it; green satin ribbon is taken round the waist, and a small bow of it finishes the neck. Hat of black pedal straw, trimmed with green ribbon.

## NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM



Keep the stable clean.

Give the hens clean nests.

Milk is susceptible to odors.

Give vegetables plenty of room.

Nature uses no judgment in the production of fruit.

When the small weeds are killed there will be no big ones.

Ducks will not do well when confined. Turn 'em loose if possible.

Disinfecting the incubator between hatches is a precaution worth taking.

Apple scab is caused by a fungus known scientifically as Venturia nom.

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"Setting" milk in pans means a loss of anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent. of the cream.

Well-drained yards and pens will help to keep the hogs more thrifty and profitable.

The ground for sweet clover seed should be prepared the same as for alfalfa or clover.

The irritation caused by a poor driver lessens the ability of a good horse to do its best work.

More turkeys are injured by over-feeding than wrong feeding. Feed often but little at a time.

Cockerels intended for caponizing should have no food for about 24 hours previous to the operation.

Buffalo berry, Mayday tree and the flowering currant are three plants that flowered early this season.

Let the dairy heifer have plenty of growth before breeding—two years old is better than eighteen months.

A pleasant, cheerful, fearless disposition is a valuable quality in a roadster or a general purpose horse.

Fill in about the houses and barn wherever there are low, wet places. No matter what the weather, go dry shod.

There is one thing certain; you can't cure a kicking cow by beating her with the milking stool or abusing her in any way.

Soil taken from a well-established alfalfa field and spread on land to be sown to alfalfa is a very good way to inoculate it.

The sweet cherry is the only tree fruit that can be universally set out in the fall successfully and be better than for spring setting.

A restless hen will never answer to use as a hatchery early in the season, when steady warmth is an imperative condition of success.

Stopping the churn at the right time has a good deal to do with making good butter. Stop when the grains are about the size of wheat kernels.

The milk producers knocked a home run in their war for a better price. Now let's see them knock a few boarder cows into the butcher shop.

When wooden or concrete floors are used sufficient bedding should be supplied so that the cows may rest in comfort and that surface dampness will be absorbed.

While lambing is progressing, grade the lambs according to their age, as the little fellows will get the worst of it if they have to run with their bigger relatives.

Back end to is the way to hitch a horse where the wind is blowing. When they are loose so they can do so they like you never saw a horse stand facing a storm.

The growing pigs may be helped along in two ways; one is by feeding sows liberally on those feeds that tend to produce milk, and the other is by giving the pigs clean food of the right kind, such as clover and alfalfa.

From the day the pigs are dropped the sow is nothing less than a milk machine and in order to keep her up to full capacity she must be supplied with plenty of digestible, milk-producing feed. It is a good plan to boil her ground grain and feed in the form of slops for a few days.

Tag your shipments.

Low fruit trees are best.

Good horses are in demand.

Keep eggs in a cool, dry place.

Regular milking improves the cow.

It pays to have good stock water all the year round.

One way to increase the profits of your farm is to build a silo.

Movable, separate nest boxes, with wire bottoms, are easy to clean.

Never feed little chicks wet, sloppy food. It is bad enough for mature stock.

Pure food judiciously given is the only material the hardy, working hen needs.

The currant bush is a great producer and it seldom fails to yield a good crop.

Split carrots, turnips, beets, etc., in two, and allow the hens to pick at them at will.

The horse cannot rest while fighting flies. Better shade or screen the barn windows.

Whenever a farmer gets the auto fever he at once becomes a good-road preacher.

The prime purpose of fruit trees in their natural conditions is to reproduce their kind.

Alfalfa can be cut as soon as the new growth is well started from the crown of the plant.

Two or three times a week rub a kerosene rag over the horses' legs to kill the bot fly eggs.

Seeding alfalfa after early potatoes has proved the most satisfactory method at the Ohio station.

Cheese may be kept moist and free from mold by wrapping in a cloth moistened with vinegar.

The clover-seed crop depends very largely upon the conditions of the ground and the weather.

To kill Canadian thistle in a field put the field in some cultivated crop and keep the weeds down.

In vineyards grape vines are planted nine feet apart in the row with the rows eight to ten feet apart.

The boy who can test milk is a bigger hero than the hired man with an endless string of dirty stories.

Hogs are mortgage lifters, but if allowed to "root hog or die" the lifting will not be in race with airships.

Study your birds closely and learn their habits. The better you know them the better success you will have.

If from a well-nourished dam and a healthy strain of animals the pigs rarely need attention at farrowing time.

There is no stock about the farm that will not eat good silage. If care is exercised working horses may be fed on silage.

Sheep are such sensitive creatures that little things in care and feed make for success or failure, no matter what the breed.

When setting any of the bush fruits the top should be pruned to correspond to the root pruning the plant gets in transplanting.

The farmer often makes a mistake by trying to do too much. Till less ground and cultivate it better and there will be more profit in it.

As a rule the heifers calving at about two years old develop milk-giving tendencies which grow with her growth and strengthen with her strength.

Properly managed, the silo will increase the amount of milk that can be produced upon the farm and will also aid to cut down the cost of production.

Sheep that get lazy and don't want to go round are apt to be sick. Make them exercise; if only to go a half mile to get a drink. Better for them every way.

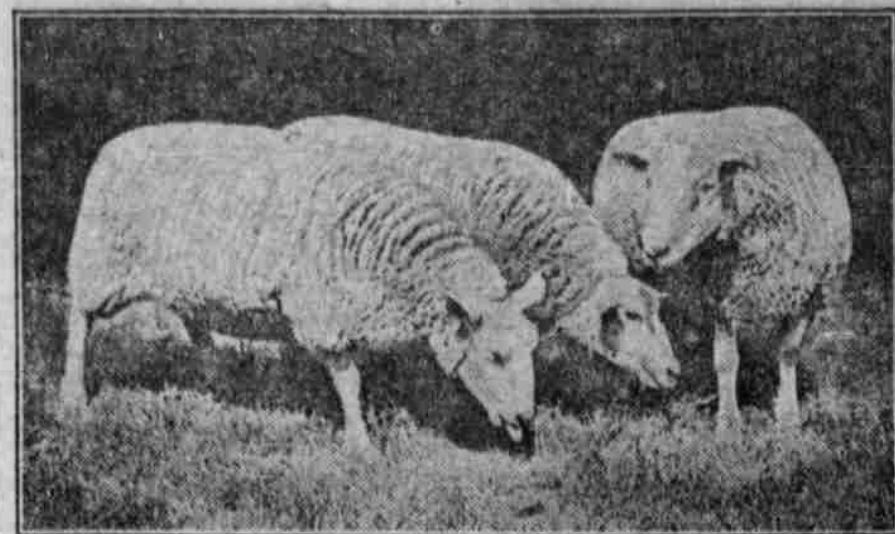
It is a good plan to have a grazing lot of some green crop near the barn, where the cows may pick at night. It helps to keep up the milk flow during the hot months.

While more good dairy cows will be found among the dairy breeds than anywhere else, the mere fact that a cow belongs to a dairy breed is not proof positive that she is a good dairy cow.

Have a truck patch for the bulk of keeping the hog where a profit is to the crop of potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, etc., as more than two rows of each of these take up too much room in the regular kitchen garden.

When a lover of horses goes into a man's barnyard and the horses all come up and nose him, and ask to be petted, he knows what sort of a man owns them. When they all crowd toward the other side of the lot he also knows what to think of the owner.

## SHEEP TO CLEAN UP NEGLECTED PLACES



Typical Cheviot Sheep.

There should be a few sheep on every farm. It is always admitted that a few horses, or a few cattle, a few pigs and some poultry must be kept on every farm because they are necessary and economical—why not sheep? If the dogs bother the sheep, shoot the dogs. Perhaps, says a bulletin issued by the organization of Illinois Farmers' Institutes, the chief reason for not raising more sheep is that most people do not understand them, but they are easily understood when one begins to deal with them.

A farmer in southern Illinois told the writer that his flock paid \$5.7 per cent. on the investment. He said that the lambs each year sell for as much as the mothers cost and that the wool pays the cost of keep. Each year the flock produces as many lambs as there are ewes. A 100-pound lamb sells for seven dollars, as much as the mother cost. The mother will shear a nine-pound fleece that will sell for \$1.80, and this will pay for the keep of the ewe and the lamb. The average ewe will weigh 120 pounds, and at five cents will bring six dollars, a profit of \$5.7 per cent. on the investment.

Sheep delight to clean up neglected places—in the potato patch, the pig lot, the stubblefield, fence rows and everywhere. In Minnesota it was found that out of 480 kinds of weeds there were only fifty kinds that sheep would not eat.

The best time to sell a sheep is when it is a lamb. If it weighs 80 pounds, is fat and has the quality, it will sell as a prime lamb at any season of the year. This is the popular weight for a market lamb, but it must be fat; if it is not fat it will be discriminated against. Alfalfa hay and a little grain or corn silage is a good ration for use in finishing lambs for market. The quality of a lamb is indicated by short legs, fine feet and compact form.

Male lambs should receive attention when from eight to sixteen days old, and neglect means that the lambs will bring less money on the market.

With a meat animal shortage of several million head in this country, and with the price of meat fast putting it out of the reach of some of us, there can be no doubt that the sheep

industry of Illinois will be profitable for many years to come, and a few sheep on every farm will help to decrease the shortage, clean up waste places, conserve fertility and increase the bank account.

Experiments carried on with cattle showed that cattle given plenty of water with their pasture contained more moisture and less dry matter than did the carcasses of cattle given pasture, but no additional moisture. It is a generally accepted principle of feeding that it costs more and more to produce meat as the moisture decreases and the dry matter increases. From this we are able to deduce the fact that it costs less to grow the steers that had plenty of water, and so made watery carcasses, than it did to grow the steers that had no water other than that in their food and reproduced a dry carcass.

What is true in the cases of steers would hold equally true in the case of sheep. Sheep given plenty of water will produce mutton more cheaply than will those deprived of it. Muscle expansion will be more active in the one case than in the other, and that is another reason why mutton production would be cheaper.

There is considerable water in any of the pasture crops that sheep eat, and they get still more moisture from the dew that collects on the grass blades in early morning and late evening; but from these two sources, while it gets enough water to keep it alive, a sheep still does not get enough water to keep it in the very best growing condition nor to keep all its bodily processes going on in the most effective manner possible.

There is not an organ in the body that can function properly without water to aid it. Being one of the chief constituents of blood, water is carried to every part of the system, and not alone helps it in getting its nourishment, but also in ridding it of its impurities. It is obvious that a large amount of water must be necessary to keep the sheep doing well. Enough is not gotten with the food, even in summer, and this amount should be supplemented by all that the sheep will drink when given constant access to it.

## SEVERAL SUMMER FEEDING PROBLEMS

Intelligent Provision Gives Substantial Advantages to Live Stock Farmer.

Although the question of summer feeding has become one of the most important in the country, so far as many farmers are concerned, there are many who, in my opinion, miss some of the main points altogether. An intelligent provision for summer feeding gives substantial advantages to the farmer.

Less land is used for pasturage and consequently the percentage of waste is reduced. If there is a saving in the amount of land it simply means the use of less capital in this branch of agriculture.

In other words a farm of 100 acres should yield as good results as one of 150 acres under the old methods.

Of still greater importance perhaps is the matter of keeping up the milk supply to contract requirements and that of maintaining the growth and strength of live stock generally.

In the early part of the season when pasturage growth is rapid animals waste fully as much fodder as they consume, but by midsummer the dry weather is pretty sure to curtail the growth of grass to such an extent that the milk supply is lessened and flesh and growth are impaired.

The conclusion is that the farmer should not depend on pasturage after the first of July and therefore only so much land should be devoted to grazing as may be needed in the most favorable part of the season.

The problem of supplying summer fodder can easily be settled by the cultivation of the part of the pasture land which is saved. Young stock will then obtain uniform growth while by the same means a dairy will keep up its milk supply.

Should the whole season prove favorable for pasturage much of the fodder raised for summer feeding may be sold in the market or the dairy may be enlarged.

A silo is a good auxiliary in providing for either summer or winter feeding and there are various methods along the line of intensive farming which will enable owners of cattle to use less land and at the same time attain the results desired.

A crop of rye can be cut for hay

between May 20 and June 1 and millet should be seeded in the same field by July 1, thus insuring an extra crop on the ground.

Fodder corn may also be grown in the latter part of the summer on a field that has produced rye. These late crops are a valuable addition to the winter supply.

There are various methods by which the owners of live stock can secure double crops without wearing out the land.

Alfalfa averages three cuttings each season, the first crop being ready early in June in the more northern sections. This is one of the very best fodder crops for dairy cows after it has been partly cured.

It is unwise to allow cattle to forage on alfalfa, as it is likely to cause bloating, and at any rate the waste from trampling is large.

It is the business of the farmer to plan months ahead for his winter fodder and when this point is settled in his mind he will be free to give such attention to summer feeding as the state of his pasture makes necessary.

## GOOD CULTIVATION IN POTATO PATCH

Cultivator Should Be Kept Going and if Bugs Appear Spray With Paris Green.

Keep the cultivator going in the potato patch, keeping away far enough at the last to prevent injury to the growing tubers.

If bugs attack the crop, spray with paris green. No plant can grow without leaves, and when the potato has been defoliated that ends it.

If blight attacks the plants, spray with Bordeaux mixture, says Spray Calendar. Blight is as fatal as the potato bug. It is now well known that potato rot is a disease that starts in the plant above ground, so it is important that the tops be kept in vigorous condition until late in the summer. They will continue to grow tubers clear into September, if given a chance. But how common it is to see the vines all dead with blight in August.

## Stunts Growth.

Do not let any fruit ripen on the small fruit plants set out this year. Premature fruit stunts the growth.