

Social Forms and Entertainments



Novel Kitchen Shower.

A recent bride was the recipient of this very pretty shower, which was given on the lawn surrounding a beautiful old-fashioned home.

The guests were welcomed on the porch, and then went out on the lawn, which was set with tables and chairs, with rugs spread down. Several huge umbrellas made resting places for those who wished them and there was a bowl of delicious fruit punch with a little sister of the hostess presiding.

From the branches of trees, large shrubs, and attached to strings strung across the lawn, there were all sorts of bulky wrapped parcels. A large clothes basket tied with white satin ribbons was brought forth and the honored guest was handed a large pair of shears tied with white ribbon and told to cut down the parcels, each of which was marked with the donor's name and a sentiment to be read aloud. Many of the articles were accompanied by reliable recipes; for instance, muffin irons, salad molds, cake tins, and pie pans had only and tried family rules attached; greatly to the bride-elect's satisfaction. A delicious supper was served at six o'clock, to which the bridegroom and his men friends were asked.

Afterwards the gifts were all packed in the clothes basket and the happy little honoree was escorted home, amid much merriment.

Revival of Archery.

At many of the eastern resorts archery is a favorite pastime, along with croquet and tennis. The girls wear "middy" suits with gay blazer coats, pink, green, red and combination stripes predominating. The hostess arranges match games, with prizes, and picnic refreshments are served with plenty of iced drinks. Saturday afternoon is an acceptable time for the affair, as the men who are forced to work are free at that time. Entertaining in the open is all the rage, and hostesses are making the most of the glad summer time.

Afternoon Dances and Teas.

Mid-summer affairs are not fascinating and informal; invitations are telephoned to a number of friends, who appear in strictly warm weather clothes; the women in lingerie and the men in flannels or duck trousers and some in entire suits of pongee. Tea and ices are served and there is

dancing in the drawing-room, on the porch and sometimes on a platform on the lawn. These "tea dances" are the most popular affairs to give, and the hours may be from four to seven. Buffet refreshments are served in the dining-room; the men assisting. Very formal and large affairs are given on the same plan for which cards are sent, with "Tea in the Garden;" sometimes, "Music" is added "at five o'clock."

Informal dancing of the "tango," "Turkey trot" and "Boston" are all permissible, and if properly danced are no more harmful than any other round dances; so after all it is a question of individuality. "To the pure all things are pure."

A "Mother Goose" Party.

A famous Newport hostess recently gave a "Mother Goose" party to which the guests were bidden to come representing characters from that most interesting book, whose popularity is undiminished. This scheme is practical for either old or young guests, and "Mother Goose" may bid the assembling of her goslings, knowing full well that the affair will be a success. A huge "Jack Horner" pie makes an appropriate centerpiece, with a row of cute celluloid birds (24 of them) perched around the edge. Tarts should be a part of the refreshment menu; also honey sandwiches in remembrance of the "Queen who ate bread and honey in the parlor." Suggestions for costumes may be found in an illustrated copy of "Mother Goose," one with color preferred. It is an item of interest to know that the author of "Mother Goose" is buried in a Boston cemetery.

New Blind Man's Buff.

Seat the players in a circle with the blind man in the center on a chair for "teacher." A word is given to each player from a well-known song, for instance, take "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," etc., and when the teacher says "begin," the one at the top of the circle sings his or her word; if the voice is recognized, the teacher takes his place. This is also done by using the words "Oh" and "Ah," or the vowels. Each player disguises the voice, and the teacher may have two guesses as to "who is who."

MADAME MERRI.

Waists for the Traveler.

Crepe de chine are popular and practical, as they clean easily. The familiar double frill is still used, as are also narrow frills which outline the front pleats, or follow the side fastening. They have the button through collar and cuffs, with long shoulder lines. Wash silks have broad or narrow stripes in purple, gray, blue, rose, yellow, or brown. Then again any color may be found with a white stripe. All these silks are made in the mannish style. Unlined net and lace waists are also very practical, as they are easily laundered and cool.

For Children's Dresses.

Thin white cotton crepe with inserts of baby Irish lace medallions is a combination for children's dainty dresses.

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



Cull out the old hens.
Store pumpkins in the field.

Rotation of crops is advantageous.
Not all cow keepers are dairy farmers.

Study the individual cows and do not feed all alike.

Fine cabbages follow beans, but do not grow well after potatoes.

Lice, filth and draught and overcrowded houses cause a majority of poultry ills.

Keeping stock helps materially to market the bulky products of the farm advantageously.

When short of room, train squash vines on trellises or wire fence; they are good climbers.

Many failures from spraying result from working when the temperature is below 40 degrees.

A daily rubbing with a stiff brush makes the cows talk kindly to you. Makes them shed, too.

You can tell a laying hen as far as you can see her. Her comb is always bright and healthy looking.

A good cow is better than two poor ones—yes, better than three that can't more than pay for their feed.

It is always a good plan to give feed of a laxative nature on the first sign of udder trouble in cows.

Three pounds of cornmeal to the gallon of skim milk is about the right proportion to push pigs along.

Clean up one part of the stable. The chances are that you won't be content to leave the rest dirty.

It is poor economy to put off feeding supplemental feeds until everything green in the pasture is consumed.

Carrots will grow well in soil enriched with the cleanings from the henery without any other manure.

When not diluted with water buttermilk has practically the same food value for pigs and chickens as skim milk.

Many a good farm has been paid for by the cows. Many more might be if farmers lived up to their privileges.

The more motor and railroad engines there are the more work there is for the horse to do to keep them going.

The state of New York boasts of more than 1,500,000 cows. Wisconsin is a close second, while Iowa is third, with 1,400,000.

It often pays to grade strawberries very carefully. A customer pleased and satisfied means a steady market for the produce.

Kindness, cleanliness, good feeding and blood—that spells successful dairy farming. One without the others avaleth not much.

In selecting cows, all signs may fail, but the Babcock test is absolutely reliable. It will tell you whether the cows are good or not.

Fruit trees, as a general rule, do not appreciate light, sandy soils. Make sure that the site for the new orchard can be easily drained.

Collect the eggs regularly at least once, better twice, a day in moderate weather and more frequently in very warm and very cold weather.

It is time we developed a class of young farmers capable of handling some of the problems that are driving older farmers from the best farms in the country.

Move the chicken coops, at least, every other day, for the filthy droppings that accumulate will poison the blood of the young chicks, causing a host of diseases.

The walls and fittings of cow sheds and stables should receive a coat of fresh lime wash at least once a year, and the floors soaked with a solution of sulphate of copper, five pounds to ten gallons of water.

Be careful how you introduce new plants into your garden, even though they come under the guise of friendship. The loved morning glory becomes one of the worst weeds in the sandy soil of the west. If a plant shows an inclination to usurp too much space, weed it out.

Eggs should be sold by weight rather than by the dozen. They vary so widely as to size and weight that the seller or the buyer is sure to lose when sold by count. If sold by the pound, both get justice, because if the eggs are small it requires more to weigh a pound.

Lambs also like the vines wonderfully well, and few will be left in the fall if they are turned on before the bind weeds go to seed.

Swat the fly.

Apply manure while fresh.

Be regular in milking cows.

Fine salt for the butter always.

Overfeeding chickens is harmful.

Any disk tool is a great pulverizer.

Steer clear of dry cows and indifferently producers.

Good, pure food gives eggs all the flavor they ought to have.

Dust the hens and little chicks frequently and save a great loss.

If the chicken flock is not culled every year it will deteriorate rapidly.

Don't let your supply of insect powder run short. Use it regularly and liberally.

Teach the colts to walk well and you will lay the foundation for all the faster gaits.

If cows are pastured there should be shade trees for them during the hot weather.

Ducklings are better off for not having water to swim in until they get their feathers.

The exercise of good judgment is most necessary in handling the dairy herd profitably.

Early morning is the best time to have "good luck" in churning, if the weather is hot.

In its last analysis, silage is nothing but canned corn fodder, and is the very best of feed.

If the little colts are slow to shed their coats, feed a little oil meal or use the horse clippers.

Allow chickens of all sizes a good dust bath. They enjoy it, from the smallest to the largest.

As soon as the early chicks reach a weight of a pound and a half, get the broilers started for market.

It is well to plant peas where the garden is a little moist. A spell of dry weather tests them severely.

Regular, careful, quiet milking will permanently improve an animal as a milk producer and will increase her flow.

A good poultryman is industrious, not easily discouraged, filled with pluck and grit, and full of ambition.

Instead of rushing things on churning day, take it steady and give the cream a chance to chug as it revolves.

Soft-shelled eggs are often caused by fowls being confined, becoming overfat, and from lack of mineral matter.

It is safe to say that once a calf gets the scours, no matter from what cause, it will never do as well as it should.

Beware of the agent who sells a preparation which, he claims, will prevent milk from souring when used to rinse cans.

It is a fine thing for a girl on the farm to know how to milk a cow these days when men folks are busy and work presses.

As soon as the cockerels reach the crowing stage they should be put in a separate run and fed all they will eagerly eat up clean.

If the cows are carefully fed and are bred right, it is not uncommon to make a net profit of \$50 per cow per year above cost of feed.

Land plaster and acid phosphate are excellent absorbents to use in the gutters and their use increases the value of the manure to a large extent.

Mutton can be raised cheaper than any other meat, because the wool can be made to almost, if not altogether, pay the expense of its production.

The dirt and hair should be removed from the horse collar pads each night. This will help cure sore, swollen shoulders on your work animals.

The successful farmer has two things to keep in mind—the amount and the quantity of his products, that they may realize him the most cash in market.

If any cows that are large milkers are about to calve, keep them in from the pasture and feed hay for a time, so that the udders will not become too much distended.

The finer ensilage is cut the better, for it packs more firmly, and is more easily chewed by the animals than if cut coarse. Maize chaffed into one-half inch lengths will not injure an animal's mouth.

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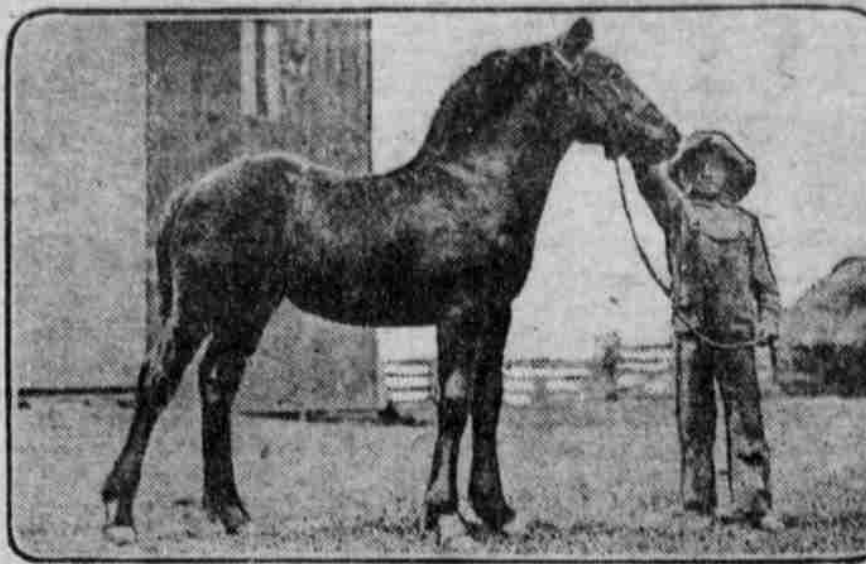
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HANDLING COLTS DURING HOT WEATHER



A Promising Youngster.

(By J. M. BELL.)

Try to be patient with your colt, Mr. Farmer. Remember that he is green—yes, as green as the grass he eats so peacefully when you turn him out to graze, and the harness no longer chafes his soft young body.

All farmers know that a four-year colt will stand more than a three-year old. Bone and muscle are better matured and generally of better size; therefore, he is better able to stand a day's work. But when it comes to that no green, unbroken colt should be expected to do a full day's work in the team of well seasoned farm or road horses.

So many good colts have been aged and made dull by this foolish habit of letting them run absolutely unbroken into the spring when they are three or four years old, and then catching them and putting them at hard, steady work just as the busy season comes on, when time is precious, when the



A Vigorous, Well-Developed One-Year-Old Colt—A Good Example for the General Farmer to Raise.

colts need work, when the flies are rampant, and when neither the master's nor the colt's tempers are at their best.

Imagine a farmer starting out to mow hay with a green or half-broken colt hitched alongside of a mule or a steady farm horse to a mowing machine, double row cultivator, corn planter, plow or harrow!

All implements need a steady, well broken team and the same time a good driver, who in order to do his best

ERADICATION OF MORNING GLORIES

Cutting Tops Does Little Good and Plow Serves to Spread the Roots.

On our lowland farms we find four varieties of morning glories. The field morning glory resembles the cultivated kind, and unlike the bind-weed, grows only from the seed, so the only remedy is to prevent the seeding.

The field bind-weed is a morning glory with small flowers and vine-like stems that intertwine closely about anything they reach.

The numerous roots send out plants from every eye. These roots being spread by the plow or cultivator, form new plants, until in a short time the corn field is completely covered.

They start so early in the spring that before the corn is large enough to cultivate the rows are so hidden that they must be cleaned out with a hoe before cultivation is begun.

Another variety called hedge bind-weed, pea vine, morning glory has large funnel-shaped flowers and a more slender vine than the other varieties.

In the central states we find still another of the prolific pests. This is the wild sweet-potato or man-of-the-earth vine. Its roots resemble in shape the cultivated sweet potato, but are much longer and penetrate far below the plowing depths.

Cutting the tops does little good, and cutting the roots only multiplies the number of vines, as all pieces of roots grow the same as the edible sweet potato.

The plow only serves as a means of spreading and transplanting the pieces of roots which grow new plants. Covering with salt or injecting sulphuric acid into the roots are as effective as any remedy for the weed, which, fortunately, is not so common as the other varieties of the morning glory.

Hogs are very fond of the roots, and are a great help in clearing up badly infested ground. Plowing during July and August prevents the plants from growing again in the same season, and will make them much less plentiful next year.

Lambs also like the vines wonderfully well, and few will be left in the fall if they are turned on before the bind weeds go to seed.

Our experience with bind-weeds is that spring plowing and persistent use of the cultivator only serve to spread the roots over greater areas.

The lowlands where the bind-weed flourishes are also suitable for alfalfa. We find that between the cutting of alfalfa the bind-weed has no opportunity to seed, and in a few years a plant can hardly be found in an alfalfa field.

The bind-weed, when once established in a field, is there to stay or put up a strenuous fight, and no half-way methods will accomplish anything in the way of getting rid of this pest.

When plowing or cultivating through small spots of morning glory, it pays to clean the plow or cultivator of all roots to prevent the spreading of the growth of new plants.

The use of the disk harrows and disk cultivators will help to prevent the spread of this pest.

CHECK ROW CORN PLANTER ESSENTIAL

If Seed Is Substantially Same Size Machine Will Drop Same Number of Kernels.

(By WALTER E. LEUTZ.)

On all farms where the fields are of sufficient size the check row corn planter is almost a necessity. If the seed is substantially of the same size and shape the machine will drop precisely the same number of kernels to the hill. If on the other hand, the grain from the tips and butts of the ears is included the number of kernels in the hill will vary considerably.

The distance between the hills and the number of plants to the hill will vary more or less according to the variety that is planted and the climate of the locality in which the field is being planted.

Under ordinary conditions I believe in planting four kernels to the hill and planting the hills about three feet six inches apart both ways. As a general rule nothing is gained by planting the field until the cold spring rains are over. None but good seed that possesses a strong germinating power should be planted.

Increases Purchasing Power. Intelligence in buying dairy feeds increases the purchasing power of the dollar.

VISITING DRESS AND COSTUME



THE dress pictured would make up well in fine serge, Shantung, or sponge cloth. A perfectly plain skirt is made, then on this is an effective trimming of figured foulard, fine brocade or sponge cloth; it is taken down front in a double strap, which merges into one deep band at back. On the bodice is a tabard of the trimming, taken to waist at back and front; at the neck it is edged with a narrow fold of satin arranged in a bow in front; tucked net forms the small collar and yoke. The waist is encircled with a fold of satin arranged in a bow at the side. Hat of soft satin, trimmed with bows of the same and a small bunch of flowers.

Materials required: 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards trimming 40 inches wide.

The costume has a skirt of Delph blue and white checked cloth; this is made with a wrapped seam down center of front, trimmed part way with buttons and loops. For the coat, plain blue cloth is used; it has a deep, rather full basque, cut with points at each side; the bodice part has a sloping front trimmed at right side with buttons and loops; the sleeves have deep cuffs and are set into the armholes under wrapped seams. Hat of satin, trimmed with an aigrette at left side of front.

Materials required: 2 3/4 yards check 44 inches wide for skirt, 3 yards cloth 44 inches wide for coat, 1 dozen buttons, 6 yards silk or satin for lining coat.