

Social Forms and Entertainments



Musical Song Contest.

There have been so many requests for another musical pastime that I am hoping this will fill the apparently great need.

Have some one behind a screen play a few bars of each song on the piano or sing it and let the guests write down the melodies which they recognize. I think some of you who have more time than I have at present might weave these titles into a little story or romance. I have given mostly the well-known songs, as every one is not "up" on the songs of the day so-called "popular" and which I prophesy will not linger with us as these have done.

These airs may be found in bound collection of old songs and your music dealer will supply those you do not have. The list will help you in making up or curtailed at the pleasure of the hostess. Vocal selections: Afterwards, All's Right, American's Farewell, Annie Laurie, Beautiful Moonlight, Ben Bolt, Columbia, My Country; De Coontown Cakewalk, Dream Faces, Flee as a Bird, Grandma's Shamrocks, Green Palms, Guard the Flag, Hall Columbia, Home, Sweet Home; In Glory He Ascendeth, In the Gloaming, Juanita, Kathleen Mauvourneen, Keep for Me a Trusting Heart, Last Night, Lead, Kindly Light; Listen to the Mocking Bird, Love's Golden Dream, Lullaby ("Ermie"), My Old Kentucky Home, Non E Ver, or 'Tis Not True; Nearer, My God, to Thee; Only One in the World for Me, Over the Moonlit Sea, Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, Sing, Sweet Bird; Stay Home Tonight With the Old Folks, Sweet Chimes of Long Ago, Take Back the Heart, The Dear Little Shamrock, The Garden of Sleep, The Golden Harvester, The Lost Chord, The Star-Spangled Banner, The Sweetest Girl of All, Then You'll Remember Me, Until Then, Venetian Boat Song, What Are the Wild Waves Saying? When Life is Brightest, When the Angels Have Lifted the Veil, When the Swallows Homeward Fly.

House Warming Shower.

A charming girl who was married away from home was honored when she returned by this unusual and very acceptable shower.

The couple went right into the cottage which the bridegroom had built, and about two dozen of their best

friends went there one evening soon after their arrival (having announced their coming by telephone) each one carrying a parcel marked "for the new house." All the packages were placed in a clothes basket, and what overflowed were tied to the handles; some of the boys (I should say, men,) carried brooms, feather dusters, a wash board was fastened about one chap's neck bearing a placard saying "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness;" he produced soap from his pockets and carried a large scrubbing brush and a package of washing powder.

The gardener of the crowd had a hoe, rake and spade; another man trundled a wheelbarrow; one had a pair of clipping shears and one a small sickle.

The girls had dusters, tea towels, bath towels, kitchen aprons, pantry shelfpaper, broom bags, etc. I assure you it was the merriest kind of a time. At ten o'clock an innocent looking suit case was produced containing sandwiches neatly wrapped in waxed paper, olives, salted nuts and a jar of potato salad. Coffee was made on the new stove and paper napkins and plates were used, the bride producing her wedding spoons for the occasion.

Every one agreed that this was the very nicest kind of a shower, and the bride said she was delighted to have it after the wedding instead of before. Of course circumstances alter cases, and this affair just suited this especial case.

Golden Rod Wedding.

One of the prettiest decorative schemes for a fall wedding is to use the gorgeous golden rod as the exclusive flower. It lends itself to either a church or house ceremony equally well; it does not wilt quickly and is found in nearly every locality.

Massed in huge brown crocks and jars, it fills corners and fireplaces; is most decorative in flower holders fastened to the walls and tied with white and yellow gauze ribbon to the ends of the reserved pews in the church it is all that can be desired.

A charming canopy is made by stretching wire netting that comes by the yard, filling with vines and ferns and then studding the whole with clusters of golden rod. The bride may carry white roses and the maids yellow ones, and a beautiful effect is made by having the attendants in filmy white frocks over yellow slips, with yellow sashes and hair ornaments.

Have yellow candle shades, yellow ices or ice cream, yellow bon-bons and, if possible, use gold banded china. At a daytime wedding this sunny color is most effective, as it loses its radiant brilliancy a little in an artificial light.

If cake boxes are used have the monogram in gold. The most fashionable hour for weddings seems to be at four or half after, and this is just the time for this yellow color scheme.

Everyone loves golden rod and the dainty lavender and white asters that are usually found by its side.

MADAME MERRI.

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM



Produce more pure seeds.

Diversified farming is best.

There is good money in ducks.

The clean separator gets the cream.

Skim milk will make quick growth in chicks.

The dairyman can handle hogs to splendid advantage.

The average cow does her best work when from five to eight years old.

Any smell to your milk after you take it into the house? Don't let it be so.

The house should be painted a color that will blend in with the surroundings.

Put the salt for the sheep in a trough. They do not like to eat it from the ground.

That like produces like is seen in the defects of the sow being transmitted to her pigs.

The natural curve of a horse's neck is better than the artificial positions made by the check rein.

It is not economical to deprive hens of foods rich in the essential elements for the production of eggs.

The combined area of the corn fields in the United States is nearly equal to the area of France or Germany.

Almost anything in the poultry line sells, but the choicest prices alone are given for the "fancy" goods.

Every 100 pounds of milk contains 87 pounds of water. No wonder a cow needs a lot of pure, fresh water.

The better the cow is cared for and the better the system of feeding the more profitable she will be in every way.

The inquiry for dairy cows was never so great. If it holds, it will pay better to raise dairy calves than beef steers.

Feed more oats and alfalfa and less corn now, as corn lacks sufficient muscle-making protein for the working horse.

There is no surer fruit than the grape; none that requires less labor and expense, and none more healthy and delicious.

For a dry mash nothing will beat two parts each of cornmeal, bran, shorts and beef scraps, and one-half part alfalfa meal.

A fall garden will prove profitable. Such crops as beans, beets, carrots, cabbage and mustard will make a nice garden for this fall.

In stallion service fees a man generally gets just about what he pays for. Soundness should be the basis in selecting a draft stallion.

A cough in hogs may be the result of sleeping in dusty quarters, in which case the trouble should be removed by giving bedding that is clean.

All the growth and thrift that can be encouraged and maintained during the first year of the colt's life insure a stronger and a better horse.

It is a good plan when getting ready to milk and before putting the pail into position to brush the cow's udder with dry hands or a clean, dry cloth.

Young plants in the garden should be protected from cucumber beetles and squash bugs by light screens. Bordeaux paris green is also good for them.

On an average, it will require one pound of grain per week for ten weeks to keep a chicken and it should weigh about two pounds when at that age.

The most common mistake that is made in locating the farm poultry house is that of placing it so close to the other farm buildings that the hens overrun the latter.

Other things being equal, it is not the largest hog that returns the most profit, but rather the hog that makes the best growth in the shortest time and upon the smallest amount of food.

The Maine Experiment station tonic for fowls: Pulverized gentian, one pound; pulverized ginger, one-quarter pound; pulverized saltpeter, one-quarter pound; iron sulphate, one-half pound. Mix thoroughly, and use two or three table-spoonfuls in ten parts of dry mash.

Watch the little things.

Don't crowd your chickens.

Are you going to buy a silo?

The comb is the chicken's health indicator.

Keep the best ewe lambs to increase the flock.

Sifted ashes are a good substitute for dust for the hen's bath.

Good butter can never be made from cream that is not good.

Abuse will never encourage the cow to make the greatest milk flow.

The safest preservatives for sweet milk are cleanliness and prompt cooling.

Grit is the hen's teeth and without it she cannot be expected to do her best.

The nearer square you build a poultry-house, the less the cost of construction.

When cut in the milk and cured, oat and pea hay is most palatable and nutritious.

If a horse has anything faulty it will not grow less but will probably grow worse.

Early and late milking seems to be the only satisfactory way of solving the fly problem.

Why not have some colts, calves and pigs growing into money for you while you sleep?

Young sows that do well with their first litters may usually be considered good brood sows.

The more cows a farmer keeps and the better care he gives them, the bigger the bank account.

It is economical to use anything for the hens that can be purchased and converted into profit.

Gunny-sacking, cut into strips and placed over the horses' noses, prevents hot flies from troubling them.

Some of the causes of roup are sudden and extreme changes in temperature, damp houses and drafts.

It is reported that great numbers of horses in Europe have been successfully vaccinated against glanders.

If the stable manure cannot all be spread on the fields now it should be placed under cover to preserve it till fall.

Lose as little time as possible between milking and separating, for the betterment of both milk and cream.

Give a colt range rather than confinement, to make a good horse of him, as fresh air and exercise are his necessities.

The sheep is a close gleaner with a faculty of gaining his subsistence from grains and herbage that would otherwise be lost.

Two parts middlings and one part corn meal makes a good ration for chickens, but don't feed more than they will eat up clean.

One of the greatest advantages of alfalfa as a hog pasture is the fact that it affords a fresh growth throughout the pasturing season.

The time to put your system of farm management into active operation is at hand. Do not hesitate to work it out through the entire season.

It is well to work up from a few good cows to many. When the day for the many comes you will know how to handle them—and how to get them.

The time is upon us when wide-awake farmers will demand, not only pure seeds, but seeds that are highly improved in the quality of production.

The Ontario experiment station says that it costs pretty close to \$4 to raise a pig to six weeks of age, counting cost of sire and dam and feed cost.

The pigs need constant attention for worms. Some of these never failing preparations do fail, sometimes and then we have to get after them in earnest.

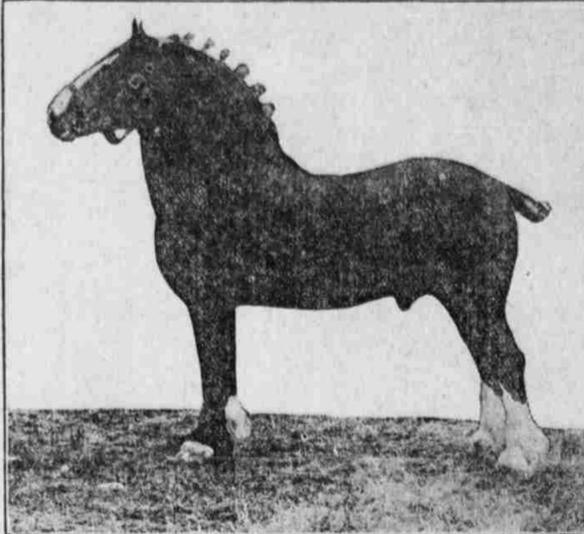
The horse population of the world is estimated as more than 111,000,000, of which about 43,000,000 are in Europe, 28,000,000 in North America, 11,000,000 in Asia.

Did you change your stock this spring and obtain some thoroughbred stock or are you still trying to raise scrub poultry when the other kind pays so much better?

Sheep cannot eat silage in as great proportionate quantity as do cattle, though no one seems to know why. However, they do well on it, and it saves a great deal of hay and other feed.

At this date last season early cabbage was selling at very low prices. It is now commanding excellent prices. The average for the two seasons will be quite satisfactory. Gardeners who plant about the same acreage of each crop from year to year usually fare the best.

INFORMATION ABOUT HORSES AND MULES



First Prize Clydesdale Stallion.

What do you think of the man whom you see driving a horse with his tail docked to seven inches, perfectly helpless against the attack of flies during these hot days?

There is a great deal of humanity in axle grease.

Have you ever noticed that the first thing your horse does when you turn him out of the stable in the morning is to go straight to the watering trough?

Contrary to the general belief, it does not hurt a horse to give him water in moderate quantities even when he is very hot, providing the water is not very cold.

Never salt the horse's feed in the box. Place a big lump where he can reach it and he will take it when he needs it.

The long halter strap in the stall has been the cause of permanent injury to many animals.

A "cheap" harness is really about the most expensive thing on the farm, as it sometimes costs life.

The well-bred draft horse is always in demand, and the farmer who breeds it constantly in the one who makes the most profit in horses.

The patient mule is not much for speed, but he keeps going, and usually arrives on time.

A mule never seems to be really frightened at anything. When he runs away he does it through pure love of mischief.

A mule scents danger almost as unerringly as the elephant.

Ever know a mule to step in a hole, or venture upon an unsound bridge of his own volition?

No white man can ever get on as good terms with a mule as the negro can.

The average mule will do as much work at two years old as the horse will at three or four.

Never tie a mule up in a stall overnight. The open field for him always.

Some English farmers are paying as high as \$400 per pair for American mules to send to the Argentine Republic.

VALUE OF POTATO TO FATTEN PIGS

Expert at Eastern Oregon Experiment Station Gives Results of Test.

(By ROBERT WITHYCOMB of Eastern Oregon Experiment Station.)

An experiment to test the feeding value of raw or steamed potatoes as supplementary feed with a grain ration has been carried on with interesting results.

The hogs in the experiment were divided into eight lots and records of the different feed given each and the proportionate gains made were kept carefully. Each hog in lots 1 and 2 ate an average of 170.18 pounds of barley and 509.53 pounds of raw potatoes, making a gain in weight of 60.70 pounds.

Those in lots 3 and 4 ate 110.30 pounds of barley and 563.75 pounds steamed potatoes, and made a gain of 70.60 pounds, while those in lots 5 and 6 ate 188.60 pounds barley and 564.80 pounds steamed potatoes and made a gain of 78.10 pounds. Lots 7 and 8 ate 300.10 pounds barley without potatoes and made a gain of 69.5 pounds.

The last two lots, fed barley alone, were used as a check on the others to show more definitely the proportionate value of the potatoes. At the present market value of 7 cents a pound live weight, the hogs fed barley made a \$3.87 gain, which makes the barley feeding value \$1.62 to the hundred.

Lots 1 and 2 fed barley and raw potatoes at the rate of three pounds of potatoes to a pound of barley, made a \$4.25 gain, which gives the raw potatoes a feeding value of 29 cents to the hundred. Lots 3 and 4 receiving six times as much steamed potatoes as barley, made a \$4.94 gain, giving the steamed potatoes a feeding value of 47 cents to the hundred. Lots 5 and 6 fed three times as much steamed potatoes as barley, made a \$5.47 gain, making the feeding value of the potatoes 42 cents to the hundred.

It is noticeable that those fed six times as much potatoes as grain did not make quite the gain made by the others, but it required 85.25 pounds less barley to make this gain, so the difference in feeding value is accounted for.

It is also noteworthy that the steam potatoes are worth 13 cents more to the hundred than raw for feeding, as shown in the comparison of the gain of animals fed the 3-to-1 ration.

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CAUSE OF GAPES IN THE POULTRY

To Eradicate Disease Birds Affected Should Be Isolated and Treated.

(By H. L. KEMPSTER of Missouri Station.)

Gapes is a disease affecting certain birds, fowls, and particularly chickens one to four weeks old. It is caused by a small worm, called the gape worm, which attaches itself to the windpipe of its victim.

The symptoms are frequent gaping, sneezing, a whistling cough, with discharge of mucus and worms, dullness, weakness and drooping of wings. Dead birds will show forked worms attached to the windpipe.

The adult female gape worm is much larger than the male, her body being filled with eggs and embryos. These embryos appear in the droppings or are coughed up. So the trouble is spread by contamination of runs, feed and drinking water. Embryos are often found in earth-worms.

To eradicate the disease, isolate affected birds, treat drinking water with potassium permanganate; burn dead birds, and remove chicks to fresh ground which is not infected. Cultivation of infected ground is said to eradicate the worms in three years.

Individual cases may be treated in one of three ways:

By confining the chick for a short time in a box which has air-laked lime on the floor. The lime is said to cause the worm to release its grip, and the chick to sneeze it out.

Stripping a feather, leaving a small tuft, moistening with turpentine and introducing into the windpipe, care being taken not to lacerate the windpipe or suffocate the chick.

Two horse hairs tied together, the knot trimmed, run down the chicken's throat, and removing in a twisting manner, will also remove the worms. Gape worm extractors are also on the market.

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THREE HANDSOME DRESSES



THE costume on the left is in tan colored eponge cloth. The high-waisted skirt is slightly full at the top, and has a white and tan striped cotton front, a particularly effective trimming.

The bodice has a vest and collar in white, the lower part of the vest being embroidered with red and purple. A narrow band embroidered in the same color finishes the neck.

Materials required: 4 yards 42 inches wide, 3/4 yard white 20 inches wide, 1 1/4 yard stripe about 8 inches wide.

The second is in cream lawn embroidered at foot; it is finely tucked at waist, and gathered in center front under a band of insertion.

The bodice is of plain lawn finely tucked, the bolero of piece embroidery edged with ball fringe; the cuffs and collar are of blue lawn, trimmed with buttons covered with the same; a strap of insertion is carried round the

upper part of arm, it is threaded with blue ribbon tied in a bow; the waist-band is of wider blue ribbon.

Materials required: 2 yards wide embroidered flouncing, 1 1/4 yard insertion, 1 1/4 yard piece embroidery 38 inches wide, 2 yards ball fringe, 1 yard plain cream lawn, 3/4 yard blue lawn 40 inches wide, 1 yard narrow insertion, 1 1/4 yard narrow ribbon, 3/4 yard ribbon.

On the right the model is in old rose flaxella; the style is quite simple. The side seams of skirt are stitched in the ordinary way; the wrap-over in front is prettily cut, a cord ornament and button being sewn in each point. Three buttons trim each sleeve. Collar of white embroidered lawn.

Hat of black Tugel, trimmed with a blue feather mount.

Materials required: 4 yards 40 inches wide, 8 buttons, 2 cord ornaments.