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Home Entertainment and Hospitality

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EC 345

HOME ENTERTAINMENT HOSPITALITY

Home entertainment and hospitality have always been considered important but the past few years have made us realize how essential it is to our standard of living. We are discovering that our capacity to find joy and beauty in every day living is more important than our capacity to earn,- for a happy home atmosphere cannot be purchased no matter how large the income. It is the result of creative activity expressed through cooperative home work and play.

This circular contains suggestions for the making of happy home days and neighborly nights.

South Dakota
Extension Service
State College
Brookings

HOME ENTERTAINMENT AND HOSPITALITY

Mary A. Covert
Extension Specialist in Home Management

It is an art to live together happily, each member of the family feeling freedom for personal development and finding within the home resources for this growth.

This phase of homemaking requires the greatest degree of cooperation. It demands a well planned work program which distributes responsibility between family members. It calls for cooperative effort in collecting information and materials and organizing the home so as to promote the special interests of its individual members. It requires special attention to the development of interest centers in the home supplied with hobby materials and convenient storage for same. It demands sympathetic interest between members to a degree not always found in the average family but the lovely part of this project is that it tends to foster understanding and tolerance.

The theme of this circular is "Homemade Fun". It is full of suggested things for the family to think about, talk about, make and do. Suggestions are also made for the sharing of good times with friends and neighbors. Some of the ideas can be adapted to club or community entertainment.

The illustrations are to be used as patterns for invitations, house and table decorations, place cards, party favors or special occasion greeting cards. It is hoped that generous use will be made of them throughout the year to add interest to every day family living. You will note that they cost little or nothing and that they are easily constructed. If planned for in advance during leisure moments the time used in making them will never be missed and their construction will furnish enjoyable recreation. It is nice if they can be kept as a surprise for part of the family.

The suggestions for each month are concluded by a miscellaneous unit selected especially with family meal time and evening get-to-gether in mind. These should be social, educational and recreational. The family which cooperates in planning interesting things to think about, talk about and do every day will find themselves growing healthier, wealthier and wiser in spite of conditions which may be adverse. Their standard of living is as much a measure of their capacity to promote the mental and spiritual development of their members as it is of their ability to feed, clothe and house the family. A home which is not vibrant with creative thought and action, or filled with joy, appreciation and contentment is poor, indeed, regardless of how well the house is furnished or how large the bank account.

The last section gives directions for making some game boards and puzzles. Each Home Agent has been furnished a Household Pattern Service as a supplement to this and the Enjoyable Jobs for Leisure Hours lesson. It contains patterns for toys, small pieces of furniture and various kinds of needle craft. These will be made available to club members.

JANUARY

NEW YEAR'S DAY

Back in ancient times the month January was dedicated to the Janus, the Roman god of Light and Day; according to Roman Mythology he was god of the beginning and the origin of all things. The early Roman consecrated the month in a religious festivity of offering a new wine, meal, salt and frankincense.

Throughout the ages, different dates in January have been celebrated as New Year's Day in many ways be different peoples. Most of them had the idea of giving gifts.

In France this custom of gift giving still prevails. In early England the Druid priest used to distribute branches of the sacred mistletoe as New Year's gifts. Later in England the giving of Christmas gifts replaced this ancient custom. In Persia the beginning of the year was celebrated by an exchange of eggs.

New Englanders did little to celebrate this occasion except to individually make new resolutions and to apply themselves with new diligence to their work. Later it became fashionable to make formal calls on this day.

We usually celebrate the last night of the old year extending the festivity into the morning of the new year. Clubs, organizations and neighborhood groups celebrate the occasion in a festive social way with music, dancing and games.

Some churches have a New Year's Eve Watch Service at which time songs of praise and thanks are sung in gratitude for blessings of the past year and re-consecration of personal service is made for the coming year.

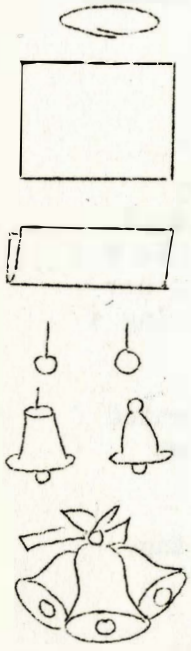
NEW YEAR'S PARTY

Invitations to the New Year's party may be written on a bell cut from silver paper. It might read:

"Ring out the old
Ring in the new!
Come to our house for an hour or two
To bid '34 a good adieu."

(Name_____date_____hour_____)

DECORATIONS FOR PARTY



The house should be decorated with bells and streamers - big bells, little bells, festoons of bells. Flat bells may be cut from scraps of cardboard on hand. These should be covered with white, silver or gold paper. They may be painted or colored with crayons if preferred.

Nice bells can be made using No. 7 wire and crepe paper. Cut the wire long enough to make a ring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Allow enough wire to lap about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fasten ends together securely. Wrap the ring smoothly with a narrow strip of white crepe paper cut crosswise of the grain.

Cut a strip of crepe paper 21 inches long and the entire width of the crepe paper. Crease through the center across the grain of the paper, making a double strip 10 inches wide and 21 inches long. Place the wire ring inside the fold of paper and stretch the paper carefully around it until the ends of the paper meet. Overlap them and paste together.

For the clapper of the bell, make a small ball of crepe paper. Cut off a 14 inch length of wire. Fasten one end around the ball of paper. Wrap both ball and wire with a strip of narrow crepe paper. Bend the other end of the wire to form a loop or eye. Insert the clapper. Gather the paper to form the top of the bell and fasten it to the clapper. Shape the top of the bell by stretching the crepe paper. The bell is suspended from paper streamers fastened in the loop or eye of the clapper wire which protrudes above the top of the bell. The bells may be hung in groups of three or singly.

A large bell suspended from the ceiling or doorway of the living room or dining room may serve both as a decoration and as a means of selecting partners. Narrow streamers of different color crepe paper are attached at their center to the clapper of the bell. The clapper should be adjusted, so that it can be removed. The streamers should be long enough to just clear the heads of the guests. A small numbered white paper bell is attached to each end of these streamers. One of the little bells should bear an even number while the other should bear an odd number.

When it is time to select partners, the girls are told to take hold of an even numbered bell. The boys are told to take hold of an odd numbered bell. The clapper is pulled out by the hostess. The boy and girl holding ends of the same streamer are partners.

SOME GAMES FOR THE NEW YEAR'S PARTY

RESOLUTIONS - is a good New Year's game. When the guests first arrive give them a pencil and paper. Ask them to make two headings - "What I Will Do" and "What I Will Not Do." Under the first heading the player should write his Christian name in capitals and his surname under the second heading. The names should be written vertically instead of horizontally. Each letter is used as the first letter of the first word in each resolution. When the names contain the letters "A" and "T", the words "and" and "the" cannot be used as the first words of the resolution. For example: Mary Olson's resolution may read:

What I Will Do	What I Will Not Do
M-arry a rich man	O-rder others
A-ssume responsibility	L-et "grass grow under my feet"
R-ecall pleasant happenings	S-ee ugliness
Y-earn for better times	O-ppose any good cause
	N-ag

MY DIARY: Here is an opportunity to expose the private lives of your neighbors, your friends and yourself. Slips of paper, each one marked with the name of a guest are distributed. Each person writes down just what he did on Monday, fold it under and then passes his slip to the guest next to him. Then each guest writes what he did on Tuesday and again passes the slip. So something is written for Wednesday, and each of the other days of the week. Some of the diaries will trun out to be very amusing.

TABLE STUNTS AND GAMES: Some of the New Year's stunts and games may be reserved to play at the table. The guests might retire to the dining room for refreshments shortly before twelve. The table may be given a New Year's air by having a clock face cnnterpiece made from card board. A small paper oak leaf at each plate is attached to a narrow crepe paper ribbon which onds with a secret under the clock. When all the guests are seated the hostess asks them to "turn over a new leaf." On the under side of each leaf has been written a comical resolution. They are more clever if written in rhyme such as:

Whatever else may be my fate,
For breakfast I'll never more be late.

On the clock face is a movable hand with a brass-headed paper clip as a pivot. To add to the fun during refreshments someone whirls the hand saying, "Who's afraid of his shadow?" The one the hand points to is "it".

The last table stunt is to pull all the ribbons. Under the clock face have been hidden little scrolls tied to cardboard horseshoes. Each scroll is made from a page of a small calendar with a certain date circled. On it is written a foolish prophesy or fortune which will come true on the date marked.

Interest is added to this part of the entertainment if Father Time is seated at the head of the table when the guests enter. At the stroke of twelve he should disappear and a little child bearing the date of the New Year on its shoulder sash should take his place.

A TWELFTH NIGHT REVEL

"Now, now the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums,
Where beane's the King of the sport here;
Besides we must know
The pea also
Must revel as Queen in the court here."

The Epiphany or Twelfthtide comes on January sixth and is an ancient Christian celebration supposed to be in honor of the magi or kings. There is also an old pagan custom of choosing a king and queen to preside over the festivity by drawing lots with beans and peas; whatever its origin may be, the King of the twelfth-Night revel is he who finds a broad bean baked in his piece of cake, and the Queen is the girl who gets the pea in her portion.

The words of an old song records this custom, and the verse of it, above, may be written on one side of the invitation card.

Twelfth Night celebration has not been commonly observed in this country, but it furnishes an interesting plan for a neighborhood frolic. In many lands its popularity ranks next to Christmas. It was a gala night in the Middle Ages, and the halls of the old castles rang with the music of harps and the rustle of dancing feet. Each young squire besought Lady Luck to send him the bean, and each pretty bower maiden hoped to draw the pea that would make her a Queen for one night.

Since the cake must be cut before the identity of the King and Queen can be known, this should be done early in the evening. No doubt in olden times the Twelfth Night cake was brought in after the evening meal, and even now it may be served as dessert at a dinner.

Its proper accompaniment is wassail. Whatever your taste decrees may go into this punch. Probably most people prefer a fruit drink to that pungent and powerful concoction known as wassail.

After the King and Queen have been chosen, courtiers are selected by drawing lots. Slips of paper are placed in two bowls, one for the men and one for the girls; for the men such names as Minister of State, Privy Counselor, Knights of the Bath and Bed Chamber, Buffoon, Minstrel, and Squire; and for the girls - Lady in Waiting, Maid of Honor, Lady of the Bed Chamber, and Bower Maiden. The hostess has an opportunity here of here of giving a number of fictitious titles of an amusing nature. Each character drawing a slip is expected to live up to his or her role.

Old singing and dancing games are suitable for a Twelfth Night party. Other good games are Hoodman's Blind and Hide-and-Seek. Hoodman's Blind was the forerunner of Blindman's Buff. One of the players was blinded by having his hood pulled down over his eyes. The other players would hit him with their knotted hoods, at the same time trying to avoid being caught by the blind man. In this day, handkerchiefs may be substituted for hoods.

MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR JANUARY

Flower - Snowdrop Birth Stone-Garnet

JANUARY SONGS, POEMS, STORIES, PAGEANTS

Watching the Old Year Out - Song by Greenwold
Months of the Year - Exercise - Picture in Prose and Verse-Werner
Dance of the Hours - Exercise for 12 girls - Edgar S. Werner
New Year's Morning - Poem by Helen Hunt Jackson
The New Year - Poem by Celia Thaxter
The New Year - Poem by Mrs. M. A. Kiddie
New Year's Eve - Poem by Alfred Tennyson
New Year's Eve - Poem by Mrs. Chas F. Thomas

CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS

1. New Year's Day - Paul Revere, patriot. Born 1735
4. U. S. Flag first raised 1776
5. Z. Pike, Pike's Peak. Born 1779
6. Tom Mix, actor. Born 1880
7. First telephone across Atlantic 1927
   Millard Filmore, President. Born 1800
9. First shot in Civil War 1861
12. Great Blizzard. 100 lives lost. 1888
15. First practical locomotive 1831
17. Prohibition went into effect 1920
18. Electric trolley patented 1892
20. American Revolution ended 1783
21. General "Stonewall" Jackson. Born 1824
23. George McManus, cartoonist. Born 1881
24. Gold discovered in California 1848
25. Robert Burns, poet. Born 1759
27. Incandescent light patented 1880
29. Wm. McKinley, President. Born 1843
31. Eddie Cantor, actor. Born 1892

QUOTATIONS FROM JANUARY POEMS.

O, Old Father Time grows tender and mellow
As, roving the round earth, the sturdy old fellow
Year in and year out keeps going and coming
In Winter's cold wreck and in Summer's green blooming.
-Lewis Bates

Only a night from old to new
Only a sleep from night to morn
The new is but the old come true
Each sunrise seems a New Year born.
-Helen Hunt Jackson

Out of Eternity this new day is born
Into Eternity at night will return;
So here hath been dawning another blue day
Think - Wilt thou let it slip useless away?
-Carlyle

FEBRUARY

THE FIRST VALENTINE

The story which has come down to us through the ages is as follows:

Claudius, ruler over Rome, had passed a law that no one in his kingdom should marry that year. Young lovers had been going secretly to the temple where they were married by Valentine, the priest. When Claudius found out about this, he threw Valentine into prison.

The jailer's little daughter, whom we will call Elizabeth had a room opposite the window of the cell in which Valentine was waiting to be put to death. She grew very fond of the priest. It seemed a pity for such a good man to be in jail.

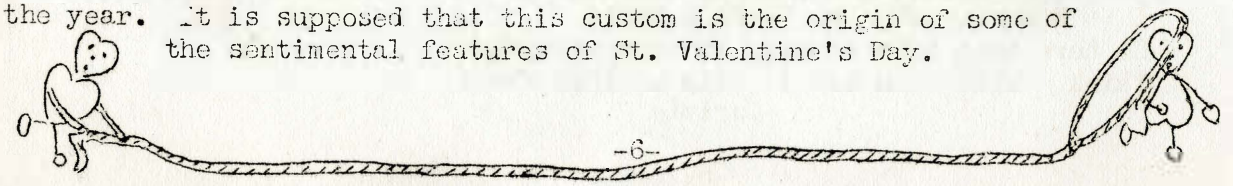
Each night she came to his door with a blanket, because he was frail and thin and she didn't want him to become ill. In the morning she would get up early and take the blanket away before her father should see it, because giving blankets to prisoners was against the rules. When she went for the blanket she took him a little of her own and her father's breakfast for the prisoners received only bread and water.

Elizabeth visited him the morning that he was to be taken away to be burned. "Oh, isn't there any way you can get out of here? You have done nothing for which you should be killed," she pleaded.

"Hush", the priest answered. "Of course I have to die, for even a priest can't disobey the ruler of a country. You have been so good to me. I wish there were something I could give you for a keepsake but I have nothing. You must hurry away now, in a few minutes the men will be here to take me. They will be angry if they find you here."

When Elizabeth got back to her room she heard the guards going by to get Valentine. As she listened something flew in the window, and lit at her feet. She looked down and saw her pet dove. When she left Valentine's cell it had been eating crumbs off the ledge of his window. Now it held a packet in its bill. She took the packet and unfolded it. It was a single sheet of paper, torn into a strange lacy pattern. Across one corner was printed, "To Elizabeth because she has been good to me. I hope this will help her to remember her Valentine."

Another explanation connects the modern celebration of Valentine Day with the observance of the Roman Festival Lupercalia, which occurred on February 15th. At this time, so the story goes, each young man drew from a box the name of a lady who was to be his sweetheart for the year. It is supposed that this custom is the origin of some of the sentimental features of St. Valentine's Day.



Hearts and cupids in the usual red and white color scheme may be used for valentine decorations. If you prefer, the color scheme for the day may be taken from February's flower and birth stone - the primrose and amethyst. Different tints and shades of these colors would be lovely together.

Valentine making is a heap of fun. Lovely ones can be made from materials found about the home,- wall paper, card board, scraps of tissue, crepe paper, cellophane, ribbon, paper doilies, napkins, old post cards, flower catalogs and magazines. Some should be made as surprises for members of the family but it will be more fun for the family to work together on those intended for friends.

If a valentine party is being given invitations may be written on heart shaped cards or on the home made note paper, gay with valentine day symbols.

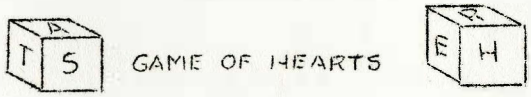
Making valentines may be made part of the party entertainment.

As the guests arrive they draw from a basket of numbered hearts and are instructed to take this heart to the "post office" - and present it to the post master, who will give them the valentine package awaiting them. These packages bear the same numbers as the hearts and each consecutive group of four packages contain complete equipment for the making of valentines. The guests are told not to open their packages until a signal is given.

The numbered hearts turned in at the post office are used to number the bridge tables at which the guests are to work.

The signal is given to begin. At the end of fifteen minutes the valentines are exhibited and the table producing the best exhibit is given a box of candy as a prize.

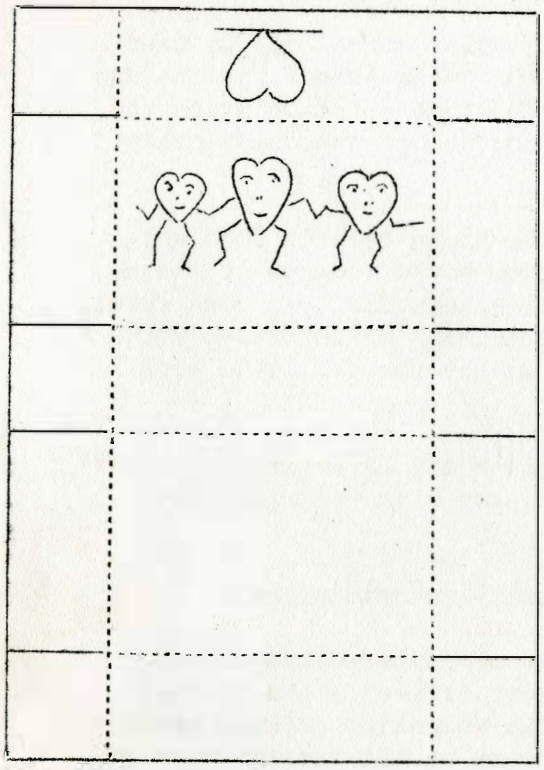
Envelops to fit the valentines are next made. They are then addressed and mailed at the post office, a red heart serves for a stamp. The guests call for their mail just before going home. The valentines serve as souvenirs.



GAME OF HEARTS

A few table games should be played while the tables are still in place. The game of heartswill be found interesting to make as well as to play.

The game consists of six one-half inch cubes which have the letters of the word "Hearts" on the sides. The cubes are all held in the hand and then thrown on the table. If the player has the exceptional luck of having the cubes fall with all the letters up spelling "Hearts" he scores 35, otherwise he scores five for each consecutive letter needed for spelling the word. For example, if the cubes fall with letters H-E-R-R S-S up, he scores 10. If "H" does not appear on any of the upper faces no points are allowed. The first person to win 70 points wins the game.



The materials needed for making the cubes are a piece of soft wood $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square and 8 inches long. Square one end. Then measure in from the squared end a distance of one-half inch and mark, drawing a line entirely around the piece, then saw exactly on the line. The piece sawed off should be squared before measuring for the next cube. Six cubes are needed but they should each be measured and sawed one at a time.

When six perfect cubes have been made they should be rubbed over sandpaper layed on a flat surface. When smooth the word H-E-A-R-T-S should be printed on the surface of each cube, (one letter placed on each surface).

A box should be made to hold the cubes when not in use. Any light weight card board will do. The pattern is given. Cut on all solid lines. Fold on dotted lines and then paste box together.

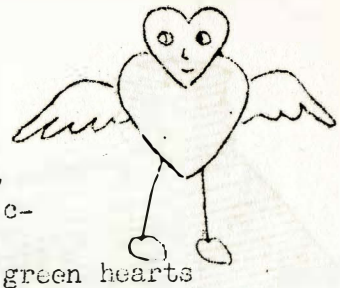
WORD GAMES

Another table game is the formation of words from the letters spelling Valentine. The players are each given a blank heart and asked to write the letters of the word in a vertical line and to form as many words as possible with the letters as follows, no letter except the first letter of the work can be used more than once. Each word correctly formed counts one. The person making the highest score wins.

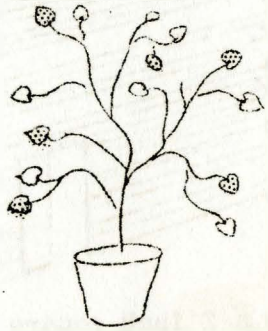
V - ale, ine
A - nt, n, le
L - ine, et
E - at
N - ot
T - in
I - van
N - et
E - ven

GAME NO. 2: The players form a circle for the next game. One should be in the center. The center player says Saint Valentine was "V". She points to some one and quickly counts to ten. If the person pointed at hasn't given an adjective beginning with "V" describing Valentine she has to be "it". The center person may call out any letter of the word "Valentine". They need not be called in order. This game is also a good one to play at the family dinner table.

THE BLACK HEART GAME



Hide hearts of assorted colors. Most of them should be red, a few green, some yellow, one black and one blue. The scores are not explained until after the search for hearts has been completed. The finder of the blue heart wins a prize. Finder of the black heart is made the victim of some hoax. Anyone finding a yellow heart is put on a list of culprits to perform a stunt. Those finding green hearts have to give up two red hearts for every green heart they possess. The one keeping the largest number of red hearts wins the second prize.

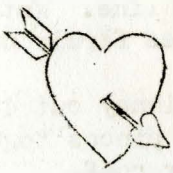


CHOOSING PARTNERS

Partners for games, cards or dancing may be found in the following ways:

A decoration which is also a scheme for matching partners hangs from a door way. Two large white card board hearts, decorated with small red hearts and cupid cut-outs are laced together to form a container for little hearts on which are numbers and fortunes. Fastened to these are ribbons which hang over the outside, on the ends of which are little hearts of red and white. When it is time to get partners - either for games or refreshments - the boys are asked to pull the white hearts, the girls the red. Partners are matched by corresponding numbers.

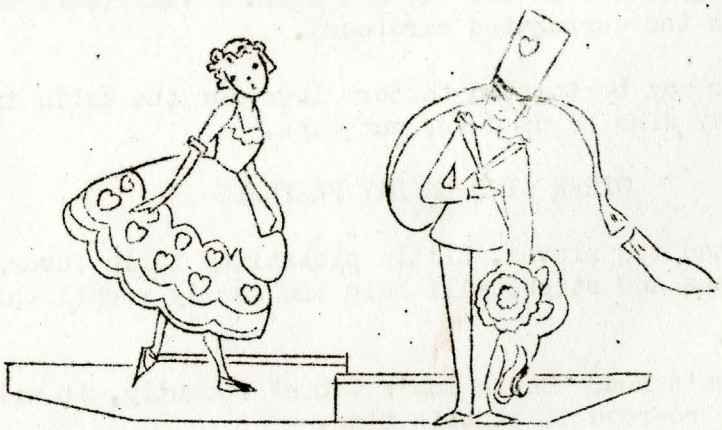
HANDS: Let the girls stand behind a screen and hold one hand above it. The men select the hand they prefer. Be sure all identifying jewelry is removed.



BROKEN HEARTS: Tear red card board hearts in two, giving one set to the girls and the other to the men to match up.

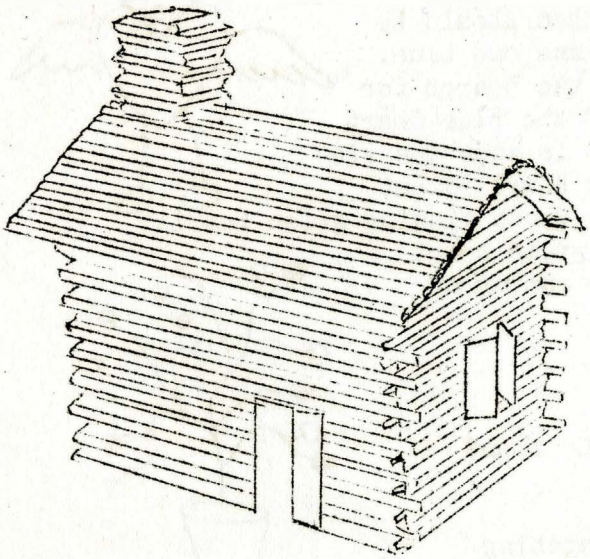
HEARTS AND KEYS: Cut out card board keys and number them. Cut out red paper hearts. Outline a key on each heart and to correspond with numbers on keys. Give the keys to the men and the hearts to the girls.

HEART TREE: Numbered hearts red for girls, blue for boys.



These figures may be used for invitations, place cards or tallies.

LINCOLN LOG CABIN



Corrugated cardboard such as cometimes comes wrapped around packages gives a good effect of tiny logs.

For the front and back of the cabin cut two pieces 10¾ inches long by 6½ inches wide. Cut with the ridges running the long way. For the ends, cut two pieces 8¼ inches long by 8½ inches wide; then cut the top of each end in a point by measuring up the side of each end 6½ inches and ruling from that point to the center of the top.

Draw a 2 inch square in the middle of one end for a window. Slit the square down the center and along the top and bottom of the window, peel the corrugated layer off carefully to the side lines of the square and bend back the plain cardboard to form shutters. Cut an opening 3½ inches by 1¾ inches in each side for doors. They should not be made directly opposite each other.

The roof is 10x12 inches with the ridges running the long way, and folded gently along the center.

To make the notches so that you can fit the sides of the cabin together, measure ¾ of an inch in from the upright sides (the 6½ inch sides) and rule a line parallel to the edge. Then cut away every other ridge up to this line. Notch the back and front first, then the sides. To hold notches firmly use adhesive tape.

For the chimney cut 4 pieces 2½ inches square. Notch the edges ½ inch in and fit pieces together. Cut away bottom of chimney on two sides to fit over roof.

If the log cabin is used as a center piece quotations from Lincoln's writings might be placed inside with the string attached to each extending to each place.

Lincoln was rail-splitter in his boyhood days. A rail fence might also be made from the corrugated cardboard.

Brown crepe paper may be twisted to form logs for the cabin if preferred. These may also be used for nut cups.

OTHER LINCOLN DAY FEATURES

Lincoln emancipated the slaves. Little pickaninny table favors made from licorice drops and sticks will help the family recall this service.

If the family hasn't read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" recently, it will be nice to recall or re-read it at this time.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

If you have a party in honor of George Washington the guests may be asked to wear old fashioned clothes. The name of some great person in colonial days may be pinned to the back of each person as they arrive. They will then try to identify themselves by the question asked. All persons throughout the evening must play the role of the character pinned on their back.

The minuet may form the major part of the entertainment. Here are a few figures of the dance arranged for four couples standing as for the square dance:

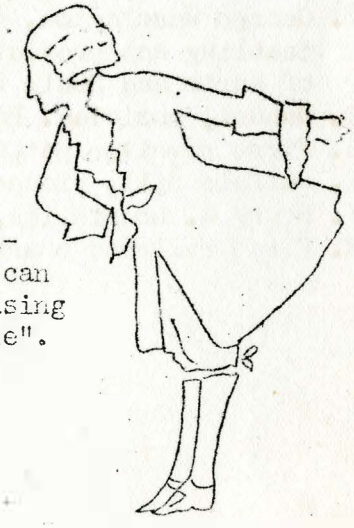
Partners curtsy to each other, curtsy to the corners. First and second couples enter, gentlemen swing opposite ladies, curtsy, retreat to places; likewise third and fourth couples.

First and second couples curtsy to each other, stepping backwards until in line with third and fourth couples, thus forming two rows. All curtsy, first and second couples return to places, and curtsy, third and fourth couples proceed in the same manner.

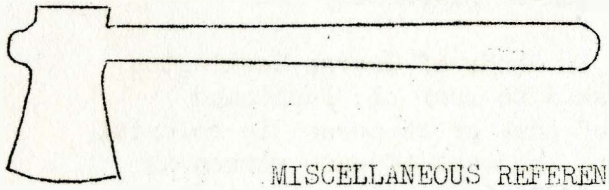
For the colonial "curtsy", the lady steps back with one foot and bends the knee very low, spreading her fan with one hand and holding her skirts daintily with the other. The gentlemen bow very low from the hips.

The guests can soon learn the steps if one or two of the couples know them, and when they all get into the swing of it, it will provide most of your evening's entertainment.

CARRYING THE COLORS - is a relay race. Three scarfs are used, one red, one white, and one blue. Chairs are used for the goal. Couples are divided into three groups. Each group lines up facing a goal. A scarf is given to the lady at the head of each line. At a signal from the leader, she throws the scarf over her partner's left shoulder and ties it on the right side of his waist. They then join hands and walk to the chair, the lady sitting on the chair, the gentleman bowing with his right hand over his heart. He then takes the lady's hand again and they return to the line. The lady unties the scarf and passes it to the next couple behind them as they move to the end of their line. The line wins whose head couple first returns to place.



WASHINGTON PIE - Each helps himself to the "pie" which consists of wedge-shaped pieces of paper the usual size with the word "Washington" printed vertically on each. Ten minutes are allowed to see who can write the most names of great colonial characters using the letters of the word as instructed for "Valentine".



MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FEBRUARY

Flower - Primrose

Birth Stone - Amethyst

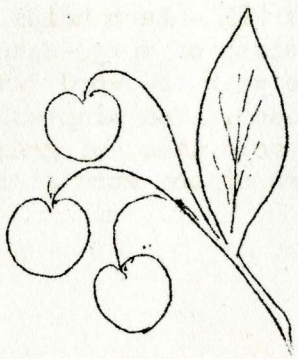
SONGS, POEMS, STORIES, TABLEAUS AND PLAYS:

In the Gloaming - Song
Love's Old Sweet Song - Song
That Old Sweetheart of Mine - Song
America - Song
Battle Cry of Freedom
Battle Hymn of the Republic

Lincoln's Boyhood
Lincoln's second Inaugural Address
Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Washington's Boyhood
Washington's Farewell Address
Quotations from Washington's Writings

CALENDAR OF INTERESTING EVENTS:

3. Ex-President Wilson died - 1924
4. Charles Lindberg, aviator. Born 1902
5. Dwight L. Moody, evangelist. Born 1837
7. Charles Dickens, novelist. Born 1812
   First telephone from New York to Chicago - 1892
9. U. S. Weather Bureau established - 1891
11. Thomas A. Edison, inventor. Born 1847
12. Abraham Lincoln, President. Born 1809
13. Sidney Smith - "Andy Gump". Born 1877
14. Valentine's Day
16. Plate buried by Frenchman 1743 found near Pierre 1913
19. Phonograph patented 1878
20. Mary Garden, singer. Born 1877
22. George Washington, President. Born 1732
    Enabling Act providing for division and admission of North and South Dakota - 1889
23. Handel, musician. Born 1685
25. First revolver patented 1836
26. Buffalo Bill, pioneer. Born 1846
27. Henry W. Longfellow, poet. Born 1807
28. First railroad chartered 1827



MARCH

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY

Saint Patrick was born in France, more than 1500 years ago. He was captured by the pagans and carried as a slave to Ireland. One time while he was tending sheep he was told in a dream to return to France and study for the priesthood. He escaped from Ireland, went to France, and lived as a monk, but he never forgot his wish to return to Ireland and convert its people. When St. Patrick was a very old man he was made Bishop of Ireland, and began converting the country from paganism to Christianity.

One day, when the good Saint was explaining the doctrine of the Trinity he noticed some shamrock growing at his feet. He used this plant with its three perfectly balanced leaves to illustrate the Christian doctrine he was teaching. This is why the shamrock was made symbolic of Saint Patrick's day.

* *

The so-called Irish potatoes originated in the Andes mountains, in South America. They were discovered by an Englishman, and later adopted by the Irish. Eventually, they became such an important food product on the Emerald Isle that we associate potatoes with the Irish. Hence the name. A hundred years ago potatoes were small, yellow-skinned sour vegetables. About 1850 the growers developed new varieties. Some of the very finest types on the market now are only a few years old.

* *

Green and white is the color scheme for Saint Patrick Day decorations. Shamrocks, harps, Irish potatoes, Irish donkeys, snakes and stove pipe hats are the symbols which may be used.

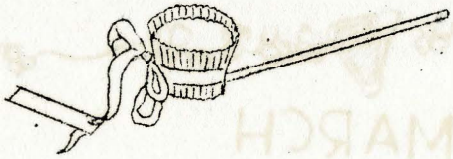
If you are giving a party the invitations might read:

"If your Irish heart has panted
For a wish till now ungranted,
Bring it _____night with you
And I'll make that wish come true.

Write it down, the magic spell,
Drop it in my wishing well;
Wish a big one when you do
For it surely will come true."

Place_____Date_____

The host might wear a green plug hat, a green bow and carry a clay pipe or "dudeen". The hostess might wear an Irish costume made up of a short, green skirt; white blouse and a tight green bodice laced together in front. Favors may be given the guests upon their arrival. Green hats for the girls and green paper carnations for the boys.



G A M E S

OLD SAINT PATRICK GAME:

Players sit in a circle. The leader starts by describing Old Saint Patrick by a word beginning with "A". For example: "Old Saint Patrick was an ambitious man." The second person describes him with a word beginning with "B"; the third player describes him with a word beginning with "C" and so the game runs through the alphabet.

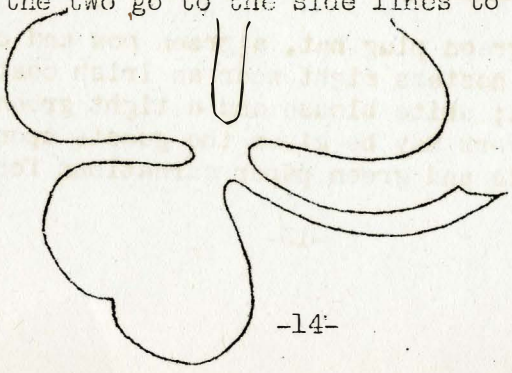
SOJOURN TO THE BLARNEY STONE:

Stepping stones (shamrock shaped pieces of wrapping or newspaper, outlined with green crayola and no larger than the average foot). Mark an intricate path across the "bog" to the Blarney Stone which is in a room far remote from the starting point. The shamrocks are placed at irregular intervals so as to make stepping difficult. Once started the persons feet must never touch the floor. Occasionally, a red shamrock appears in the path, this is a danger signal and must not be touched but jumped. The spot where the Blarney Stone reposes is lighted by a green lantern. Those sojourning to the Blarney stone start out three steps apart. Those reaching the Blarney Stone are supposed to kiss it and be endowed with the gift of blarney.

The wishing well is beside the stone. The guests put in their wish and draw out a green envelope which contains a picture of something cut from a catalog or magazine. When all are assembled again each person must exhibit what he got from the Wishing Well. This is his subconscious or secret longing.

BLARNEY:

This is a good game to play after the sojourn to the Blarney Stone and just before refreshments are served, shamrocks identically numbered are placed in two hats. The men draw from one hat and the women from the other. When all have drawn, the first man in line is told to call out his number loudly and to begin to blarney his unknown partner by telling her what he thinks is the loveliest thing about her. When he has finished the girl who has the same number steps out and the two go to the side lines to listen to the others.



LOLLIPOP DOLL FAVORS

Any taffy recipe may be used for the lollipops if cooked to the hard crack stage. Skewers obtainable at meat markets may be used for the sticks. The base may be either a piece of taffy or block of wood.

To make the dolls cover the lollipops with wax paper, then with white crepe paper. Tie in place after twisting about stick. Paste a round piece of smooth white paper on one side of the lollipop to represent the face of a maiden. These faces may be inked in or put in with crayons. It saves time to make the faces on the paper before pasting on. Stickers with faces on them may be purchased too.

Cut a piece of green crepe paper six inches wide by four inches deep to make girls' bonnet, crinkle or gather along the six-inch side. Paste along outer edge of face from about middle of cheek. Let the bonnet flare from one-half to three-fourths of an inch beyond edge of lollipop then crease. Gather ends of paper at back and paste down. To cover this rough spot a circle of crepe paper the size of a silver dollar is pasted over it.

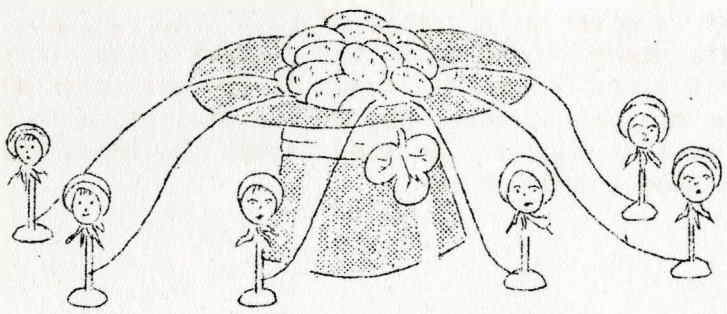
To finish the front of the bonnet next to the face, cut a piece of white crepe paper four inches wide by tw and one-fourth inches high. Double the long way and crease, then stretch the folded edge slightly. Fold under one and one-fourth inches from first folded edge. Paste to cover raw edge of bonnet with stretched edge to the outside and top.

Cover the stick by twisting 3/8 inch strips of green crepe paper around it and pasting ends securely. The lollipop base is covered with wax paper then white crepe paper and pasted in place. Tie white bow of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch crepe paper around neck of the doll.

A green paper dress may also be made by gathering the edge and tying in place at neck. A tiny white bow may also be pasted to the very top of the bonnet.

THE PLUG HAT

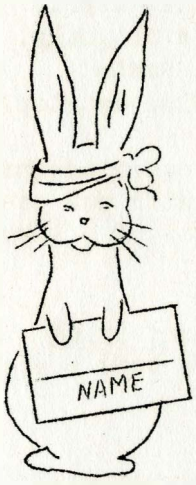
To make the plug hat use a sheet of green construction paper. Cut a circle twelve inches in diameter for the brim. Draw a circle five inches in diameter in center and cut out. Make $\frac{3}{4}$ inch slashes an inch and one-half an inch apart around the inside edge of brim. For the crown cut a piece six inches by 22 inches and slash it one inch deep and about 1 inch apart along the edge which is the top.



Paste the narrow ends of this crown piece together with an overlap (on a slant so the hat will flare at the top). For the top of the crown cut a circle of mat stock just the size of the circle formed by the sides at the top.

Bend the clipped edge of the brim back at right angles and paste to lower inside edge of crown. Fold clipped edges of crown at right angles toward inside and paste circle forming top on these. A straight piece of either gold, white or green paper about two inches wide may be used for a hat band. Roll the edges of the brim slightly on both sides. A shamrock cut from green mat stock may be pushed in the band at the side.

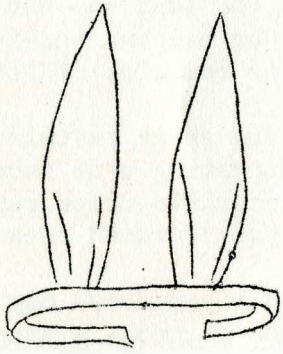
Turn the hat upside down and fill with silly inexpensive favors, wrapped in white paper and tied with green ribbon. A green ribbon streamer attached to each gift extends to each individual place. It may be tied around the base of a taffy lollipop-colleen or attached to a tiny shamrock cut from green paper. The name of the person to sit at that place is written in white ink. At the end of the dinner each person pulls out his gift. Fortunes might be fastened to the other end of the ribbons instead of gifts.



MAD MARCH HARE PARTY

"Attention!
Mad March Hares!
Alice (of Wonderland)
and the Mad Hatter
Bid you Blow In
On the Wings of
A Mad March Wind, to
Attend a Mad Tea Party"

At_____ On_____



The invitations may be written on rabbit-shaped cards cut from stiff white paper.

The front door may be labeled with a big sign marked "Rabbit Hole-Drop In." The guests are met by the hostess dressed like Alice of Wonderland and the host who is dressed like the Mad Hatter.

Upon arrival each guest is given a long pair of rabbit ears. These are cut from stiff white paper according to the diagram shown above. They should be 11 inches long. Color the inside of the ears pink with crayons, then pinch the bottoms together and pin or paste them to a narrow strip of cloth so that they may be tied around the head. This head piece serves as a good ice-breaker.

If you wish your guests to come in costume use the following invitation:

"The March Hare hopes you'll come to tea
To Wonderland where you will see
Alice herself, the Queen of Hearts,
The naughty Knave who stole the tarts,
The Dormouse and the Cheshire Cat,
The Duchess and her wailing brat.
Off with your head, if you're not dressed
In character that suits you best!"

Treasure Hunt: Hide somewhere about the house a pair of paper gloves and a fan. Announce that the White Rabbit has lost his gloves and fan and that they must be found at once. The person finding the fan is presented with the fan which is an attractive home made one. The persons finding the gloves are each presented with a tea cake.

Who Has the Tarts?: All stand close together in a circle facing the one in the center, who is the "Queen". They have their hands behind them and pass a small box marked "The Queen's Tarts". All pretend to pass it whether they have the box or not. The Queen recites:

"The Queen of Hearts she made some tarts,
All on a summer's day.
The Knave of Hearts he stole the tarts,
And took them quite away".

At the last word, all stop passing, and the queen tries to discover the knave who has the tarts. If she guesses correctly, she changes places with the Knave. Otherwise she must try again. This continues as long as the game is amusing.

If simple refreshments are served the plate of cakes may be marked "Eat Me" and the punch bowl or tray of glasses may be marked "Drink Me".

If guests are to be served at the table, the dining room door should bear the sign, "To the Mad Tea Party".

A curtain made of wrapping paper should fill the entire doorway. In the lower part of it is cut a door so small that the guests must creep through it. The guests are seated around a large table, at places marked by home-made place cards. These may be rabbit-shapped like the invitations; or characters from "Alice in Wonderland" story book mounted on white cards to serve as place cards.

At the end of the first course the Mad Hatter announces: "I want a clean cup. Let's move one place on", and all move one place to the right. This phrase is repeated many times and all move in the manner of the guests at the Mad Tea Party in the book.

This Mad Hare Tea Party idea can be adapted to the family supper and to their evening get-to-gether.

MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS

MARCH

Flower - Violet Birth Stone -Bloodstone

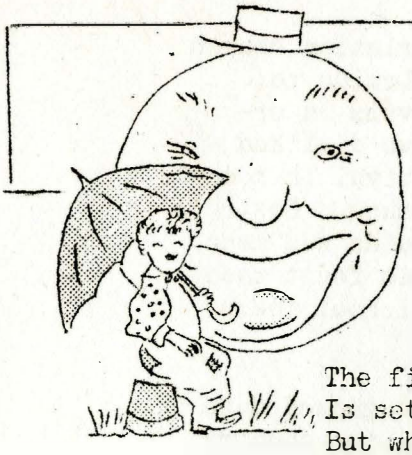
SONGS, POEMS,STORIES, TABLEAUS AND PLAYS:

Danny Boy - Song
Wearin' of the Green - Song
Kathleen Mavoureen - Song
Wild Irish Rose - Song
Alice in Wonderland - Story

CALENDAR OF INTERESTING EVENTS:

1. First American Bank chartered 1870
2. Dakota territory created, 1861, with temporary capitol at Yankton
12. U. S. Post Office established 1789
14. Cotton Gin patented 1765
15. Andrew Jackson, President. Born 1767
16. James Madison, President. Born 1751
17. St. Patrick's Day
    Meeting of First Dakota territory legislature 1862
18. First Pension Act passed 1818
    Grover Cleveland, President. Born 1837
19. Wm. J. Bryan, statesman. Born 1860
21. Spring begins 2:28 a. m.
22. Van Dyke, painter. Born 1549
29. John Tyler, President. Born 1790
30. Ether first used 1842

Verendrye, Frenchman, explored this region and buried a lead plate claiming the country for the King of France.



APRIL

ALL FOOL'S DAY

The first of April some do say
Is set apart for All Fool's Day;
But why the people call it so,
Nor I., nor they themselves do know.
-Poor Robin's Almanac

No one really knows just why the first day of April is known as April Fool's Day or why it is customary for people to play jokes on each other then. Many explanations have been advanced, but none are conclusive.

It seems certain, though, that April Fool's Day has come down to us from the custom which almost all ancient peoples had, of celebrating the beginning of spring. People in every country and climate are glad when winter is over. It is quite natural they should feel gay and hold feasts when spring comes. The ancient festivals were always held some time between March 25th and April 1st. The vernal equinox has been celebrated in this way in every part of the world and in every age.

In India a great feast called "Huli" in honor of the beginning of spring is held on March 21st. It is a regular April Fool's Day, and people of every class play jokes upon each other. Whether the European people took their April Fool's Day from the Hindu "Huli" we do not know. An old English Almanac printed in 1760 contained the rhyme quoted above.

The French people have had an April Fool's Day for centuries. They still call a person who is easily deceived an "April Fish".

All European countries began their new year on March 25th with the opening of spring, until a new calendar was adopted in 1534. This new calendar began the year on January first, as we do today.

France was the first nation to use the new calnedar. It had been customary in France, to pay New Year's calls and make presents to one's friends on the first day of the year. Some of the French people did not like the changed date for New Year's Day and tried to go on observing the old one on March 25th. The more pregressive people made a great deal of fun of them paying mock New Year's calls, and making valueless presents on the old New Year's Day. This may have been the origin of our April fooling.

It might also have begun in Great Britain when the Christian church converted the Britons from the pagan religion of the Druids to Christianity. The church kept many of the pagan festivals in order to please the newly converted people who would have disliked giving up their old feasts. In April there was a festival in honor of the pagan goddess of spring, Eostre. The church changed Eostre's festival into a feast at which the religion of the Druids was made light of. Mock ceremonies and ridiculous songs at this feast made allusion to the Druids and their teachings. Our April Fool jokes may be a remnant of that old custom.

In England and Scotland April Fool's Day is a well-recognized date for joking. In Scotland much is made of the day among the country people, who think it great sport to send their neighbors on "fools" errands if they are unwary enough to forget what date it is. "Hunting the gawk," they call it - "gawk" meaning fool.

April Fool's Day furnishes a lot of merriment for the American family with its harmless jokes made in the spirit of fun.

APRIL FOOL'S PARTY

If you are planning a party the following invitation might be written with a clean pen and milk on paper shaped like a dunce cap. On the back should be written with ink "Hold over the lamp to see the message."

"To be a fool apart
Is not much fun, I trow,
But being fools together
Is lots of fun, I know.
(Time)
So come around on April First
In Spring's sweet, balmy weather,
And we will play some silly games
And be follish altogether".
(Place)

P. S. When you dress for the party put your clothes on backward.

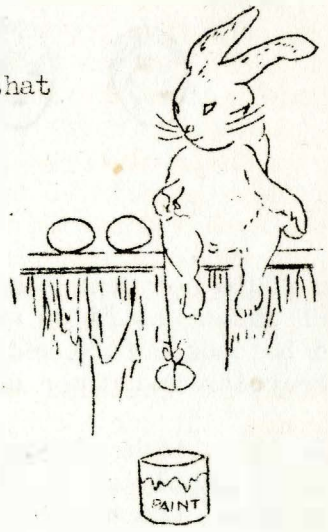
DECORATIONS

For decorations use balloons, clowns, geese, and jumping jacks. On the front door place a sign saying "Wet Paint - Go to back door". On the back door which is locked place an April Fool sign.

The hostess in backward attire admits each guest into the all Fool's gang by placing a fools' cap on his head and pinning a funny paper character on his back.

As an ice-breaker, station four policemen, wearing fool's caps, around the room. They give the signal for every one to begin shaking hands, using the left hand only. At irregular intervals the policemen blow

whistles and any one who is not shaking hands at that particular moment must pay a forfeit.



After the hand shaking the guests must each guess what funny paper character he represents by asking questions which can be answered by "yes" or "no". All evening each must play the part of the character which he represents.

Next, paper and pencils are passed and the ladies are asked to write down five reasons why Jiggs loved Maggie. The gentlemen are to write Maggie's five rules for managing a husband. These are then read.

Each funny paper family is asked to get together and give a one-act play suggestive of their family. This will furnish the major part of the entertainment for the evening but it will be fun from beginning to end.

Refreshments may be served from a table cloth spread on the floor with the guests sitting around it. All sorts of pranks and jokes can be carried out with the refreshments.

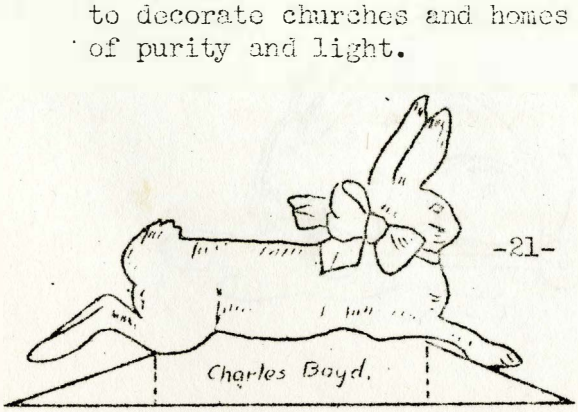
EASTER

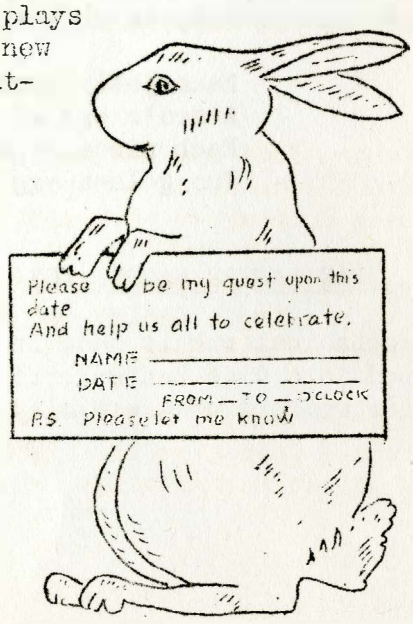
The name Easter comes from the Anglo-Saxon "Eastre", Goddess of Light or Spring whose festival was celebrated in April by the pagans.

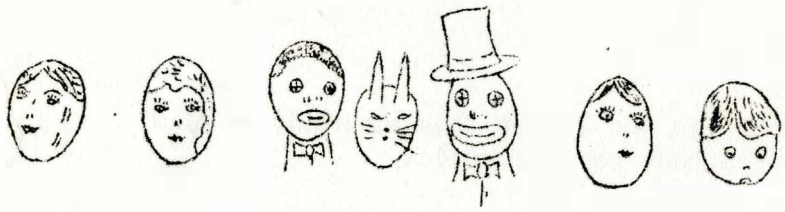
When the Christian religion supplanted the pagan religion the name, Easter was retained but a new meaning was given to the festival. In Greek, Italian and other languages it comes from the Hebrew "pesach" meaning "passover". In the early church it commemorated Christ's Crucifixion and Resurrection.

From the northern countries of Europe came the joyous practices such as Easter salutations, plays and spectacles, the adoption of the egg as a new symbol of life, Easter egg decorating and hunting.

White flowers, especially the lily, are used to decorate churches and homes as a symbol of purity and light.







EASTER EGGS

Easter would not seem complete without its colored eggs. Egg shells, some of which should be whole, may be saved for weeks. Whole eggs should be cooked hard and colored with vegetable dyes, or decorated with crayolas and paper cut-outs.

For the hunt, hide different kinds of eggs about the house and yard. A generous supply of jelly bean eggs will cut down the number of hen eggs needed. Put a number of the smaller candy eggs in piles. One extra large hen egg should be dyed yellow - that is the prized golden egg.

Cut two large egg ovals from yellow cardboard. Paint a face on one of them to represent Humpty-Dumpty and then cut into odd-shaped pieces for hiding. Save the other cardboard egg so that the discovered pieces may later be pasted to it to form a solid egg.

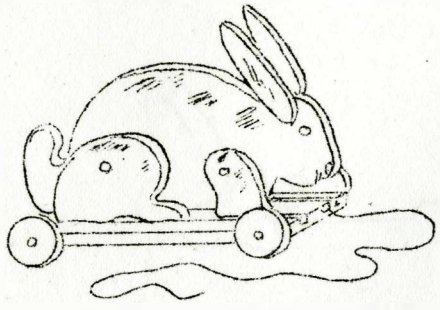
If a party is being given the guests may be divided into two groups - the"bunnies" and the "chicks". Each "chick" has a little paper chick pinned on him so that his partners will know that he belongs to their side. The paper bunnies of a different color are pinned on for the bunny group. Each group appoints a captain.

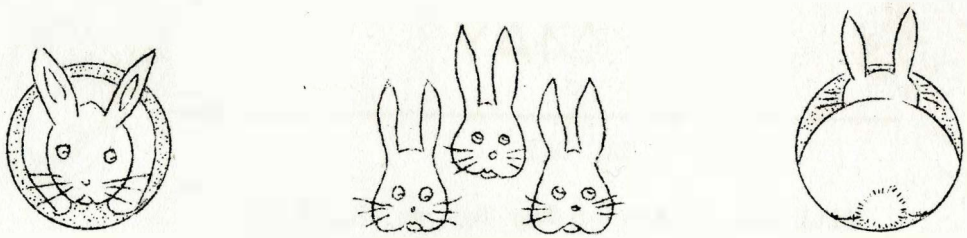
When a "chick" finds an egg he calls,"chick, chick,chick", until the captain (who has been given a basket to hold his eggs) comes to pick it up. The "bunnies" call "bunny,bunny,bunny", when they find an egg. No one can touch an egg except the two captains. If both a bunny and a chick find the same nest and start calling at the same time, the captain who gets there first gets the egg. The golden egg should be the hardest to find. It should be explained before the hunt begins that Humpty-Dumpty is broken up, and each of his yellow pieces count three, so they must look for yellow cardboard, too.

Each jelly bean counts	1
A hen's egg	5
Each piece of Humpty-Dumpty	5
The golden egg	10

AN EASTER RABBIT TOY

The mechanical rabbit made from scraps of wood is a nice Easter gift for the younger members of the family.





MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR APRIL

Flower - Daisy Birthstone- Diamond

SONGS, POEMS, STORIES, PAGEANTS:

Story of the Crucifixion and Resurrection - Bible
Christ the Lord is Risen - Song
The Heavens are Telling - Song
The Trees - Song - Frederic
Peter Pan - Arbor Day story - Barrie
Among the Trees - Poem - Bryant
April Day - Poem - Longfellow

CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS:

1. April Fools Day
2. U. S. Mint est. 1792
7. 2,009,031 slaves in U. S. 1859
10. Mary Pickford, actress. Born 1893
13. Thomas Jefferson, President. Born 1743
14. Abraham Lincoln assassinated, 1865
15. Steamer Titanic wrecked, 1912
18. Booker T. Washington, colored educator. Born 1845
19. Constance Talmadge, actress. Born 1900
20. Harold Lloyd, actor. Born 1894
24. First newspaper issued, 1704

POEM FOR EASTER

List to the Easter music
Music o'er all the land
Nature in soft sweet cadence
Carols on every hand.

Rejoice for this wonderful music
That is ringing from mountain and plain
Rejoice for the seeds that are sleeping
That shall make for the golden grain.

Rejoice that He gives us the spirit
Of love - of service - good will
And remember the promise He left us
"I will lift you up, if ye will".

-Marian Lambkin

MAY

MAY DAY

With the coming of May Day we think of the old-time May festival. So few people nowadays, take time for proper welcoming of the spring. In the early, more leisurely days, in England it was expected that every man and woman, boy and girl, of whatever occupation, would take time to walk through the woods and green meadows on the first May morning to refresh their souls with the beauty and odors of springtime, the singing birds, the awakening flowers.

IRELAND - According to an ancient Irish folk belief, on May Day eve all thresholds must be strewn with marsh marigolds as a charm against evil fairies seeking on that night to enter the homes to do harm. The first person coming to the house after the ceremony tramples on the flowers to insure the family good luck and plenty of butter throughout the year.

GERMANY - At dawn on the first of May, village boys and girls were wont to rise, gather fresh flowers from the mountains and twine them into wreaths as wall decorations. Eggs, symbolizing fertility, were placed among the flowers. The festival ended with dancing and song.

In certain parts of Germany it is customary on the Eve for village boys and girls to clean the well so that they might have pure water throughout the season. Sometimes lanterns, hung in the trees, lighted the young people through their long night vigil beside the wells.

HUNGARY - The village girls crown their white-clad queen with a wreath of lilies and dance with her the MagyarKor (Circle)Dance on May Day.

POLAND - Boys and girls decorate branches with gay ribbons and then go singing from door to door begging for gifts of money, eggs or cakes. The households giving presents are favored with a twig of green and are thought to share in the blessings of the spirit watching over crops and animals.

ITALY - In certain Italian villages, the boys plant a garland-trimmed pine before the door of the most beautiful girl in the town.

SWEDEN - On Valborg's Mess Eve (May Day Eve) picnics are held in the open. Bonfires are lighted on the hills in the belief that their heat will drive away the Winter sprites. After decorating the houses with garlands and greens, the young people erect a Maypole and dance around it by the light of the midnight sun. The merrymaking and dancing continue until morning.

SERBIA - On Cvitjeti, the Day of Flowers, the village folk go to the river bank to gather willows or grass. With these and church banners, they parade through the streets of the town.

FINLAND - A little before midnight peasants drive in birch-trimmed carts to the village green where a Maypole, entwined with flowers and leaves, has been erected. They dance about the Maypole and leap over the bonfires surrounding it until long past midnight. Song contests in the open are a part of the night's festivities.

MAY TIME NOTE PAPER

Dainty note paper for May Day greetings or invitations can be hand decorated with floral or flower girl designs. The envelope may also be home made. The pattern of it is given below. The message may be written on the inside of the envelope but the folded note paper $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches is nicer. You will notice that throughout this circular emblems for decorating note paper and envelopes are given for each month.

MAY DAY DECORATIONS

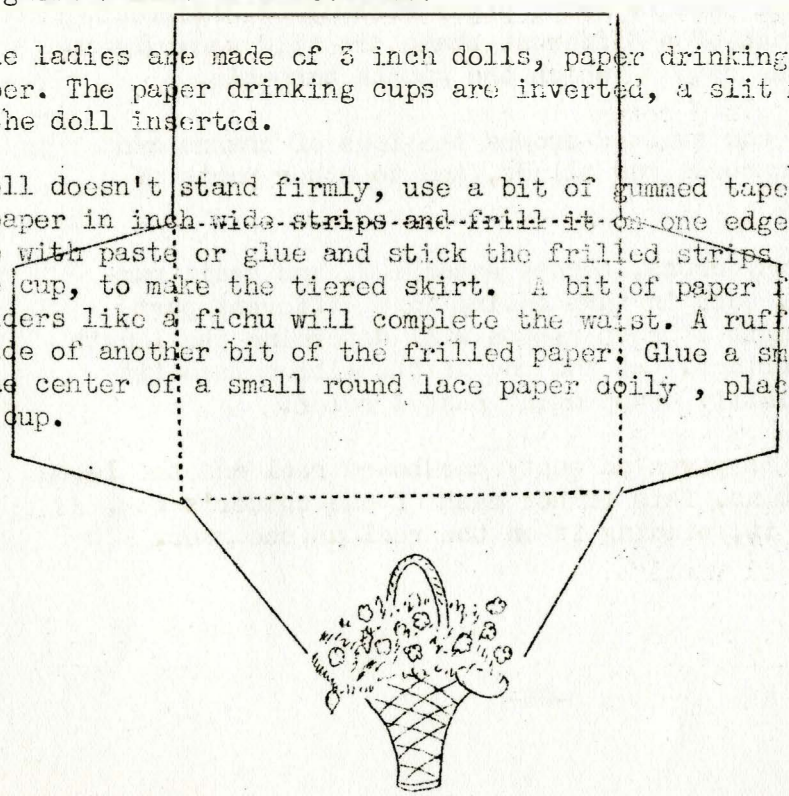
The house may be made festive with spring flowers. A Maypole effect may be obtained with pink and white crepe paper streamers fastened to the ceiling and festooned to the sides of the room. A basket or vase of fresh flowers is lovely for the table but a Maypole decoration may be featured if preferred.

In the center of the table place a tall candle in a low glass holder. Slip a "platinum" wedding ring of the ten cent variety on to the candles. These should be large enough to drop down at least two inches from the top of the candle. Attach to this ring narrow paper streamers and extend them to each place. The streamers may be in the various colors arranged so that they give a rainbow effect.

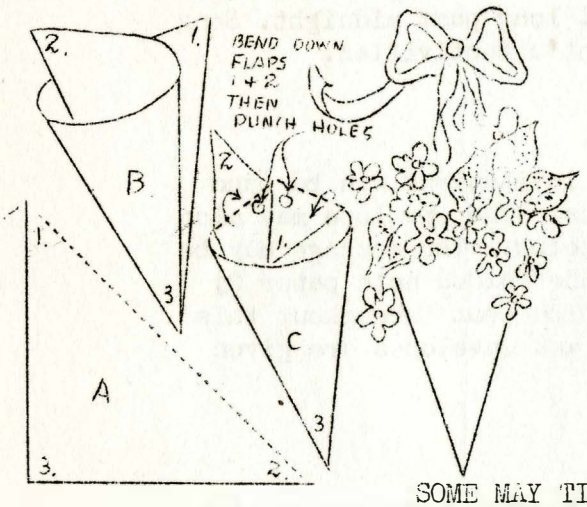
At each place stands a frilly little lady holding the streamer and with the guest's name card attached.

The little ladies are made of 3 inch dolls, paper drinking cups, and crepe paper. The paper drinking cups are inverted, a slit made in the top and the doll inserted.

If the doll doesn't stand firmly, use a bit of gummed tape to hold her. Cut the paper in inch wide strips and frill it on one edge. Brush over the paper cup with paste or glue and stick the frilled strips round and round the cup, to make the tiered skirt. A bit of paper frill over her shoulders like a fichu will complete the waist. A ruffly bonnet can be made of another bit of the frilled paper. Glue a small paper nut cup in the center of a small round lace paper doily, place the doll over the cup.



A MAY BASKET



Take a sheet of paper 6 inches square and fold it into a triangle as in A. Number the corners 1, 2 and 3. Then twist the paper as in B. Take care to keep the bottom of the cone (at 3) shut as tight as possible while you bend flap 1 over into the cone and flap 2 over on the outside. Punch two holes as indicated in C. Run ribbon through the holes and tie in a bow. Fill with spring flowers and hang on some one's door.

SOME MAY TIME GAMES.

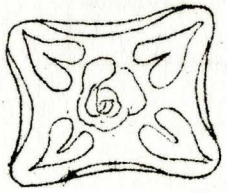
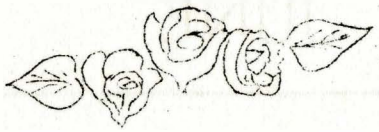
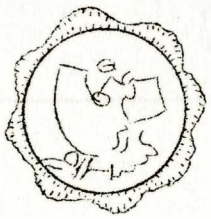
MAY BEANS - If having a party each guest upon arrival may be given a tiny May basket containing five or ten beans. When enough are present to make it interesting, announce that a prize will be given to the most skilled talker. The conversation is to continue as usual but none is to give "yes" or "no" for an answer. In place of "yes", the answer must always be "That may be so". For "no" it must be the phrase, "I doubt it". Those who fail to observe the rule must pay the prize of one bean fr each occasion of stumbling. The prize to the one having the most beans at the end of ten minutes may be a gay little candy-filled basket.

THE SPIDER'S WEB - Much amusement may be occasioned by the game of "Spider's Web". The ends of crepe paper ribbons of different lengths and colors, each of a different shade are tied securely to a starting point in the room in which the guests assemble.

They should be twined and twisted around the legs of chairs and tables, through window cords and blinds, and to other parts of the house.

The different colors may cross, become entangled, and again pursue a separate course, each in turn ending in a different part of the house. The length of each ribbon will determine the length of each person's wanderings. At the end of the ribbon is a little home-made gift daintily wrapped in pastel color.

To begin, each person is given an empty cardboard reel and the loose end of one of the ribbons. This is her mesh of the spider's web. She is told to follow it, winding it on the reel as she goes.

MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR MAY

Flower - Hawthrone

Birth stone-Emerald

SONGS, POEMS, STORIES, PAGEANTS:

Fairy Song
Spring Song
Faith of Our Mothers - Song
Mother Machree - Song
Mother O' Mine - Song
That Wonderful Mother of Mine - Song
Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech
Your Flag and My Flag - Poem

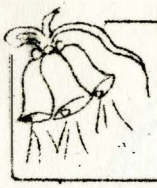
CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS:

1. May Day
3. First Medical School in U. S. 1765
6. Dr. Langley's airplane flew. 1896
9. Lieutenant Byrd flew over North Pole. 1926
11. Columbus sailed on last voyage. 1502
12. Florence Nightingale, nurse. Born 1820
14. Fahrenheit (thermometer) 1686
17. Benjamin Franklin died 1790
20. Lindberg starts for Paris 1927
24. First steamship crossed Atlantic 1819
30. Decoration Day

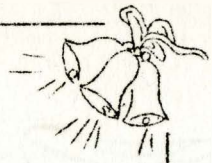
IRISH-MARIGOLD CHARM SONG

On this Mystic Eve of May
Fairies come so some folk say,
But I'll drive them far away
With my flowers.

May the stranger on his way
Trample down my flowers gay
Bringing good luck every day
And happy hours.



JUNE



WEDDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The celebration of wedding anniversaries is another custom which has been handed down through the ages. The idea of gift giving developed with it. Some one conceived the idea of designating the type of gifts to be given at each wedding anniversary and the anniversaries eventually became known by these. They are as follows:

First - Paper	Fifteenth - Crystal
Second- Cotton	Seventeenth - China
Third - Leather	Twenty-fifth - Silver
Fourth- Silk	Thirtieth - Pearl
Fifth - Wooden	Thirty-fifth - Coral
Sixth - Iron	Fortieth - Ruby
Seventh-Woolen	Forty-fifth - Sapphire
Eighth -Bronze	Fiftieth - Golden
Ninth - Pottery	Fifty-fifth - Emerald
Tenth - Tin	Sixtieth - Diamond
Twelfth-Linen	Sixty-fifth - Platinum

Occasionally it is nice to make use of this idea within the family but sometimes it is used as a means of acquiring gifts from friends and neighbors. Many prefer a more personal and less public type of celebration of the occasion.

Wedding anniversaries should be commemorated in some way. The day that marked the beginning of the family should be made and kept full of meaning. Each commemoration should strengthen family loyalty and unity.

Pleasant little surprises of various kinds are in order. The things said, done or given should express sincere sentiment and make the persons honored especially happy because of the thought and love expressed in them. Each husband, wife, and child knows what they can best do to make this day a happy occasion.

COTTON WEDDING JAZZ

Invitations may be written on correspondence cards with two interlocked cotton hearts, cut from all sorts of cotton fabrics, glued in the upper right hand corner. A following jingle tells the guests the time, occasion, and what to wear - and also to omit gifts.

"Come to our Cotton Wedding Jazz
And wear your house frock gay -
Put overalls on that man of yours -
You're out to dance and play.

Bill may bring his fiddle-
But don't you bring a thing-
Just light hearts and laughter,
'Cause we'll just sing, sing, sing!"

The house should be decked out in cotton fabrics, and little pickaninny dolls made from licorice with frilly yellow crepe paper skirts may be used as table favors. Old and new songs from the "land o ' cotton" may be sung.

MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR JUNE

Flower - Honeysuckle

Birth stone - Pearl

SONGS, POEMS, STORIES, PAGEANTS:

Children's Hour - Poem - Longfellow
Oh! Promise Me - Song
Rosary - Song
Your Flag and My Flag - Poem
Red, White and Blue - Song
Salute to the Flag
The American Flag - Henry Ward Beecher
Flag Day Address - Woodrow Wilson
Makers of the Flag - Franklin K. Lane

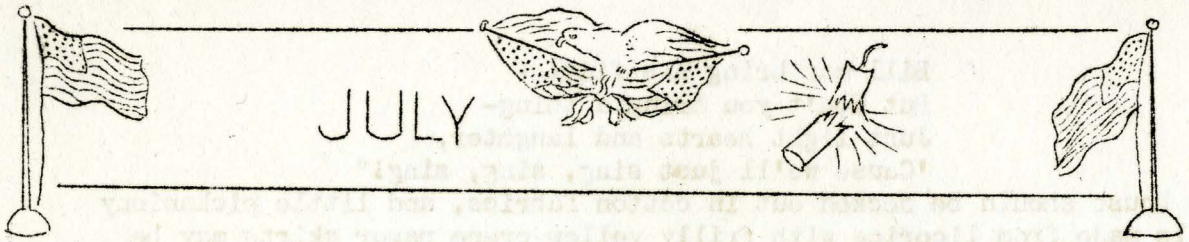
CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS:

1. Jacques Marquette, explorer. Born 1637
2. General Ashley attacked by Indians in Dakota territory enroute to Yellowstone - 13 killed. 1823
6. Nathan Hale, patriot. Born 1755
First permanent newspaper "The Weekly Dakotan" at Yankton
9. Hagenbeck, circus. Born 1844
10. J. H. Payne, "Home, Sweet, Home". Born 1791
16. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Born 1811
14. Flag Day
15. Mme. Schumann-Heinck, singer. Born 1861
17. John Wesley, Methodist. Born 1703
20. De Sota, explorer. Died 1542
21. Summer begins
25. Custer Massacre, 1876
28. Otis Skinner, actor. Born 1858

FLAG DAY

Early in June, 1776, Congress voted that our country should be represented by a flag. A committee consisting of George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross was appointed to act on the matter. They gave the order to Mrs. Ross, who was an expert seamstress of that period. She lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her house is now owned by the people of the United States.

The flag which Betsy Ross made had thirteen bars of red and white, and thirteen stars arranged in a circle on a field of blue.



MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR JULY

Flower - Rose

Birth stone-Ruby

SONGS, POEMS, STORIES, PAGEANTS:

Story of the Declaration of Independence
The First Flag (story)
Pledge to The Flag
America - reading - William Cullen Bryant
America , the Beautiful - Song
The Star Spangled Banner - Song

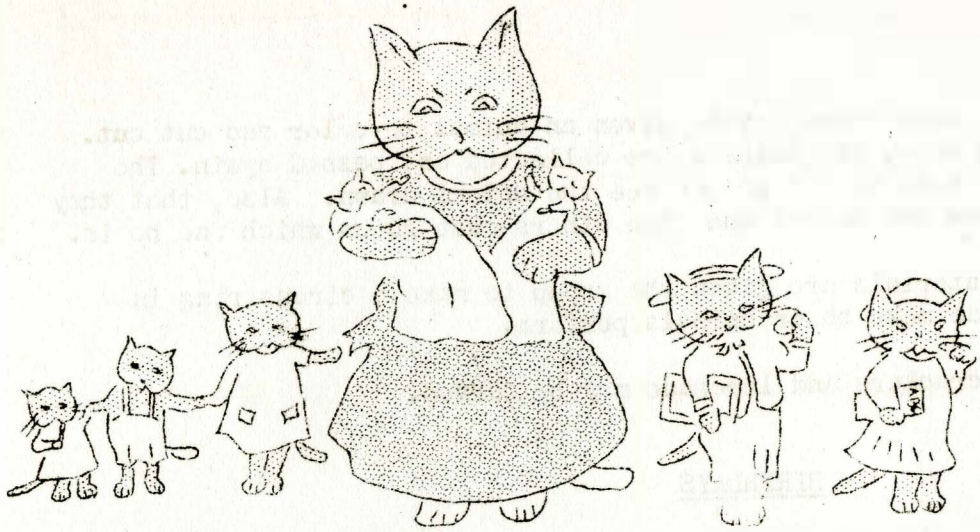
CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS:

4. Calvin Coolidge, President. Born 1872
   Independence Day
   First 4th of July in S. Dakota celebrated at Fort Pierre - 1825
8. Zeppelin (airship) 1838
10. Yankton Indians gave up land between Big Sioux and Missouri to the whites, 1858
11. John Quincy Adams, President. Born 1767
14. First World's Fair in United States, 1853
16. Mrs. Eddy, Christian Scientist. Born 1821
28. First official mail car - 1862
29. Benito Mussolini, Dictator. Born 1883
30. Henry Ford, manufacturer. Born 1863
    First United States patent issued 1790

PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible with Liberty and Justice for all."

"Count thine own land of every land the pride,
Beloved o'er all the world beside
Come at her call, raise the standard high
For freedom, for country and for God."



Seven kittens are a care;
Finding clothes for them to wear,
Washing all their sticky fur
Means much work for Mrs. Purr.

Quite a help 'twill be that two'll
Now be big enough for school;
Mrs. Purr says she'll survive
Left with just the youngest five!

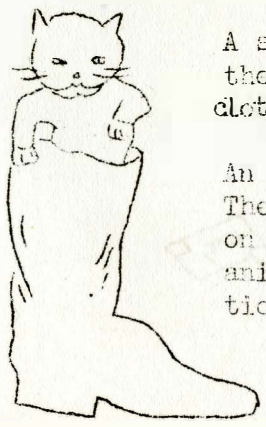
The above picture and verses suggest a theme for a tiny tot's party. The three little kittens might decorate the home made note paper upon which the invitation is written. The little boy and girl "kitty cats" at the right might adorn place cards. An enlarged reproduction of the mother cat in the center might be made on unbleached muslin colored with crayolas, cut out, stuffed and used for party favors.

Puss in Boots might be read and dramatized. "Poor Pussy" and "Pussy Wants a Corner" may be played.

Three little paper mittens of varying sizes may be hidden and the announcement made that the "Three Little Kittens have lost their mittens and don't know where to find them". The suggestion is made that the little folk hunt for them. Those finding them are allowed to keep them as souvenirs.

Cookies shaped like little boy and girl kittens and lemonade may be served as refreshments.

If one doesn't care to plan a party the kit cat family offer gift suggestions for little relatives, friends, orphanages or children's hospitals.



A similar party might be worked out using the "Three Little Pigs" as a theme. Little cloth pigs might be given as favors.

An animal party will delight little folks. The invitation might be to a circus written on animal shaped cards or small pictures of animals may be used on home decorated stationery.

Upon arrival each guest may be given an animal to color and cut out. When this is done, the animals are collected and passed again. The children are told to let no one see the animal drawn. Also, that they are to imitate the animal and the others must guess which one he is.

Later materials are given the group to make a circus ring in which they can make their animals perform.

Animal crackers and lemonade may be served.

BIRTHDAYS

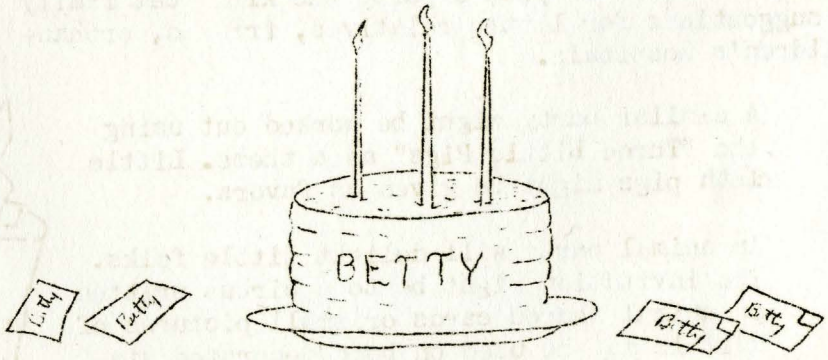
Birthdays for all members of the family should be observed in some way. The dinner table should be attractively set with some decoration characteristic of the month. Favorite food should be served and, of course, there ought always to be a decorated birthday cake. The children enjoy candles on theirs. A home made surprise gift is appreciated by young and old. Iy isn't always possible to obtain the gift one wishes most to give. A nice way to express these wishes are through picture cut-outs sealed in home made envelopes. A pile of these beside one's plate would lend interest and appreciation to the occasion.

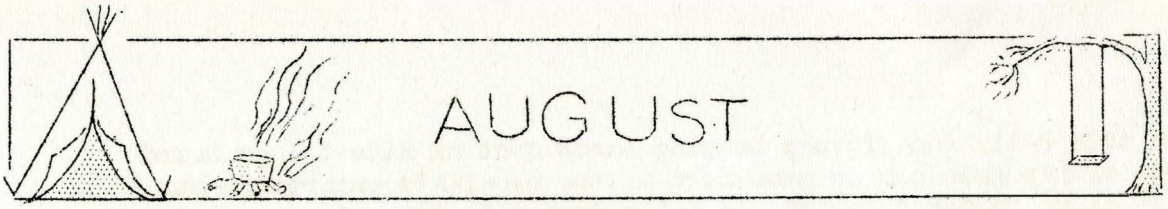
Of course, every one will sing a birthday song for the person being honored. The following might be sung at the beginning of the meal:

"We wish a happy birthday
To you, our dear friend,
And may the heavenly Father
His richest blessings send."

It might be followed with the old familiar one:

"Happy birthday to you
Happy birthday to you
Happy birthday, dear Betty,
Happy birthday to you."





MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR AUGUST.

Flower - Poppy

Birth stone-Sardonyx

SONGS, POEMS, STORIES AND PAGEANTS:

Ho, Ho, Vacation Days are Here - Song
Roaming In the Gloaming - Song - Harry Lauder
End of a Perfect Day - Song - Carrie Jacobs Bond
Poems by Tennyson
Midsummer's Night Dream -- Shakespeare

CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS:

1. First National census started 1790
3. Columbus began first voyage 1492
4. Harry Lauder, comedian. Born 1870
6. Lord Tennyson, poet. Born 1809
8. First locomotive run in United States, 1829
10. Herbert Hoover, President. Born 1874
11. Carrie Jacobs Bond, playwright. Born 1862
Fulton's steamboat made trial trip, 1807
15. Ethel Barrymore, actress. Born 1879
17. First practical steamboat, 1807
18. First iron smelted by electricity
26. First practical typewriter patented 1843
28. Petroleum discovered 1859
30. First food inspection act, 1890

OUTDOOR ENTERTAINMENT

August is a good month for outings, picnics, outdoor suppers and play evenings at home.

A HARD TIME PARTY

The neighbors might be included in one of your out door plans. The invitations might read as follows:

"Don't let hard times bear you down.
Hold up your chin, smile, be gay,
Come to my party, wear an old gown,
It's you I want, not fine array.
On pessimism let us frown;
Laugh at trouble, it flies away."

Suggest that the little girls bring their dolls in hard time attire also. Aske each family to bring their lantern. Sing poppy songs and play lively games. Give an award to the one who seemingly threw away the most cares before coming. Give another prize to the best dressed hard timer.

Home made Polly Anna favors bearing cards quoting nice things heard about each person can be made part of the evening's entertainment. Each guest might be asked to bring a Polly Anna gift if preferred. Refreshments or supper should be served in plain paper sacks or wrapped in newspaper.

BLUE PRINT PICTURES

Include a generous supply of blue print paper in your vacation outfit so that you may make souvenirs of your rambles.

Blue print paper can be bought in several sizes, but 8"x10" sheets will be found suited for most purposes. It can be cut into halves or quarters for smaller work.

Blue print paper may be made, if preferred. Obtain from the druggist the following solutions:

A. 1 7/8 ounces iron and ammonium citrate
Dissolved in ½ pint of water.

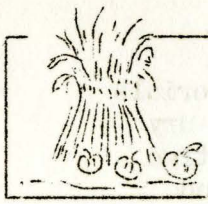
B. 1¼ ounces potassium ferricyanide dissolved
also in ½ pint of water.

Mix equal quantities of these two solutions in a dark room and paint sheets of white paper using a wide flat brush. Do not allow the solution to remain in puddles on the paper but carefully brush these out. Allow the paper to dry in the dark. In addition to the paper a board, a piece of common window glass reasonably free from flaws, and a few thumb tacks are needed.

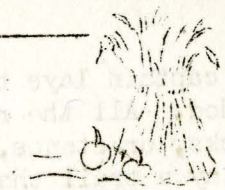
Do your printing on a bright day. Direct sunlight - the stronger the better - is essential to good results. Preparations, however, must be made in a shady or semi-dark place. Begin by fastening a piece of blue print paper to the board with thumbtacks. On it place the flower, leaf or other object. Lay the glass on top, to hold the specimen against the paper so as to get sharp outlines. Expose in the strongest sunlight from two to four minutes, according to the depth of color desired. If the glass extends far enough beyond the margin of the paper weights may be placed along the edges; otherwise, press it down firmly on both sides with the thumbs and forefinger.

Watch the exposure time carefully, then take the exposed sheet to the dark room, remove the glass and object. Develop the print by immersing the paper in a generous amount of water, move it gently about under the water, then let it dry. Some makes of paper change gradually to a dull greenish gray when developed, others turn blue. In either case the object is silhouetted against the background in white.

If you are good at drawing sketches of figures, flowers, birds and landscapes made with India ink can be reproduced in the same way. These blue prints may be used for decorating greeting cards, blotter covers, fancy boxes or other party favors and Christmas gifts.



SEPTEMBER



Heed the call of open spaces
Join the gypsies in their paces
Don your garments of bright hue,
To the Gypsy Trail I'm asking you.

Time_____Place_____

Name_____

The invitation, written on rough brown paper, in bright red ink, may be folded and addressed, with a large blot of the red ink as a seal.

Upon arrival of the guests, the hostess furnishes each with a crooked stick and a red bandanna handkerchief in which is tied his lunch. Everyone is to carry it over the shoulder in true gypsy fashion.

As the party assembles the first third of the guests are shown ways to mark the trail. The leader or captain of the bunch is told where the end of the trail is to be, and is allowed to make the route to it as meandering as he desires. This trail-blazing group should start at least twenty minutes before the other.

If the trail is to be successfuly blazed and followed the signs used must be explained to everyone. A well-known Indian sign, used where there is underbrush, is to break a small branch and leave it hanging. In the open dry sticks are used, a pointing arrow may be laid in the path with the biggest stick for the center of the arrow and two small sticks coming to a point to make the head.

A crotched stick with a straight stick laid in the crotch is the scout sign of warning. Whenever possible this may be used in the trail to precede a turn to the right or to the left. The stick indicating the direction of the trail should follow very shortly after the warning sign.

Growing grasses may be tied together in a bundle to mark the trail across a field. These must be placed at intervals of not more than four feet apart near turns. The bundles are laid with the head pointing in the direction the trail is to take. Three small tied bunches of grass in a row is a warning sign.

Where stones are used to mark the trail, a small stone placed on a large stone indicates "This is the trail". When this trail mark has another stone placed on the ground at the right of the large stone, it means "Turn left". Three stones piled on top of each other mean "Warning."

It requires good organization in the leading party to lay a trail which can be followed. A captain and lieutenant should be appointed for this group.

The captain lays the trail and the lieutenant hands him the materials needed. All the rest of the bands scout around for a supply of dry sticks, or stones, as they jog along. Of course, it takes more time to lay a trail than it does to follow one, and so the second band should not start too soon.

A captain responsible for recognizing trail signs should be appointed for the following band. Everyone in this band will be alert for trail marks, but in case of doubt the captain makes the decision.

The end of the trail should be marked by sticks spelling "END" or by a circle of stones.

No gypsy party is complete without a fire. If dry wood or underbrush is not readily available at the end of the trail the hostess should previously conceal a supply there. Long-handled forks or pointed stickes are needed for each one to cook the food found daintily wrapped in waxed paper in the bandanna handkerchief.

A HOBO PARTY

A hobo party will appeal to the wanderlust spirit of many. Plans for such a party may be evolved from the suggestions for the hard time and gypsy parties plus the following bit of verse:

"When you are tired of the long road and the open sky
I wish it may be my door that you are passing by;
I wish it may be my hearth where you will sit down
And tell your tales of land and sea and strange far town."

The major part of the evening's entertainment will be the "spinning of yarns", real and fancied around the camp fire after the hobos have cooked their simple supper. Tales of places they have been in reality or day dreams and travel experiences encountered on the way. A prize may be awarded for the best hobo character.

A PARTY STUNT

Each cuts from a magazine ten pictures of a person doing something, then lines them up in the order he desires. Then he is given a slip of paper containing the following:

1. Myself
2. My favorite indoor pastime
3. Where my money goes
4. My best friend
5. My biggest blunder
6. My aim in life
7. My present occupation
8. Ten years from now
9. How I spend my vacation
10. My finish

Picture No. 1 represents himself; picture No. 6 portrays his aim in life; picture No. 10 shows his finish. He must read the entire list aloud and exhibit the corresponding picture for each.

MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER

Flower - Morning Glory

Birth stone - Sapphire

SONGS, POEMS, STORIES, PAGEANTS:

Clang of the Forge - Song - Paul Rodney
Volga Boat Song
Work - Poem - Angela Morgan
Song of the Shirt - Poem
Village Blacksmith - Poem

CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS:

1. Labor Day
2. U. S. Department of Treasury organized, 1789
3. John Drew, Sr., actor. Born 1825
4. Hudson River discovered 1609
6. President McKinley assassinated 1901
8. A. Dvorak, composer. Born 1841
14. Chas. Dana Gibson, artist. Born 1867
15. W. H. Taft, President. Born 1857
21. First U. S. Daily paper published 1784
23. Autumn begins
26. Balboa discovered Pacific Ocean 1531
29. First telephone across United State 1915

THE FEAST OF THE INGATHERING

From the middle of August on into autumn the peasant folk of Europe celebrate the last of the harvesting. In Poland the last woman reaper is wrapped up in the last sheaf and taken triumphantly to the farm house where the entire family pour water over her to insure rain for the coming year. In Bulgaria the last sheaf is dressed in woman's clothes, carried through the village then drowned to insure plenty of rain and dew for next year's crops. In Czecho-Slovakia the master of the village is presented with a wreath of grain and field flowers as a token of the completed harvest. The festivity ends with dancing, singing and a feast. In some parts of Austria a mock wedding follows the binding of the last sheaf. The woman binding the last sheaf is crowned with a wreath of wheat and autumn flowers and is taken with a groom and bridesmaids to a tavern where all make merry until dawn. In Finland the villagers assemble at the farm where the last of the harvesting is being done. The day ends with singing, feasting, music and candle light dance. When the last of the grapes are harvested in France, men and maidens joyfully perform the Vintage Dance.

OCTOBER

HALLOWE'EN OR ALL SAINT'S DAY

The word Hallowe'en means hallowed or holy evening. It originated at the time the Druids were the religious leaders of the people of Great Britain and part of Germany and France. A day was kept for many of the saints, but All Saints' Day was in memory of the many saints for which no special day was named.

To the pagan people Hallowe'en was a time of regret for the decline of the sun's glory - also a time of rejoicing over the fruits and grains which that same sun had ripened. The pagans believed that the sun began his reign on the first day of May and passed to a secondary place on the first of November. They celebrated both days with many peculiar rites. Spirits were believed to be abroad, hence the present day "ghosts" who wander, white-clad, on Hallowe'en. Old Druid rites in regard to the dead were in keeping with this belief in a periodic return of the souls of the dead.

The black cat, now featured so prominently at Hallowe'en, reminds us of these olden times when people believed black cats to be tenanted by the souls of the dead.

A stingy man named Jack, who for his very stinginess, was barred from heaven and hell, and who until the Judgment Day is doomed to walk the earth with a lantern to light his way. This, they claim, is the story of Jack-O-Lantern.

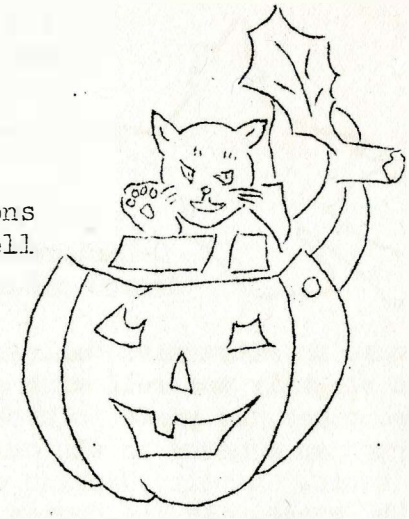
Apples and nuts are used everywhere in the charms and tests at Hallowe'en. Other fruits and vegetables are used in certain localities. In Ireland a Hallowe'en dish, consisting of mashed potatoes, parsnips, and chopped onion, is served. In this is concealed a ring to denote marriage or luck to the finder. Cakes containing nuts and rings are also baked for the occasion. The nut meaning that the finder will marry a widow or widower, the ring also of course, signifying marriage.

Cabbage stalks, with which our door-steps are strewn on Hallowe'en, have more significance in other countries than in ours. In Ireland they are named before pulling. If a stalk turns out to be white the one whose name it bears will go to heaven, if black, discolored or wormy, the person is doomed for hell.

In Scotland, the children make "Jackies" out of large turnips. They believe that the fairies will bring a baby to the home if they pile cabbage stalks around the doors. Nuts are put into the fire by twos. If they burn quietly together to ashes a long, happy married life is certain.

In England, apple and nut tests are similar to those we use. Favor parties are also popular. In some localities the people still believe that the dead return on Hallowe'en.

In Wales, parsnips are eaten for the Hallowe'en supper; nuts and apples are roasted, and apple snapping is part of the fun.



In Brittany, the belief in fairies and superstitions in regard to the dead weave about Hallowe'en a spell that leads to some quaint rites. Milk is poured on graves; food and candles are placed on tables before the people go to bed, for the dead of the family are supposed to be wandering that night- a belief also prevalent in Italy, where the people make it a point to pray for the dead and set out banquets for them.

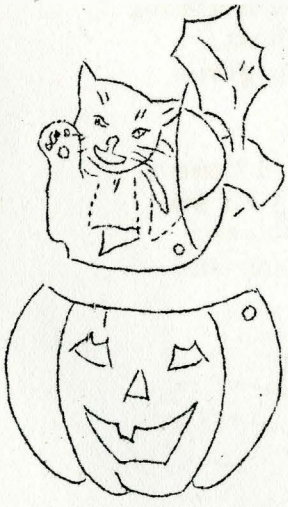
In the United States, Hallowe'en has slight significance except as a time of merriment and mischief. Much fun is possible for Hallowe'en without distressing anyone or injuring property.

INVITATIONS FOR THE HALLOWE'EN PARTY

On the eve when the imps are all out for a dance
And the witches and black cats are bent on a prance,
We hope that you'll join us in having some fun,
When the Hallowe'en chimes ring the hour of eight.
Come to our house and try out your fate.

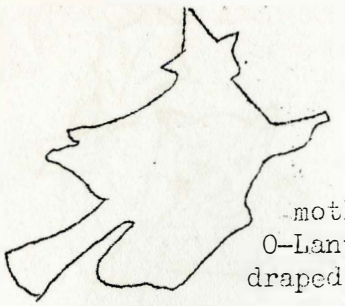
Name_____

Trace the designs onto orange colored paper. Outline all the pencil lines, pumpkin's eyes, nose and mouth black. Mark the cat's whiskers with white ink or chalk. Color the leaf on the pumpkin brown. Cut the leaf on the dotted line and bend up on the dashed line. Write the invitation on a piece of white paper about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by two inches. Fold several times and push through the cat's bow. Pin B in back of A with a brass fastener. Close the invitation with a leaf over the edge.



DECORATIONS

After the invitations are sent, the matter of decorations for the house is the next big thing. Fix it up with lots of atmosphere. A ghost hovering over the front gate, have witches on broom sticks, black cat, and bat cut-outs parked in every bare spot. Autumn leaves, corn shocks and pumpkins in the corners. Jack-O-Lanterns about the room should provide enough light.



It's lots of fun to see how many different expressions can be given the Jack-O-Lanterns. Make some with broad jolly grins and wrinkled up eyes, and some "scary" ones with stabbed out round staring eyes and wide slashed mouths full of crooked yellow teeth. The Grandmother Jack-O-Lantern might wear glasses. The Jack-O-Lantern may be fixed on top of posts with clothes draped around them to look like spooks.

To make an attractive Hallowe'en table decoration twist heavy pliable wire slightly and roll with green crepe paper. Cut out leaves from crepe paper and paste to wires in varying lengths. The vine may be started as a mound in the center and arranged so that it trails over the table. Little pumpkins of various sizes are placed at intervals on the vines. In the center is a large pumpkin which holds magic seeds. These are little rolls of orange paper tied to long green string. Each guest pulls his magic seed and reads the funny fortune verse which is written upon it.

The cart shown at the bottom of the page is a candy or nut cup, made of orange paper. Skull and crossbone seals are pasted on the wheels. This cart is drawn by two black cat cut-outs in harness of wire wrapped in orange paper and fastened to the bottom of the cart with gummed tape.

The design in the upper corner of the page may be used for cutting out cookies or doughnuts.

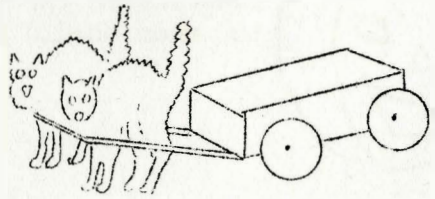
SOME HALLOWE'EN GAMES

WHO ARE THE GHOSTS - is a good mixing game for Hallowe'en. The hostess announces that there are two ghosts in the room. All those present are asked to form in couples and go about trying to find the ghosts. One couple goes up to another couple and asks each, "Are you the ghosts?" They answer "yes" or "no". Exchange of partners is made every time a couple is asked the question.

The ghosts are not together at the beginning, but with thorough mixing they will get together. In this case they are"caught" Each ghost knows who the other is before the game starts. A prize may be given to the couple who catches the ghosts.

AN APPLE HUNT. Apples are hidden everywhere. Each apple has a number pasted on it. Some are small and some are large. The game is to see who can pile up the biggest score in a search for them. The total score is counted, not by the number of apples found, but by the sum of the numbers pasted on the apples discovered.

HARVESTING BEANS AND CORN. Spill beans and corn all over the floor. The boys pick up the corn and the girls the beans. If a boy gets a bean by mistake, five points are deducted.



If a girl gets corn the same penalty is given for each one collected. After five minutes of this have each person count his harvest. The one who has the most after the points are deducted, wins. A funny prize may be given the winner.

REFRESHMENTS

It is more fun to serve the refreshments informally. One large table or a couple of small tables may be used. Nuts, apples and popcorn may be heaped on one end of the large table and small spice cakes, cider or coffee may be placed at the other end. A ring, a key, a thimble and a coin should be baked in four of the cakes. The ring denotes "marriage", the key "wisdom", the thimble "spinisterhood" and the coin "wealth".

COLUMBUS DAY

Interest in Hallowe'en should not overshadow Columbus Day which precedes it on October 12th.

Home made flags of American nations and pictures or models of ships are suitable decorations. The small ship pattern at bottom of page can be used for table place cards or invitations.

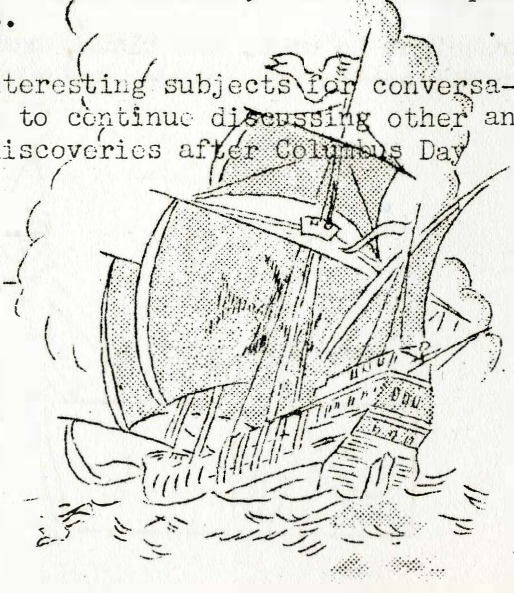
Dad or one of the older boys may want to make a little model of the boat in which Columbus sailed to exhibit as a surprise for the rest of the family. It could be used later as a decorative feature in the boys' room or given to the smaller children to sail in a tub of water.

The story of Columbus should be read or re-told. Discuss his boyhood and points of character which helped to bring him success. Also his country and the Queen, who made the voyage possible for him.

Equipment for travel by water in these days should be compared with modern equipment. The boys may be interested in making a scrap book of boats and ships.

Older members of the family will enjoy thinking into what the discovery of the Americas has meant to the world. All will enjoy learning more about the other American nations - Alaska, Canada, Mexico, Central America and the countires of South America, which developed from the discovery made by Columbus.

Explorations and discoveries are interesting subjects for conversation and study. The family may want to continue discussing other ancient and modern explorations and discoveries after Columbus Day has passed.



MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR OCTOBER

Flower - Hops

Brith stone - Opal

SONGS, POEMS, STORIES AND PAGEANTS:

Columbus - Poem - Joaquin Miller
October's Bright Blue Weather - Poem
Ghost Story - Mark Twain
Shoemaker and the Elves - Story
Legend of Sleepy Hollow - Story
Autumn - Song
Little Orphan Annie - Poem - Riley

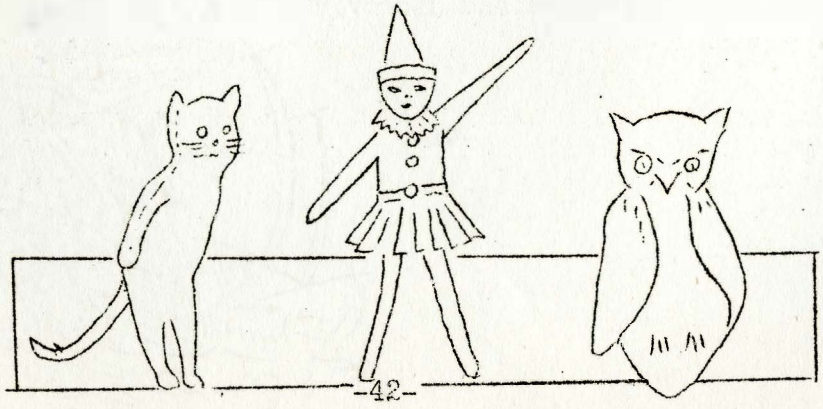
CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS:

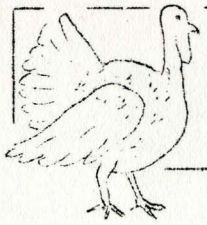
4. R. B. Hayes, President. Born 1822
5. C. A. Arthur, President. Born 1830
7. James Whitcomb Riley, author. Born 1853
10. Great October Blizzard - South Dakota -- 1880
11. First steam ferry, 1811
12. Columbus discovered America, 1492
15. Lincoln Monument dedicated 1874
16. Noah Webster, dictionary. Born 1758
21. First incandescent light, 1879
22. First radio across Atlantic, 1915
25. Commander R. E. Byrd, explorer. Born 1888
26. Jackie Coogan, actor. Born 1914
27. Theodore Roosevelt, President. Born 1858
28. Statue of Liberty unveiled 1886
30. John Adams, President. Born 1735

FELIX, FUNNY BOY AND HOOT make good Hallowe'en prizes or favors. Funny Boy measures fifteen inches from the tip of his cap to his toes. Felix and Hoot are a little shorter, though just as much fun.

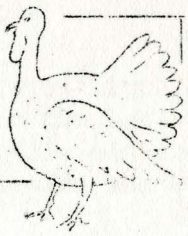
One-half yard of black sateen, a small piece of white material and a few white buttons made all three of these toys.

Any gay colors might be used, but black, however, is particularly appropriate for Hallowe'en and is very practical.





NOVEMBER



ARMISTICE DAY

Patriotic colors should decorate the home. International relations, the cost of war and maintenance of peace should be topics of conversation for the day.

THANKSGIVING

Hallelujah and Rejoicing
Hymns and praises for the past
Pilgrims of the ages voicing
Joy and song while ages last.
-Myrtle Strode Jackson

Thanksgiving is usually considered a homecoming day for the clan or family. The feast is the main attraction. The table centerpiece may be a corn-husk basket filled with different kinds of fruits. The basket may set on a doily of colored leaves or pine needles. Pilgrim dolls may serve as place cards and favors.

To make a Pilgrim lady, take a piece of plain gray cloth or crepe paper about five inches wide and eight inches long. Gather one edge of this for the dress, pull the gathers closely together on the thread and fasten around the neck of the clothespin.

Pilgrim maids wore dainty kerchiefs or fichus of white. To make this take white cloth three inches square, fold into two triangles, cut down this fold and you will have two kerchiefs. Place one about her neck, bandana style, and so the large point hangs in the back and the other two points will fold over each other in the front and tack down to the dress.

With black ink draw eyes, eyebrows, and hair on the head of the clothespin. Make nostrils and mouth with red ink, blue ink may form the pupils of her eyes. Take a strip of white cloth one inch wide and two inches long for the bonnet. Bring this over the head, fold over in the back, and sew firmly in place.

Pilgrim men wore capes. Cut a circle of gray cloth or crepe paper 6 inches in diameter. Cut the circle in half. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ circle and lay a half dollar in the very center of the straight edge with half of the coin off the half circle. Then cut out this small half circle to form the neck of the cape, gather and put around the neck of the clothespin , pull thread tight and fasten. Make nose, mouth and eyes as directed above.

Pilgrim men wore stovepipe hats. Take a piece of white paper and cut a strip wide as a thimble is high and long enough to go around the thimble and be pasted down tight to the other end of the paper strip.

This forms the crown of the hat. Cut a circle of white paper 1½ inches across and cut a hole in the very center the size of a dime. Now slip this circle with the hole in it down over the crown. It will not fall off as the hole in the circle is not as large as the crown is at the base.

SOME THANKSGIVING GAMES.

RECIPES FOR HAPPINESS AND HEALTH are good table games. Each person who writes the best recipe is given a little corn husk basket filled with nuts. The letter of the persons name should be used in order for the first letter of each ingredient. For example, the happiness recipe might read:

1. Sunshine 2. Unity 3.Sleep 4.Agressiveness 5.Niftiness 6.Zeal 7.Wealth 8.Innocence 9.Loyalty 10.Duty 11.Earnestness 12.Recollections.

Music, singing and folk games or dances should form part of the day's entertainment.

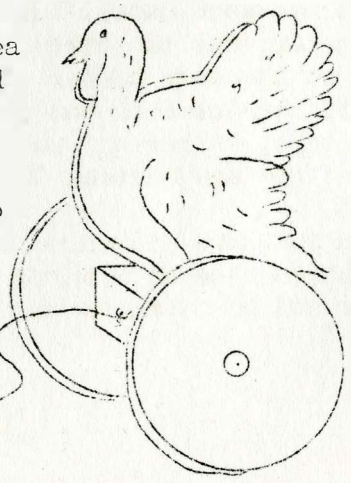
INDIAN QUOITS

The quoits used for this game should be made of corn husks or leaves shaped into a circle about five inches in diameter. If the quoits are wrapped with cord, they will stand usage.

Drive two stakes into the ground, leaving about a foot above the surface. The players are divided into two Indian tribes. The chief of each tribe is given the quoits and tries his luck in throwing them over the stake assigned to his tribe. (Players should stand about fifteen feet from the stake). Each warrior in turn sees how well he can toss the quoits, and count is kept of how many over-the-stake throws each tribe makes. The one having the most successful throws is the winner.

GOBBLE, GOBBLE, GOBBLE

One player is the Turkey and the other is the Farmer's Wife. The latter is blindfolded. Both take their places in the middle of a circle formed by the other players. The object is for the Farmer's Wife to catch the Turkey. From time to time the Turkey must say "gobble,gobble, gobble," so that the Farmer's Wife may have some idea of its location. The Turkey may dodge all around in the ring which represents the fence, but may not go outside it. If the Turkey is caught, it becomes the Farmer's Wife. The first Farmer's Wife chooses a new Turkey and then goes back into the circle of players.



A Thanksgiving Toy

MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR NOVEMBER

Flower - Chrysanthemum Birth stone- Topaz

SONGS, POEMS, STORIES:

The First Armistice Day - Story
In Flanders Field - Poem
The Landing of the Pilgrims - Poem
The Breaking Waves Dashed High - Song
Faith of Our Fathers - Song
A Mighty Fortress Is Our God - Song
Count Your Blessings - Song
When the Frost is on the Pumpkin - Poem
Home Sweet Home - Song

CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS:

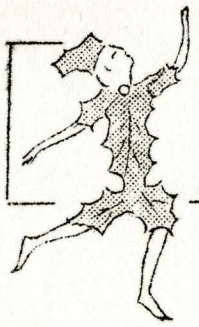
4. Will Rogers, Humorist. Born 1879
9. Marie Dressler, Actress. Born 1873
10. Martin Luther, Reformer. Born 1483
11. Armistice Day
14. Pike's Peak discovered, 1806
23. Franklin Pierce, President. Born 1804
24. Zachary Taylor, President. Born 1784
26. William Cowper, Poet. Born 1731
First Street Railway in United States, 1832
28. Thanksgiving Day
Anton Rubinstein, Composer. Born 1829
30. Mark Twain, Author. Born 1835

HYMN

"For the beauty of the earth
For the beauty of the skies
For the love which from our birth
Over and around us lies -
Christ, our God, to Thee we raise
This our hymn of grateful praise.

For the beauty of each hour
Of the day and of the night
Hill and vale and trees and flower
Sun and moon and stars of light
Christ, our God, to Thee we raise
This our hymn of grateful praise

For the joy of human love
Brother, sister, parent, child
Friends on earth and friends above
For all gentle thoughts and mild
Christ, our God, to Thee we raise
This our hymn of grateful praise."



DECEMBER

CHRISTMAS

The word Christmas comes from Christ and the old Saxon word "moesse" meaning mass and a feast. The birth of the Christ Child, giving of gifts and spirit of good will make up the theme for the Christmas season in America.

SPAIN. According to an ancient folk tale the Holy Kings in the East go each year to Bethelehem to pay homage to the Infant Christ. On their way they pass through Spain and leave gifts in the shoes of all good children. On Christmas Eve they put straw in their shoes for the Wise Men's horses and hide them out doors in bushes.

HUNGARY. The children believe that an angel from heaven enters the window on Christmas Eve with a tree and basket of presents. When the Angel finishes a bell is rung and the children rush in to see their gifts. The entire family joins in singing Christmas carols.

ITALY. According to an Italian legend, Befana, the gift bearer for children was too busy sweeping to go with the Wise Men in their quest for the Christ Child. Each year on Christmas Eve she carries a broom and goes down chimneys in search of the Christ Child. She puts confections in the pockets of good children but leaves ashes or switches for those who are bad. She may even fetch them and eat the very naughty child.

UKRAINE. On Christmas Eve boys and men carrying a lighted star go from house to house singing carols. In return they are given cakes and coins. The custom is called Kolyada.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. Young shepards carry a miniature manger scene from house to house and sing.

In ALBANIA straw is laid under the feast cloth in memory of the manger birth.

On Christmas Eve, the French people, both young and old, have great fun dragging in a big log of wood to be put on the fire that night. It is laid in the fireplace by the very oldest person and the youngest; then, when it begins to crackle and burn, lots of little candles are lighted and all the family sit down to supper and thoroughly enjoy themselves.

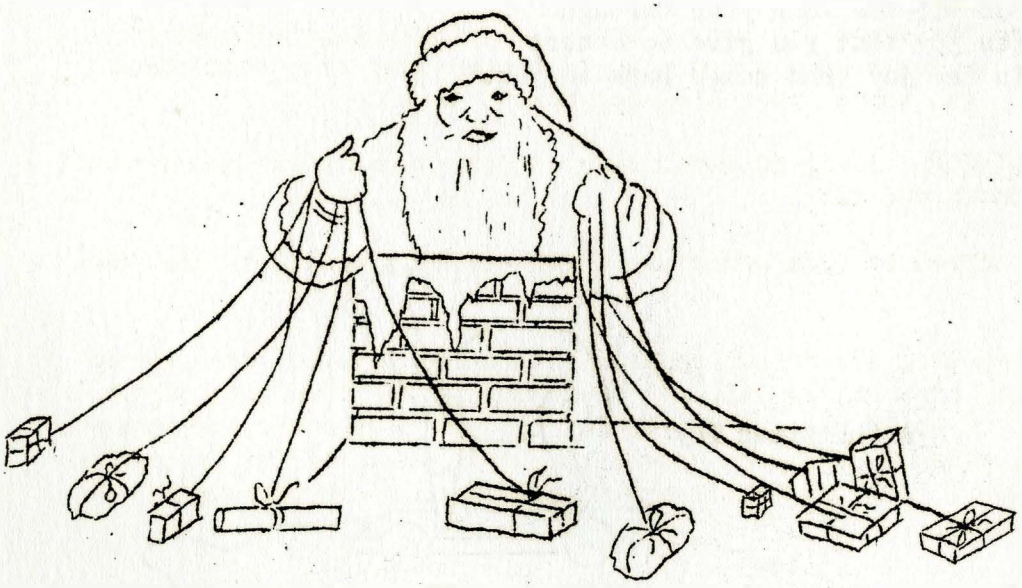
In RUSSIA the children look forward to the coming of Saint Nicholas just as we American children await the visit of Santa Claus. Legend tells us that Saint Nicholas was the son of a very rich man, but he was very generous and seemed to know just who needed and deserved help. He always begged them not to tell about his gifts, from this came the

"Do Not Open Until Christmas" custom.

Kris Kringle comes from the German name "Kristkindlein" meaning Christ-Child, and some of our most beautiful stories and Christmas entertainments come from the old German legends.

The origin of the word Santa Claus is found in the name of the half legendary Bishop Klaus of Germany. From Saint Klaus to Santa Claus is only a slight change in spelling. It is not known just when good Father Klaus died. Probably in the early part of the tenth century. The reindeer idea is an American corruption of the old gentlemen's original method of locomotion. In Germany he is still pictured as a real saint riding on an ass or horse. The hood which all properly attired Santa Clauses wear is a survival of the monk's cowl. In the land of his birth he is still provided with a bishop's miter.

In MEXICO the little children have Christmas parties called "pinata" parties. The "pinata" is a big jar which is covered with pretty paper and bright tinsel and filled with candy, toys and fruit. It is hung by a red cord from the ceiling, and then the children are blindfolded and each one given a small stick and told to find the jar and strike it till it breaks. They all rush to where they think it is hanging and hit as hard as they can. Then, when the jar breaks and the presents tumble out, you should see the fun they have grabbing them!



MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR DECEMBER

Flower - Holly

Birth stone-Turquoise

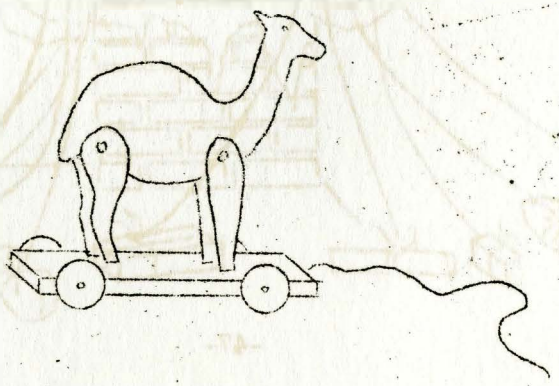
SONGS, POEMS, STORIES, PAGEANTS:

Tiny Tim - Story - Dickens
The Fir Tree - Story - Hans Christian Anderson
Readings from Sprit of Christmas - Van Dyke
Oh, Little Town of Bethelem - Song
It Came Upon a Midnight Clear - Song
Joy to the World - Song
Silent Night - Song
Hark the Herald Angels Sing - Song

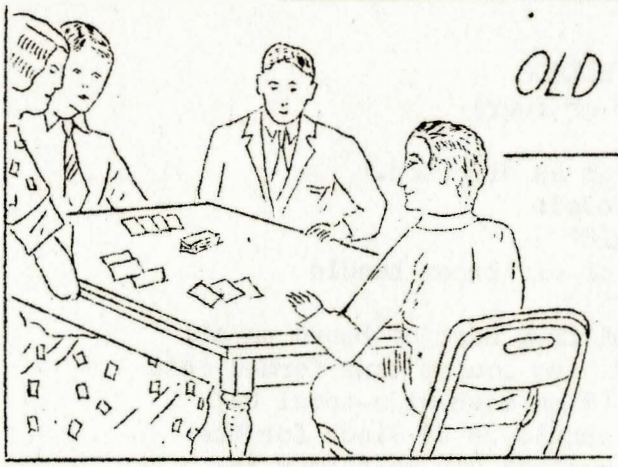
CALENDAR OF INTERESTING HISTORIC EVENTS:

1. Gas first used for light - 1816
5. Martin Van Buren, President. Born 1782
12. Wireless telegraph across Atlantic - 1901
16. Beethoven, composer born 1861
18. Edward MacDowell, Composer. Born 1861
22. Winter begins
25. Sir Isaac Newton, scientist. Born 1642
    Christmas Day
28. Woodrow Wilson, President. Born 1856
29. Andrew Johnson, President. Born 1808

"For somehow not only at Christmas
But all the long year through
The joy that you give to others
Is the joy that comes back to you."



A Christmas Toy

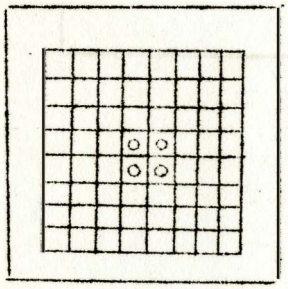


OLD FASHIONED FUN

At home, at night, we often sit,
And play at Crokinole and Pit-
Old-fashioned games, I will admit,
  But games like these, you see,
Are those the children like to play,
And they, at home, are glad to stay
  To play with Ma and me.

Sweet memories, I'm building, too-
And when their childhood days are thru,
These happy times I will review
  With pleasant thoughts; I know!
So when the children say: "Hey, Dad-
Come play a game," I'm always glad
  To say: "All right - let's go!"

FRIENDS
(two or four)



Make 16 boards as directed.
Materials needed:
Board 18"x18"
36" piece of old broom handle

Measure in 3" from edge of board on all sides. Divide the square thus formed into $1\frac{1}{2}$" squares (8 on each side-total 64) Cut old broom handle in 5/8" discs. There should be 64 discs for the game. It is well to make a few extras to replace any which may become lost. Mark or paint discs differently on each side.

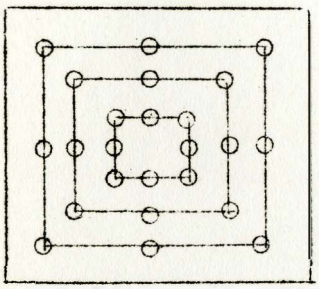
When two play the game the discs are equally divided between the players. They decide which side of the disc each shall use.

Each player places two discs on the board to begin. One disc is added after that at each play. The object is to place your disc so that you have a disc on both sides of one or more discs belonging to the other player -OOO-. When this happens his disc becomes your "friend" or "yours". You turn it over making you 3 discs in a row - OOO. The game is continued by alternate playing until as many friends as possible are made. From one to six of the opponents discs may be turned over if enclosed between two of your discs.

The plays may be made either in a straight or diagonal line. If a player sees no opportunity to make a friend, he loses his turn and cannot place a disc on the board until the opponent has played. If neither can make a "friend" the game ends, otherwise it continues until all discs have been played. A score is kept by each player of the number of "friends" made.

When four play the game partners sit opposite each other and each player takes his turn in clock-wise rotation. The discs are divided equally between the players. No opportunity to make a friend can be pointed out by a partner.

NINE MEN MORRIS
(two)



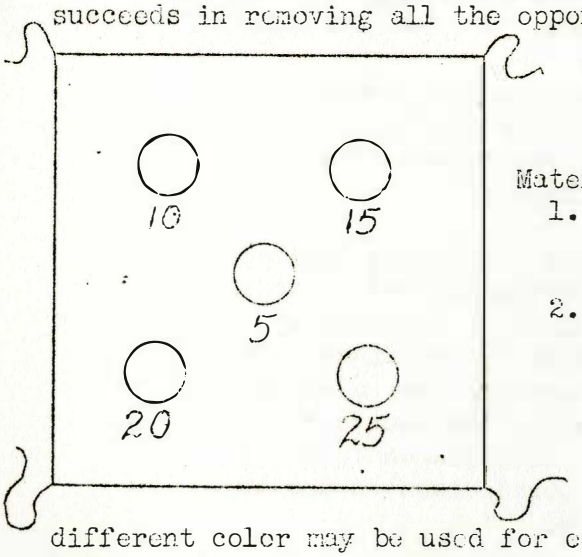
Materials needed:

Board 18"x18" (other side of "Friend" game board might be used)
18 discs cut from old broom handle-the sides of discs marked or painted two distinct ways. (Discs for "Friend" game may be used)

Each player takes his turn at placing a disc on his board. He tries to place the disc so as to get 3 of his discs in a row (horizontally,

vertically or diagonally). If he succeeds he takes one of the opponent's men. He cannot take one of a 3 in a row belonging to the opponent unless the opponent has no other men on the board.

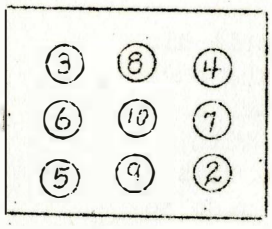
If a player cannot place his disc so as to make a 3 in a row, he places it somewhere that will prevent his opponent from getting three of his men in a row. When all of a player's discs have been placed on the board, he begins moving. Any disc may be moved forward, backward, or in any direction from one spot to another. The first player who succeeds in removing all the opponents men wins the game.



BALL IN POCKET GAME
(any number)

Material needed:

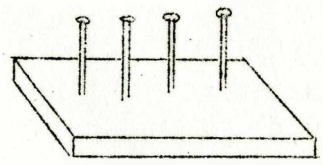
1. a 3 foot square of heavy material (a feed sack or any old strong material may be used)
2. Three sponge balls less than 3" in diameter. Balls made from carpet rags or twine may be used if uniform in size. Cut five 3" holes in the square. Make pockets for each hole. Sew in place and turn to the back. Outline each hole with a crayola. A different color may be used for each. Mark each hole with a score number. Sew strings at corners. Tie in upright position (between two chairs). Sit five feet away and try to throw the balls through the holes. The score equals the sum of the values of the holes through which balls were thrown.



TAB TOSS RELAY
(any number)

Paste numbers in the bottom of cups in a muffin pan. Any size muffin pan may be used. Provide two sets of tabs in different colors. Place pan on floor. Line players up in opposing lines 3 feet from the pan. Give each player 3 tabs. Give signal for the first players in each line to begin throwing tabs into the cup. As soon as they have finished they run to the end of the line. The next players step forward to the 3 foot base and throw their tab. The line finishing first wins ten additional points. The side winning largest total score beats.

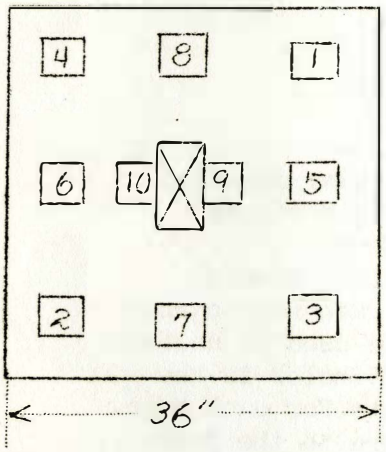
JAR RING GAME
(any number)



Materials:

Board 1"x6"x12".
Four 4" spikes
Ten gray and ten red jar rings.

Make the game board as illustrated. The object of the game is to stand at a distance of ten feet and toss the rings over the nails. If two persons play each toss in turn until the rings have all been tossed. This can also be adapted to a relay game. The opponents line up on the opposite sides of the game board. Each person in this case, has a ring; as soon as it is tossed he goes to the foot of the line and the next person in line tosses his ring. The line finishing first scores an extra five. The line making the most total points wins the game.



CHINESE CHECKERS OR SCULLIE
(Two-six)

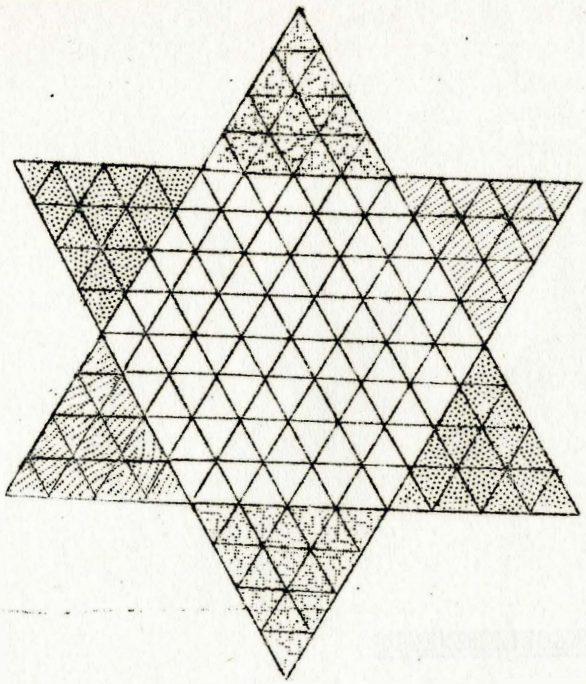
Materials needed:
A piece of heavy wrapping paper or oil cloth four feet square, a checker or bottle cap marked with a number for each player.

Mark in 6" from edge of paper, forming a 3 foot court. Locate nine 4" squares or bases 3" from edge of the court. Number them as shown in the figure. Locate center of court and draw a rectangle at center 8"x12". Connect corners of this rectangle with diagonal lines. This rectangle is "the pit" or unlucky area. Locate bases 9 and 10 adjoining the pit on either side as illustrated.

An "X" marked anywhere on the court boundary line indicates the starting point for the players. The checker or bottle cap is placed on the "X" and shot (with thumb and forefinger) toward base No. 1. The bases are to be placed in order of their number. The first player to reach base No. 10 wins the game.

If a player misses a base, his checker stays where it stops until his next turn, then he shoots it from that point. If he reaches the base (checker falling within base or touching base line) he continues playing until he misses. He can move his checker around anywhere within the base before shooting for the next base. If in shooting he hits another player's checker he is allowed an additional turn and also to skip to the next base.

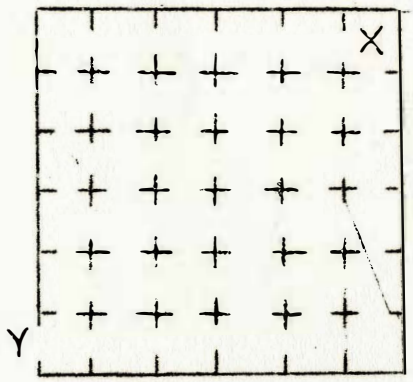
If a checker is shot beyond the boundary line it is returned to the point where it crossed the line before the players next turn to shoot. The player has to bring his checker back to "X" and begin over if his checker is shot out of bounds in two successive turns or if his checker stops within the open space of the pit or touching one of the pit boundary lines. If the checker stops on one of the diagonal lines of the pit it is merely counted a miss.



CHINESE CHESS
(A game for 3)

Each player has 15 "men" the color of the star point at which he is playing. The "men" may be discs cut from an old broom handle, they may be buttons, grains of corn or beans painted or dyed. The game begins with the three players seated at alternating points of the star with fifteen "men" in place on the points of intersection. The object of the game is to see which player will be first to move all his "men" across to the opposite point. He moves them one at a time on the lines. He can move in any direction except backward. He may make all jumps possible, jumping his own "men" as well as the "men" of the other two players. The "men" that are jumped are not removed from the board.

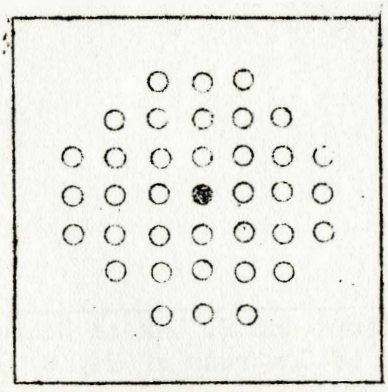
THE THIRTY SIX CELL PUZZLE



It would be interesting to make two or more of the puzzles so that more than one could be playing at the same time.

A prisoner occupies the cell marked X. The doors of his cell and all other doors have been opened. He is promised his freedom if he can pass through every cell on his way out at door marked Y. He can go back into his own cell as many times as he wishes, but can pass only once through the other cells

SOLITAIRE GAME



Put "men" on all but the middle space. Begin jumping. Remove men jumped each time, continue until only one man remains.

A shoe box lid with holes may be substituted for the board and the game played with marbles instead of discs.

REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Good Times For All Times . . . . . Nina B. Lambkin

It Is To Laugh . . . . . Edna Geister

Folk Festivals and The Foreign Community . .Dorothy Spicer

My Treasure Chest of Magazine Clippings

Many Clever Hostesses and Hosts

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