# Social forms

### New Bird Game.

This is a novel way of giving a "bird party," the idea is given by Martha Burr Banks.

Supply the guests with cards bearing as many members as there are birds portrayed, by various methods on the walls. These examples will show how the names of the birds are demonstrated, each illustration is numbered, so the guest may write his guess down opposite the corresponding number on the card. It is well to attach pencils to the cards and to start the contest after all have arrived. A half hour is sufficient time to allow for the guessing.

Blackbird; A bird cut from black paper. Redwing; A home with a wing painted red. Flicker; A candle blowing in the wind. Highhole; A hole in the top of the paper. Cuckoo; A cook and two o's. Woodpecker; A match, a peck measure, and an R. Meadow lark; Children romping in a meadow. Yellow-breasted chat; Two men, with yellow shirt-fronts, talking together. Brown thrasher; A schoolmaster in brown, with a rod in his hand. Cardinal; A church dignitary. Crow; A cock in the act of crowing; Hawk; A peddler. Swallow; A child eating. Swift; A boy running. Crossbill; A bill on which are written these words: "Pay at once!" Spoonbill; A spoon and a bird's beak. Blue-jay; A blue J. Fox sparrow; A fox and the letters S and P above an arrow. Song sparrow; A bar of a song, a spar, and a man rowing. Junco; A junk cart and an O. Bluebird; A bird with drooping head and wings. Wagtail; A dog. Maryland yellow-throat; A map of Maryland and a stork with a yellow neck. Chippy; A man chopping wood. Flycatcher; A piece of fly-paper. Redstart; The word "start" written in red ink. Indigo bunting; A scrap of blue bunting. Kinglet; A child wearing a crown. Pewee; A small P. Humming-bird; A spinnig top. The names of other birds, such as catbird, oven bird, nut-hatch, snowflake, yellow-hammer, brown creeper, kingfisher, sandpiper, chickadee, etc., will suggest their own illustrations.

Have chicken in some form (sandwiches are always acceptable) and times tiny lace squares are inserted ices or cream in shape of birds would in the silk, but in a number of cases be appropriate. It will be easy to the lace is put on in the shape of a significant. manage "bird" cookies and perhaps frill and caught here and there with the confectioneer will make nests of a tiny pink rosebud. When the para-

# detightful as well as inexpensive bird TIME TO CUT ALFALFA BENEFIT BY USING CONCRETE books to give for prizes.

A Field Day Party.

This is just the season for a "Field Day" party with all sorts of athletic sports. The guests may be any number, but twenty-four I find is just about right for the competition. This affair is fine for children, young people and those who are older grown. Egg and spoon races are great fun, as well as the "needle and thread" contest. Then there should be running races, forty yard dashes, interspersed with three legged and sack races.

Rope climbing is most laughable as well as the merry "obstacle" race. A time-keeper, referee " and a "judge" add to the interest and the prizes may be as many and elaborate as the hostess wishes. In some of the races blue and red ribbons may be awarded. Perhaps tennis, croquet, archery

and baseball matches may be arranged.

Refreshments or supper should be served on the lawn or porch. Such a party as this was recently given at a country place called "Glimmerglen." It would be a jolly thing to have the guests conveyed to and from the place in a hay wagon drawn by four horses. Provide horns and have bells on the harness.

It is needless to say that outing suits should be worn. From four to ten are good hours, but the time should be set to suit the convenience of the largest number.

# Unique Card Party.

Any game of cards may be played that the hostess prefers or that is popular in the town. Request the guests to dress in costumes representing either the face or suit cards. For instance, have two five of diamonds, one a lady and one a man. so that when all have arrived partners may be chosen for the first game. The prizes may be a handsome deck of cards in a case, a book on card games, ferns growing in a pretty jar, a bit of brass or a piece of pottery.

The score cards may be cut out of cardboard in the shape of diamonds, hearts, clubs and spades; the markers may be of these same figures, cut out of thin colored paper and gummed a few days before they are used, so they will be dry.

Serve hot bouillon in cups, patties of chicken and sweetbreads, salad, orange sherbet, small cakes, coffee, nuts, bon-bons. If ice cream is preferred, use the brick, cut in thin slices, ornament with tiny hearts, diamonds, clubs and spades cut from citron and candied cherries. MME MERRI.

On Parasols.

Fine shadow lace decorates some of the daintiest parasols, and it is put on in many pretty ways. Some-

One of Controlling Factors in Taking Care of Hay.

Start Mower in Morning as Soon as Dew is Off and Prospects Seem Good for Three Days of Good Weather.

The best time to cut alfalfa is when about one-tenth of the blooms are out, or if an examination is made at the base of the stalk new shoots are seen making their appearance. Many times it is even practical to cut the first crop a few days earlier, especially if a large acreage is to be harvested. Time is one of the controlling factors in taking care of the hay, so it is necessary for the grower to exercise judicious planning to utilize his time to the best advantage.

It is a good plan to start the mower as soon as the dew is off in the morning and the prospects seem good for two or three days of continued good weather. This hay should be tedded in the swath in the afternoon, so that it will dry out underneath. The side delivery rake is good, in fact, the ideal machine to turn the hay. Beginning on the outside of the field, the hay is carried further out, leaving an open space which will be heated by the sun before the next round is made. On turning the next swath the dry, hot stubble and seil will quickly draw the moisture from it, therefore the hay is curing from below as well as from above. The following morning the same rake is used as soon as the hay is sufficiently dry, and two swaths put in one, and in the afternoon it is ready to be stacked or hauled into the mow.

The following method is practiced, and lends itself admirably to taking care of a hay crop if it is not too heavy: The mower would be run late in the afternoon, when not much wilting will take place and when the tion. This is an important consideraundergrowth is perfectly dry. The advantage of this over the early morning is that the soil is warm and dry, and that less surface is exposed to become wet by dew than when alfalfa is standing. The hay is turned in the following morning just before noon, and will be ready to rake and stack in the middle of the afternoon. Another plan is to rake in the afternoon and put it up in small cocks, turning these over the following day, replacing these two into one, and letting them cure for a few days before stacking. It is of the greatest importance that the hay be absolutely dry from dew before putting it into the barn or stack. Alfalfa is more difficult to cure properly than the grasses, because the leaves fall off so readily, and when we consider that these make up 48 per cent of the crop by weight, their true value is very

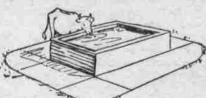
FARMING IN HAPHAZARD WAY

# Farmer Adds Both Comfort and Safety, Besides Saving Money-Cement is Not Large Item.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.) Safety, economy and utility are the prime considerations in silo building and on all of these points farmers are finding themselves gainers from the use of concrete. Concrete structures are much safer and in the long run are more economical. The original cost is about the same as for silos of other materials if the farmer is able to do the work with his regular force. When the durability and lessened risk are considered it is seen that the concrete construction is economical in almost all circumstances. The concrete silo is sanitary and preserves the fodder in a satisfactory way. This fact has been demonstrated by government tests.

Farmers who have not studied the subject of concrete construction will do well to take it up. In most cases the material will be cheaper and handler than lumber. It is of high value for walks, dalry floors, milk houses, watering troughs and steps, as well as for general architectural work.

Where the farmer is able to supply the sand and gravel without much expense and has time to perform the labor of construction, or at least to



### Concrete Trough for Stock.

supervise it, the outlay for any given piece of work will probably be less than it would be if lumber were used. The proportion of cement required is

not a large item of expense. The farmer also gains in the matter of insurance as he goes forward with his experiments in concrete construction, and he adds both comfort and safety, besides saving money.

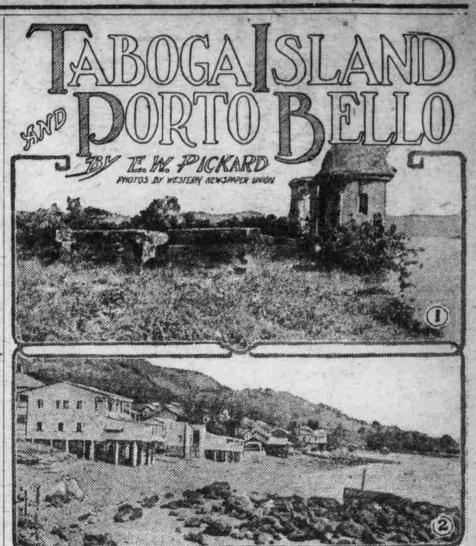
# HOW MUCH WILL SILO HOLD?

Amount Can Be Closely Calculated Provided Number and Kind of Animals Are Known.

(By A. D. WILSON.) The amount of silage required and the size of silo needed to hold it can

be quite closely calculated provided the number and kind of animals to be fed from it are known before building An average cow or beef animal may

be fed about thirty-five pounds of silage per day and the usual period during which silage is used in this latitude will be about 210 days. Large animals or those that are being fattened may consume considerably more than thirty-five pounds per day. but this has been found a fair aver-



-Remains of One of the Spanish Forts at Porto Bello. 2-Native Village on Taboga Island.

racing reaches Where orange and mango and pineapple grow,

wanders through Eden to ocean-One washed beaches-

An Eden that only the sun-children know."

Thus James S. Gilbert, the late lamented poet of Panama, wrote of Taboga Island. It was so enticing that I determined to be one of the sun-children for a day or two and so steamed away in a little launch twelve miles out into the Pacific to that beauty spot. It is all that Mr. Gilbert called it, and more, and it is no wonder that the sanitarium, established there by the French canal company and reopened by the Americans, is so well patronized. If you are a canal employe-white-and have been ill, the doctor may be kind enough to send you over to Taboga for two weeks to recuperate. If you are a mere visitor you can put up at the unpretentious little hotel conducted by William Jones, the American six-footer who looks like a miner and dances like a cotilion leader. In either case you will be fortunate, for you will find those "verdure-clad slopes" gorgeous with flowers and alive with brilliant birds, and the "ocean-washed beaches," the finest places in the world for a swim. You can sail about the pretty bays with the native fishermen, or you can protecting the harbor entrance, the climb up the hills where the boys are vociferously driving the kine home to other just above it, Porto Bello be milked, or you can merely lie in well seem to have been impregnable. the shade and dream dreams of the yet it was taken twice by the Eng-Spanish galleons and the buccaneers. A more delightful place for rest and capture it in 1596, but just as his the repair of shattered nerves would ships were about to begin the attack be hard to find. Taboga has a history, too, small as it is. De Luque, the second bishop of Panama, looked upon the island, saw that it was good and established there his country residence. In fact he maintained a household there the year round, for, like many another churchman of the old days, he did not adhere closely to th rul of cellbacy. His memory is preserved by a bathing place in a stream that runs down the mountain side, called the Bishoff the top each day during the win- op's Pool. It was reserved for the ter and at least three inches per day use of him and his retinue. Above it when summer feeding of silage is to is the Family Pool, for women and children, and still higher up is the Pool of the Letters, for the men. The last one derives its name from the inscription "J. F. B., Ohio" carved on a near-by rock. This is a reminder teen head, and one fourteen feet in that in 1852 the Fourth infantry, U. and the fort to pieces with gunpow-S. A., crossed the isthmus en route for garrison duty in California, having sailed from New York on the terror-stricken, were soon driven into should be erected. These silos should United States mail steamer Ohio. Cholera was prevalent at the time in they bravely withstood the assaults Panama and the American soldiers of the buccaneers until, as Esquemeland the sailors from the Ohio were | ing tells us, Captain Morgan began to attacked by the disease, about eighty despair of the whole success of the of them dying. Some of the sick were left on Taboga island to recover, and evidently one of them did re- priests and nuns whom he had capcover sufficiently to climb up to the bathing pool and leave the record that is a mystery to the native inhabitants of this day. Incidentally last the ladders were placed and the U. S. Grant, then a captain, was with buccaneers swarmed up them carrying the Fourth infantry on that trip. If you climb up the hill, following they kindled and hurled among the this stream most of the way, you will Spanlards. The garrison surrendered come to a place at the summit of a at discretion, but the gallant governor pass called Las Cruces. There, set defended himself so obstinately that in cement, are three small crosses commemorating the most exciting in- Morgan remained in Porto Bello sevcident in the island's history. Ac- eral weeks, plundering the place and cording to a Spanish work written | torturing the citizens to induce them early in the last century, a shipload to reveal the hiding places of their of Peruvian pirates came sailing up riches. the coast in 1815 and decided Taboga was a good place to loot. They landed and drove the small Spanish garrison out of the village and up the never was a large town, but for sevmountain. But in the pass the sol- eral weeks each year it was very diers rallied, the inhabitants came to their assistance and there, says the the annual fair, when the galleons chronicler, a most bloody combat from Spain were in the harbor waitraged for hours. Finally the pirates ing for the mule trains to bring the were routed and fied to their ship, gold from Panama. Then merchants leaving three men dead on the field of battle! The isthmus reeks with history, some of the most interesting pas- now called the custom house, whose sages of which have to do with Porto | ruined walls still are standing. Mer-Bello. But the visitor who goes chandising, drinking and fighting dividthere with mind full of the mighty ed the time until the galleons set sail fights and great trade of the old for Spain with their golden cargoes,

"Down verdure-clad slopes and ter- | Spanish days will be woefully disappointed by the town as it now is. Romance, commerce, everything attractive has fled long ago from that place and Porto Bello is nothing but a dirty, immoral little village, full of low cantinas, slatternly natives and mangy curs. At each side of the town is the ruin of a Spanish fort, its picturesqueness marred by fishermen's nets and the local washing hung up to dry.

Thus the work of man has decayed, but Nature is as kind as ever to Porto Bello. Its bottle-shaped harbor is one of the prettiest to be found, with promontories guarding the entrance, beautiful hills on both sides and entrancing little rivers meandering down from the mountains and through the jungle into its upper end. One hill opposite the town boasts the remains of three unusually interesting Spanish forts. One is at the water's edge, another several hundred yards up the slope, and these two were once connected by a covered stone stairway the ruins of which still provide the easiest means of ascending. On the summit of the hill is the third fort, a mighty square tower surrounded by a deep moat. The walls are almost intact but the roof has fallen in and the fortress is full of trees and shrubbery.

With these three forts, two others two at the ends of the town and anlish. Sir Francis Drake planned to Drake died and was buried in the mouth of the harbor. Dispirited by the loss of their leader, the English sailed away, but Capt. William Parker took up the project in '1602. With two ships he got past the first forts at night and after a desperate fight captured and sacked the city, carrying off 10,000 ducts' worth of plunder. The second taking of Porto Bello was the first notable exploit of Henry Morgan, the famous buccaneer, as an independent commander of a fleet. Sailing into what is now Colon harbor, he took his men up a river in canoes, landed at a place called Estera Longa Lemos and marching through the jungle, attacked the city from the rear. First capturing the castle above the town, he shut the garrison in one room and blew them der. The governor, the citizens and the rest of the soldiers, surprised and one of the other forts and for hours enterprise. Finally he had a number of ladders made and forced the tured to set them up against the walls. Many of these poor creatures were killed by the defenders, but at fireballs and pots of powder which the English were forced to kill him. Though an important place in the transshipment of gold from the west coast of South America, Porto Bello populous. This was at the time of and adventurers from all that part of the world gathered in the village and trade was brisk in the big building

spun sugar in which candy eggs may sol is simple and of one color it is be placed. These would be charming at each

place on the table. There are many blossoms. 

a pretty fancy to have the edge outlined with tiny closely packed silk

# Two of the Season's Smart Costumes.

blue, and blue and gray checked loth. The skirt is of the check; the bat of the plain cloth, with revers and cuffs of the check; vest of white corded silk, with collar of the same, which lies over the coat. Small gold buttons trim the vest; it is fastened



colored pique, the skirt slightly draped at the right side, the fulness being fixed under the wrapped seam.

The coat is one of the fashionable shape that hangs rather long at the back and cut up at bust in front, where it is fastened by two buttons. | with press studs. The collar and revers are faced with black satin.

Hat of sand-colored Tagel, trimmed with feathers and black satin ribbon. Materials required for the costume: yards plain cloth 44 inches wide, E yards 42 inches wide, ½ yard black yard corded silk 20 inches wide, satin 22 inches wide.

Hat of gray Pedal straw, trimmed with a blue mount, Materials required for the costume:

2% yards check 44 inches wide, 2 dozen small buttons, 1 large one for The other is a combination of dark coat, 41/2 yards lining silk for coat.

Course at State Agricultural College Will Imbed Desire to Work in More Modern Methods.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE. There is no need for any farmer to keep on farming in the same old haphazard way. A course at his state agricultural college will fill him with a strong desire to farm in the more modern way-the way which brings success. Plan to spend a few weeks or months, if possible, at the college this winter.

All of these schools have short courses for those farmers, young and old, who cannot be away from home for any length of time, but in these courses, the time is so fully taken



Farmers Learning to Pick Apples.

up-morning, afternoon and evening, that the wide-awake farmer can accomplish a great amount in a very short time.

A course in general agriculture is given for farmers, who do not care to specialize in any particular branch of farming, but wish to secure a better knowledge of all phases of agriculture. It includes work in soil fertility, farm management, farm crops, poultry raising, dairying in all of its branches, animal husbandry, horticulture, insect study, and plant diseases. A study of these subjects will increase the earning capacity of every farmer.

## Salt for Horses,

Horses at hard work and on full grain feed should have salt often. A good way is to keep a lump of roc't salt in the corner of each feed boxthey are the best judges of the amount of salt they require, and if afforded a constant supply will not eat much.

### German Foresters.

There are nearly six thousand professional foresters in Germany, who are associated with various technical

Importance of Cleanliness. Cleanliness is always important but It never goes further toward making it can be carried on horseback, and good butter than during dog days.

In a silo of ordinary depth, the average weight of the silage is about forty pounds per cubic foot. Near the top of the silo, however, where the presure is not great, it will weigh only twenty-five pounds per cubic foot while at the bottom of a thirty-five foot silo it may weigh sixty pounds. Taking these averages, if a cow eats thirty-five pounds of ensilage in a day, she will eat thirty-five fortieths, or seven-eighths, of a cubic foot per day, and with this as a basis it is easy to determine the number of cubic feet of ensilage required to feed a cow or any number of cows throughout the season. The diameter of the sllo must be such that the stock on hand. can use one or two inches of silage be practiced. This is necessary to keep the silage from spoiling.

A silo ten feet in diameter is adapted to feeding ten mature cattle. One twelve feet in diameter will feed fifdiameter will meet the needs of twenty head; but if there are thirty or more cows to feed, a sixteen foot silo be thirty or forty feet, or even more in height.

# SOME GOOD POULTRY DON'TS

Particular Attention Should Be Paid to Drinking Fountains and Character of Feed.

Don't let the drinking fountain sit in the sun, for if you do your poultry will surely get diseased. Don't feed sour and unwholesome

food, because if you do the fowls will have indigestion and liver trouble. Don't forget to provide shade for the poultry, the scorching hot sun

will be sure to make the hens sick. Don't keep the males in the same yards with the females. If you have no separate pen, sell them to the butcher.

Don't forget to supply grit and oyster shells. The hens need them as badly during summer as they do in the winter.

Don't forget to bury any fowl that chances to die. Disease is spread through a whole flock by allowing a decaying carcass to lie around. Don't wait till fall to sell all surplus stock. Now is the best and most profitable time.

Useful Tool.

A tool used to fight fires on the California forests combines a rake, spade and hos. It is compact, so that weighs less than 5% pounds.

pocieties.