

PASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

Knitted Shawls Again Popular.

Not for many years have so many crocheted and knitted shawls been seen at seashore and mountain resorts as are worn by the summer girls of 1904. A popular pattern is a bug scarf crocheted from saxony yarn in what is known as the rainbow pattern. This shows all the pale colors of the rainbow—pink, blue, lavender, green and corn color, with a large proportion of white stripes intervening. When thrown over the shoulders it has all the effect of a fading, exquisitely delicate rainbow.

Misses' Eton and Skirt.

Fancy Etons with skirts to match are eminently becoming to young girls and are to be greatly worn during the coming season as they have been during this one. The very excellent model illustrated is adapted to a wide range of materials and can be made available for occasions of dress or for school wear as the trimmings are simple or elaborate. The model is made of golden brown velveting, with bandings of fancy braid and yoke of ecru lace, and is exceedingly graceful as the material takes



beautiful lines and folds and for immediate use nothing is better; but light weight cloth and the many other suitings in vogue are also appropriate.

The costume consists of the Eton and skirt. The Eton is made with a deep pointed yoke to which the box plaited portion, forming jacket and sleeves, is attached. The skirt is cut with a front gore and circular side portions, the former being laid in full length plaits and the latter lengthened by a box plaited flounce.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 yards 21 inches wide, 6 yards 27 inches wide or 3 3/4 yards 52 inches wide.

Blue Serge Always in Favor.

Blue serge costumes never seem to go out of fashion, and just now they are very much in evidence. For general seaside wear, and for yachting gowns, there is nothing to equal navy blue serge; but everything lies in its make and trimming. Combinations of blue and some other color are still adopted by the fashionable world, but blue and green have had their day, in spite of the fact that blue serge dresses, piped with bright emerald green velvet, have not yet finally dipped below the modish horizon. Navy blue, daintily piped with scarlet, is always in good taste, and navy blue serge trimmed with white cloth is the perfection of quiet elegance. It makes a charming gown as a standby for the late summer and early autumn season; it is very useful for either seaside or yachting, and last, but not least, it makes an ideal going-away gown for an August or September bride.

Boudoir Confidences

Children's sweaters fasten up the back. Dust coats have become quite an elegance. Flowered ribbons rival plain ones in popular favor.

The fashionable hair net ties on with ribbon bows. Dainty lace is often a part of the pretty handkerchief.

Very light weight broadcloths are promised for the fall. Some sash ends stream out to the very hem of the skirt.

Inch-wide ribbons are used in place of the usual shoe lace.

Big straw buttons form the only trimming on some frocks.

Stiff linen collars and small cravats are worn with morning gowns.

Linens Costumes Seen Everywhere.

No mistake can be made in buying linen costumes now if one's summer wardrobe is running low. Colored linens in coats—Eton or long coats—in short skirts for walking or shopping; trailing white linen gowns with insertions of real lace for elaborate afternoon functions, and fine linen materials made up in dressy bodices and skirts and trimmed with fine lace are distinctly smart.

Linens for all sorts of frocks for all sorts of wear, or lightly embroidered instead of being lace trimmed, are seen everywhere and anywhere. It will also be much worn next summer, so that the economical woman as well as she who has no necessity or no desire to consult her pocketbook may cheerfully invest in the linen frock.

Covering the Ironing Table.

The housekeeper whose kitchen is large and who often needs extra table space, will find it a good plan to buy a piece of white table oilcloth large enough to cover the ironing table, and throw it over it when through ironing. The oilcloth makes a good, clean place on which to set dishes, or for mixing and rolling biscuits or cookies, yet at a moment's notice is ready for ironing while the usual cover has been kept perfectly clean.

Stock for the Black and White Costume.

For the girl who likes the black and white combination there are little stocks of black velvet ribbon two inches wide. A plain band of the velvet runs around the throat, and two graduated tabs falls down the front.

and are finished with small ornaments in white silk cord or cut steel. Under the tabs at the throat is set a smart cravat of white maline, which stands out on either side like wings.

Boy's Bathing Suit.

The one-piece bathing suit is by far the most desirable for boys' use inasmuch as it allows of perfect freedom and all the activity natural to youth. This one is adapted to all the materials in vogue shown in light weight flannel with belt of the same.



The suit is made with front and back portions and is shaped to fit the figure without unnecessary bulk. The closing is made at the front and belt, which is slipped under straps at the under-arm seams, confines the fulness at the waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide.

Walnut Furniture.

The revival of black walnut furniture, but in a modernized, improved form, is one of the features of the house furnishing world at present. Twenty years ago, when black walnut furniture was most used, the designs were not good. It was overornamented and finished with a highly-polished, unattractive finish. The new pieces are along severely simple lines, in dull finish, with knobs and handles of solid dull brass. This brings out all the beauty of the wood and produces a very artistic effect.

Many Reefer Patterns.

In the reefer history is repeating itself with great emphasis. There is, apparently, to be no question as to the acceptance of this vogue. The edict has gone forth from fashionable quarters that it shall be in all its old-time length, close-fitting back, and double-breasted fronts.

Nor is there any question as to the certain popularity of the longer basqued Newmarket cut. This last, among the elite, will assuredly be accounted of good "ton."



Potted meat will keep longer if covered with mutton fat than if butter which has been melted is used.

When stoning raisins rub a little butter upon the fingers and the knife; this will prevent the feeling of stickiness.

A little orange or lemon juice put on the blacking brush after it has been dipped in the blacking or polishing cream will give a brilliant shine to the boots or shoes.

To extinguish a chimney on fire take a large handful of sulphur and throw it into the fire. When the sulphurous fumes ascend they will at once put out the fire.

Cupboards infested with mice may be freed of them by the use of gum camphor. Put lumps of it on the shelves and the mice, which dislike the smell, will decamp.

Keep a separate saucepan for cooking all green vegetables, etc., in; do not allow it to be used for stews, etc. For no food material absorbs flavor more quickly than green vegetables.

Pretty Color for Smart Dresses.

Poppy red linen fashions some very smart dresses for seaside and country wear, and though, perhaps, the color may be a trifle aggressive in the "dog days," poppy red linen has much to



Few combinations of color are more charming worn by young girls than the old blue and white shown in this illustration when preferred. To make the waist for a girl of 14 years will be required 3 1/2 yards of material 21, 24, 27 or 30 inches wide or 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yards of all-over lace.

recommend it both on the score of becomingness and economy. To be real chic it should be unrelieved by any appliques or insertions of white or cream lace, and rely solely upon much machine stitching for ornamentation. A poppy red hat should be worn. One of the most successful, though somewhat daring, gowns seen in this cheerful tint was accompanied by a very smart toque composed entirely of poppies, with trimming of tiny poppy buds, arranged to fall fringe fashion over the edge.

Trimming for Silk Gowns.

Quite a smart scheme it is in the new silken gowns to replace the usual hem with a broad bias velvet facing. A clever idea is to use the velvet of the shade of the trimming, and let just the edge appear below the skirt to the width of a narrow piping. This not only makes quite a smart trimming, but adds wonderfully to the wearing qualities of the skirt.

Newest Suit Costume.

The "tourist" is the name given the newest suit costume, and in linens of all shades and weaves it is immensely liked by those who can stand a three quarter length coat. In cut and appearance it is strongly reminiscent of the overcoats that the smart and exclusive custom tailors turned out last season for masculine wear. In the new garment there is just the same lapel collar, extremely full underarm slope, and the shallow belt to adjust the fullness in the back. Even to the matter of pockets the novel tourist coat is quite the replica of what the smart girl's brother was wearing last year. And the requisite touch of color contrast is usually supplied in a velvet collar. Sometimes there are also velvet cuffs.

Shirred Blouse.

Full waists much shirred are among the most fashionable of the season and promise to continue their vogue for an indefinite time. This one is exceedingly graceful and takes exceedingly good lines, inasmuch as the fullness is adjusted to give a box-plaited effect below the bands of trimming. The model is made of pale blue chiffon cloth, with trimming of string-colored lace and is charming in every way, but it is equally well adapted to all the materials soft enough to allow of shirring. The yoke and sleeves, with their continuous lines, give the broad effect that is so necessary to style, and the sleeves are made in the three-quarter length, which is such an acknowledged favorite.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, front and backs. The shirring are made on indicated lines, so adjusted as to leave comparatively plain spaces where the trimming is applied. The sleeves are made in one piece, each with shaped frills joined to their lower edges. At the neck is a regulation stock and the closing is made invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 7/8 yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

Director's Suggestions in Dress.

Stocks, yokes and berthas of very fine lawn will be much worn in the fall. They are counted among the director's suggestions. A favorite pattern shows a scalloped edge reached by bow knots, with long, graceful streamers, all done in satin stitch with mercerized floss. Every girl should have one of these dainty accessories in her wardrobe, as they will be worn with both cloth and silk blouses.

Uses of Crash.

Crash, such as is sold for dish towels (the less expensive and more roughly woven the better) in its natural tint, fagotted together or joined by strips of cheap torchon insertion, makes very effective bedspreads or curtains. Crocheted lace is also pretty and durable to use with it. This crash will take home dyeing beautifully, and thus can be made to match the color scheme of a room at little expense.

OLD BLUE AND WHITE.

THE REASON MADE PLAIN.

Awkward Man's Dancing Accounted for by Accident.

Capt. Spencer-Clay, who is to marry Miss Pauline Astor, is well known in the American colony of London.

"Clay," said a young American, "is an amusing chap. Going about from place to place, he picks up a myriad of odd and taking episodes. These he stores away, and during lulls in conversations he relates them with vivacity.

"He described the other day a dance at his place in Surrey. He said two girls were there who were jealous of one another. The first girl danced with a tall and awkward fellow, and afterward she sat down beside her rival. Clay, who stood near by, then heard her say:

"I have been dancing with Mr. Smite."

"Yes," said the other girl. "Mr. Smite," she went on, with a complacent laugh, "pays beautiful compliments. He said that, till he met me, his life had been a desert."

"Ah," said the second girl, "that is why he dances like a camel, eh?"

American Fighters Incomparable.

"I have had the honor of meeting a great number of American officers both during the Chinese war and in various parts of the Philippine archipelago, and I was in most cases struck by the morally magnificent type of men who lead the American army—fair, open-minded, business-like, hard working officers, combining patience in tedious plodding through excessive office work with pluck and dash and above all, tact and accurate judgment when in the field," writes A. H. Savage Landor in the North American Review. "It is not to be regretted that the American officer lacks the overwhelming love for wearing apparel which characterizes military men of many European armies, and his simplicity of clothing is, indeed, well matched by his easy, manly, sensible manner. For all that roughness of speech which is almost startling to a heart of gold is to be found in most American soldiers. I have seen men in the field on more than one occasion, whom, from outward appearances, one would put down as perfect brutes, gentle and considerate—almost as gentle as women—toward wounded comrades or fallen enemies."

Soldiers' Time of Suffering.

Capt. Curtis, who has written a popular story of Indian fighting, says in response to a boy's inquiry that he never was captured, but on one occasion, when besieged by Redskins in a fort, he realized what he had read about wives having asked their husbands not to let them fall into the hands of savages. "In that siege," he says, "when it was exceedingly doubtful that we should survive and all depended upon the swift arrival of a rescuing party, Mrs. Curtis asked me to make such a promise—to save one bullet for her should we be captured. Relief did not come for forty-eight hours and during that awful time I suffered indescribable distress in trying to contrive some way of concealing my wife and child from a relentless and merciless foe."

Miss Roosevelt at Bar Harbor.

It will tend to the social making of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch when Miss Alice Roosevelt visits them in Bar Harbor. It is expected the colony there will outdo itself in entertaining her. The Damroschs always have moved in the best element of Bar Harbor society and Mrs. Damrosch, as a daughter of James G. Blaine, had a good social position before her marriage. But it is one thing to entertain quietly and another to have a president's daughter as a guest. Miss Roosevelt's itinerary is arranged carefully and no matter how pressing may be her hosts, she must order her maid to pack up her boxes and move along at a fixed time.

Condensing is Hard Work.

Champ Clark said that before he began to write his notification speech he counted the words in Speaker Cannon's speech notifying President Roosevelt. Cannon's speech contained 1,686 words. "I concluded that I would not be as long-winded as Uncle Joe," said Clark, "so I wrote 1,486 words, and, honestly, it was the hardest work I ever did in my life. A correspondent of the London Times once sent to that paper a letter five columns long and a note to the editor saying: 'I send you a long letter to day because I did not have time to write a short one.' I now understand the note of the Times' correspondent."

German Scholar Honored.

Kuno Fischer, the renowned philosopher and teacher of Heidelberg among the most distinguished of living professors and the last representative of a great school of German scholars, reached his eightieth birthday recently. In spite of the old man's protests thousands of students who have sat at his feet gave vent to their reverential and affectionate feelings by messages and otherwise. Even the grave old senate of Heidelberg rose to the occasion and established an honorary Kuno Fischer prize. The great old man is rapidly declining.

A Foe to Comfort.

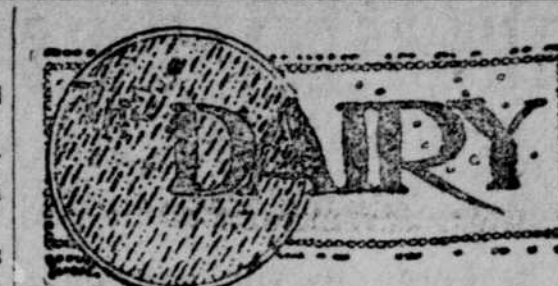
When the tall woman with the bundles sat down she sighed contentedly. "This is nice," she said. "Yes, it's hard work standing," said her short friend. "You got pretty tired, didn't you?" "No, I didn't get so tired," said the tall woman. "That is not the reason I'm glad. I am rejoicing on account of all those men sitting down. They look so much more comfortable since I got off their toes and their consciences."

But the tall woman was mistaken.

From then on to the end of the trip there wasn't a comfortable man in the car.—New York Press.

Desire.

If I might touch her hair: The joy would be so great: A touch upon her lips would be a royal crown from fate. And I might have the gift: It makes my pulses start: If only with my love: It might touch her heart.—Grace Joy White, in Harper's Bazar.



Forgetting the Salt.

It is a very easy matter to forget to salt the cows, as every person that has had the care of dairy cows knows. Many a farmer realizes the need of the animals for salt and intends to give them salt at regular intervals. Frequently he does not awake to the fact that the cows are not getting enough salt till he notices a flat fresh taste in the milk, and he at once conceals this with the absence of salt. This flatness is supposed to be the only detriment to the non-salting of the cows. But tests made at different times show that the volume of the milk is decreased by this withholding of the mineral that every animal craves. At the Mississippi Experiment station the experiment was tried of keeping cows without salt for a number of weeks. Three cows were deprived of salt for four weeks. The first two weeks the milk was not weighed, as it was likely that the cows would not at first notice the loss of the salt by decreasing their milk. During the two last weeks of the period, however, the milk was weighed and was found to be 454 pounds for the period. The salt was given to them again and the milk weighed for the ensuing two weeks, when it was found to amount to 564 pounds. This was a gain of 110 pounds of milk due to the salting. Doubtless the best way to give the salt is to place large lumps of rock salt where the animals can lick them at leisure. There will then be no danger of the animals eating too much at any one time or of poultry getting at it and eating enough to kill them. The love of all animals for salt is shown by the habit they have of frequenting places where salt is to be found. In the early history of the country, when hunting was a business as much as any other, the hunters used to lie in wait in the places where salt streams flowed from the mountains and left crystal deposits on the rocks, for the hunters knew that such places were frequented by animals from far and near for the purpose of licking the salty rocks. The processes of digestion require salts to assist them. They can be carried on without salt, but always at a disadvantage.

Model Dairies.

There are as yet few model dairies in the country, but we believe that more of them will come into existence as the boards of health in the cities press the investigations that they are making into the conditions of the farms in the country that supply milk. The Chicago inspectors have been going out, as we have reported in past issues of this paper, and they have found a good many dirty dairies and a few clean ones. Reports say that in other large cities the Boards of Health are taking the same steps. Here and there they have found dairies that were models in every particular. The barns were high and dry. The light was abundant in the stables. Cement was used wherever possible and water was supplied to the cows were kept in the cleanest possible condition. Some of the owners of these dairies even insist that the cows be curried before each milking, but most people will regard that as perhaps unnecessary. Absolute cleanliness does not require that unless the cows are shedding their hair. The appointments of a model dairy require that the ventilation of the barns shall be of the best, and that the windows be large enough and so placed that light can reach to every part of the building. The feed troughs should be washed out daily. The lack in this regard is one of the causes of bad odors in the milk. On some farms they are never washed out, and at every milking the scent from them crosses the stream of milk that is falling into the pail. It later reappears as a disagreeable taint in the milk or butter.

The Feed of the Cow.

There are few of our farmers that follow the practice of feeding slops to the cows, as is the case in the towns and cities where cows have little pasture. Nevertheless many of our cows have access to weeds and other herbage that taints the milk in one way or another. Some say the flavor goes through the cow and others say that it is blown to the milk on milking. But in whatever way it comes it is found in the milk at milking time and later in the butter. The cows that have to depend on dry pastures at this time of year are the ones that are most apt to eat foul-smelling weeds. If they have fresh cornstalks or other cut feed they will not trouble the weeds. But most of our farm cows are given no attention of this kind and simply have to make their living from the pastures the best they can. Wild onions have an oil that certainly passes through the cow into the milk and the same is said to be the case with wild garlic. If this is so regarding these two weeds that cows eat, may it not be so with some of the other weeds they eat, of which we know less than of these two. The weedy taste in milk is very obnoxious to some of the consumers of milk. If the farmer has not sheep enough to keep the weeds out of the pasture it will pay to attack them with a scythe.

The Cheese Situation.

According to reports from various parts of the country, the condition of the pastures thus far this summer has been such as to favor the making of cheese. The best quality was however made in the early part of the season, the quality of the milk deteriorating as the weather became warmer and the pastures shorter. The cheese that was stored was largely of the early-made kind. Most of that being made in the middle of the summer is shipped directly to market, as there is no demand for it for storage. The market is said to be sluggish and almost no cheese is being purchased to send abroad.

Many plants "run out" because the seed has been carelessly selected from year to year.

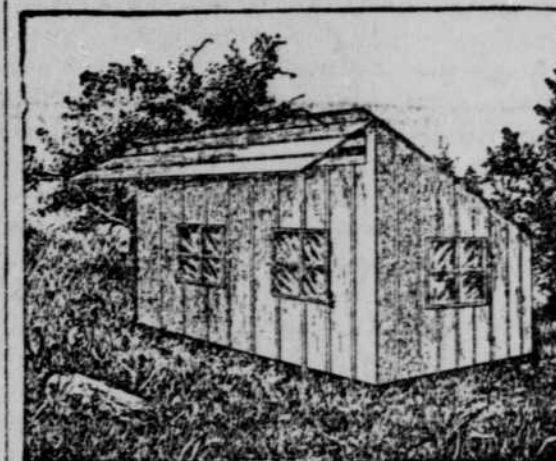


POULTRY

Temperature of Sitting Hens. A close observer of poultry says that hens differ greatly as to the temperature of their bodies at brooding time. Some hens have a high temperature, and such are good producers of chicks; as the heat is very necessary for the work of developing the chicks. A hen with a high temperature will leave her nest for a considerable time each day, and still the results of her brooding be of the best. There are other hens that have a low temperature and are very poor producers of chicks, whether they stick to the nest all the time or not. We have not made a study of this matter and do not know how much truth there is in the opinions of the so-called close observer. Testing a number of hens by means of a reliable thermometer should shed some light on the problem.

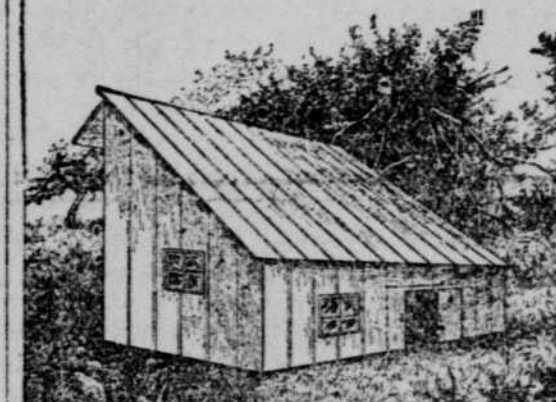
Turkey House.

In the accompanying cuts are shown two views of a turkey house, illustrated by the United States Department



TURKEY HOUSE (FRONT VIEW).

of Agriculture. In the front, near the top, is seen a ventilator, which should always be open except in exceptionally cold weather. The roosts are placed near the front of the house and are on the level. The back view shows the slide door, which should be left



TURKEY HOUSE (BACK VIEW).

open during the day, that the turkeys may go and come at pleasure.—Farmers' Review.

Geese.

The last census reported 5,600,000 geese in the country, and about forty times as many chickens. This shows the relative importance of the goose raising industry. It is, doubtless, true that it would pay our farmers to raise more geese than they do. Goose raising has not largely passed into the hands of specialists, as has the industry of raising ducks. The goose requires a great deal of room to do well, and for that reason the farmer has the advantage over the specialist. Most of the geese in the country are raised on farms, but generally in small flocks. They use a large amount of pasture and this is one thing in their favor, as fields of clover and alfalfa can be turned into goose meat at little cost. The geese feeds very largely on grass, but needs water to swim in to do the best.

The fact that the goose does not lay a large number of eggs, and that it requires a good deal of room, have conspired to render the goose popular with American farmers. In spite of this, however, the statistics show that there are more geese in the country than ducks. The goose could be used more more advantageously on some farms than any other domestic bird. There are on a good many farms marshy fields that are too wet for cattle or other farm stock that would make acceptable pasturage for geese. Some of these fields could not be drained without great expense and some of them lie so low that it is doubtful if drainage would ever be effective. This is just the place for a goose run, the frequent pools of water giving them the places necessary for swimming and hunting. Goose raisers declare that geese do not thrive so well in large flocks as do ducks. The "why" is not explained. There may be no "why" except lack of care and crowding in too close quarters. It is probable that it is due to decreased opportunity to find food, especially where the birds have to hunt much of it themselves. The larger the flock the greater in proportion will be the amount of food the farmer must give, for the number of bugs found will be less per goose. Geese do not require much attention, and that should make them popular with the American farmer, who has more area than available labor. After the goslings are a week old they show a decided determination to take care of themselves, if a good range is given. Perhaps this characteristic has been taken too much advantage of by some of our farmers, and accounts for the lack of success with geese in some instances.

The geese of the country comprise a good many mongrels, the parents of which were imported so long ago that their breed names have been lost. The most profitable breeds are those that have been introduced comparatively recent years, such as the Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African and Egyptian. Canada or Wild Geese are being raised to some extent. Farmers that goes into goose raising will find it will pay him better to grow the distinct breeds than to raise geese of no known breeding.

The man that raises poultry largely for market will, generally, settle down to one variety; but the man that wants to learn all he can about fowls will keep numerous breeds.

Chickens are like money; they can always be disposed of at a fair exchange. The prices for fowls are quite constant.



AGRICULTURE

Bacteria in Soil. A bacterium is such a small thing that the human eye cannot detect it. It takes the microscope to bring out this minute form of life. It takes some thousands of bacteria to do the work that is done in a single tubercle on the root of a leguminous plant. Nevertheless, small as they are, bacteria are of immense importance to the farmer and often the success or failure of a crop will depend on the kind of bacteria there is in a soil. The kind of soil and its physical structure also have a great deal to do with the abundance of bacteria. It has been found that a soil that is rich in humus, that is, has much vegetable matter in it, is better suited for the development of bacteria than soil that has in it very little humus. It has previously been believed that the only advantages in having the humus was that it was a source of nitrogen and that it also held moisture and kept the ground from drying out. The third good quality must now be added, that of making bacterial life more abundant. Whether this connection between the humus in the soil and the bacteria is important because the humus furnishes food for the bacteria or whether it is important because the humus keeps the ground light and moist and lets the air work through it easily, we do not yet know. Both are reasonable suppositions. We are sure to understand more about them in the not distant future. It is now certain that we can introduce new kinds of bacteria into soils and that we can by doing this greatly increase the productive capacity of the farms for certain crops.

Deep or Shallow Soils.

Ordinarily it is desirable to have a deep soil, that the roots of plants may strike deep. The latter is a desideratum for the reason that a deep rooting plant is less affected by the droughts than any others. We see this in the case of some trees, which have tap roots and are seldom affected by the dry weather. The shallow soils are first to respond to drought and sometimes they are the slowest to dry out, when the weather is wet. The deeper the soil and the more it is loosened up the greater the zone of earth that will be subject to the operations of the bacteria that add nitrogen to the soil. One way of deepening a soil is to plow it as deep as possible with a common plow and then put on a crop of deep rooting legumes. There are some legumes that do not send their roots very deep, such as cow peas, and there are others that send their roots into the soil, such as the clovers and alfalfa. On multitudes of farms a soil will remain shallow whatever the crop unless the land is drained. When this is done the drains should be as deep as three feet. Then the frosts will work in deeper than they otherwise will and the air will be present on the displacement of the water. Subsoil plowing is sometimes effective and sometimes not, but it should not be undertaken unless there is to be a considerable benefit received from the operation, as it is an expensive one.

Too Much Water.

The turning yellow of wheat is frequently caused by too much water in the soil. This same effect is sometimes seen in house plants when the owner has been too attentive to them and has watered them too often. In the field of wheat or other crop this condition may exist when the surface soil appears fairly dry. The presence of too much water retards the ripening of the crop and frequently decreases its yield. It may be that this is one of the chief causes why corn on low land is caught by the frost when corn on land only a dozen feet higher is not injured. It has been assumed that it was a difference in temperature, the cold air running into the hollows, but it does not seem likely that so few feet would make all the difference. But the low land frequently has in it more water than is good for the crop and this retarding the maturing enables the frost to find the corn on the low land more immature than that on land a little higher. The result is that the corn is injured more because it is immature than because the temperature there is so much lower than on the land a little higher. This is a theory, and we do not know that it can be proved by facts.

Irish Creameries Increasing.

The number of creameries in Ireland is rapidly increasing. The increase is among both the proprietary and the co-operative. Of the former there are now 309 and of the latter 200. Last year these 500 creameries received over eighty million gallons of milk and produced over fourteen thousand tons of butter. Most of this found a ready market in various parts of Great Britain. The quality of the butter from these creameries shows a tendency to improve in quality, which it must do, as it is brought into sharp competition with the butter from Denmark and from Canada, both of which makes are high in quality. These creameries make the production of Irish bacon easy, and this has a high reputation in the English market.

Industry is not the only thing required on the farm. If it were a great many men that fail would succeed. Keeping eternally at a thing does not always bring success, in spite of the trite saying that it does. Intelligent management is also required, and this kind of management often requires a good deal of information in several directions.

Many a farmer has weakened the constitutions of his animals by feeding too heavily of corn. This feed makes fat, but when fed in too great abundance deprives the animal of vigor and lessens the breeding qualities.