

Land's End, Southernmost Tip of England.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

HE coast of England's southwestern peninsula that tapers out to Land's End is an unfriendly coast with its heavy sea and winds and thick fogs, and a dangerous one. Its rocks are ever ready to tear holes in the stoutest vessel; its currents are ever ready to drive them on. But it is a picturesque coast: a wonderfully beautiful coast, both upon summer days and in winter storms; a coast with many harbors, none too easy of entrance by reason of rocks and tides, many impossible for any but the smallest craft, but all made as serviceable as natural difficulties permit.

There is Penzance, the sunny pleasure-loving little sea city, whence came those picturesque stage pirates that made tuneful our youth. The coast is no more beautiful here on Mounts Bay than elsewhere to east or west: not so rugged or so wild as on Cornwall's northern shore, but the curve of green cliff is very smooth and lovely, the sun shines warmly; the roses bloom; every baby ripple murmurs a sea story; every tiny breeze brings a legend. It is a fascinating place not only for what it is, but what it suggests.

There is Little Mousehole, on her right, beyond Newlyn-lovely Newlyn, beloved of fishermen and artists. Mousehole ("Mousel," in local speech) was an important port before London was a town.

As for Marazion, to her left, who shall measure her years? According to Cornish history, "in the days of Ezekiel the prophet" it was already an important city, to which Phoenfclan merchants came for tin. For a town which has entertained Phoenicians and giants and has looked for centuries at a castled island floating in a marvelous sea, Marazion is remarkable dull. No one goes there except to visit the island which gives

the bay its name.

St. Michael's Mount, St. Michael's Mount, little brother to Mont St. Michel off the Breton coast, is a rocky islet 230 feet high and a half mile from shore, with which it is connected by a natural causeway uncovered for about three hours at ordinary low tides. With southwest gales the Island may remain an island for weeks, and with high seas be inaccessible even to boats. It is a most picturesque pile; its steep grassy slopes, in springtime yellow with a million daffodils, crowned with the irregular jumble of chapel and castle and ringed by a gleaming sea.

It has much history. Like the other St. Michael, it stood once in a forest and was pagan, Christian, druidical; It has been tenanted by saint and sinner, soldier, monk, and knight, Dearest to the heart, perhaps, is the story of Cormoran, whom later Jackthe-Giant-Killer slew, dearest perhaps because of the memories of little girls and boys who loved the story long ago.

We may follow the coast-line eastward and southward to the Lizard, passing the great wireless station upon Poldhu, or cut across the little neck of land to Falmouth, a very fair harbor. Megavissey, beyond, is but a fishing port, where pilebards sometimes become sardines; but Fowey, to which we next come, has considerable past importance and

present pride. Once it was one of the great seaports of the kingdom, Boats from Fowey sailed by scores to the Crusades, to the siege of Calais, to the plundering of Normandy. "Fowey gallants" swaggered on all the then known seas, and when not busy with strangers turned to trimming their rivals nearer home. Finally they were accused of piracy and Edward IV confiscated their ships and gave them

to Dartmouth. Eastward from Fowey upon the coast, in a cleft so narrow, so jagged, so rocky one wonders why men chose It for a home, Hes Polperro, the most picturesque, the most unspoiled of Cornish fishing ports, retaining all its ancient dignity of life and labor unfluttered by the summer villas now beginning to crowd the cliffs above its head.

Polperro a Charming Place.

Polperro is a fishing town but it did not always depend upon fish for a living. In the days when smuggling perro had few rivals, and, reading back to London,

1 old tales, one sees quite clearly why men chose these clefts for habitations.

Conveniently near are coves and

caves, undiscoverable by the keenest

customs officers, and boatmen could

sail in and out of these narrow rock-

bound harbors fearing no pursuit. Let us look attentively at Polperro, at its closely huddled houses, built on and in and of the rock; its roses and fuchsias and clematis, which bloom as luxuriantly as in southern climes: for these rock clefts are sheltered from winter winds and warmed by the southern sun; at its little rock-bound gleaming harbor, where at high tide the boats rock lazily and at low water a thousand silvery gulls pick up their dainty feet discreetly in the ooze; at its steep, slippery cliffs, whence one has such glorious breezy views of sea and rock and headland, and of the warm sheltered valley at one's feet.

Polperro attends to its own business, and that does not include catering to tourists. There are always artists at Polperro. They and the fishermen observe each other, become friends, perhaps; but business is not

mentioned between them. Clovelly fills a rock cleft on the north Devon shore as Polperro does upon the southern Cornish one, but there all comparisons end. Clovelly may be still an earnest fishing village. but her looks belie it. "The most exquisite village in England" some one called her, and she deserves the

From the coach-road where, at the top of the cliffs, you enter upon Clovelly's one street, to the sea: or. if you come by boat, from the harbor to Hobby Drive, and the public road, everything is dainty, elegant of its kind, groomed to impossible perfec-No whitewash gleams whiter or bluer or more delicately yellow than here at Clovelly; no roses, fuchsias, clematis, nor lilies bloom in more profusion; no trees are richer and greener, no vines more luxurlantly graceful than there. Never a bit of ner litters that one stons more staircase than roadway; no speck of dust mars shining windows or spotless curtains; no noise of railroads of trolley cars, of traffic, breaks the soft stillness of this village of delight. Down the street goes a long procession of tourists arriving by coach from Bideford or Boscastle, stopping at every house to "Oh!" and "Ah!" and perhaps to buy souvenirs or to eat strawberries and cream.

Tintagel of Arthurican Legend. At Tintagel more than at any place, perhaps, what we bring measures what we take away. Come full of the Arthurian legend; come with Tennyson, with Hawker, with Mallory, and, in spite of "modern criticism," you

will savor nought but romance. Here are the ruins of Tintagel about you; across the chasm the yet more formless remains of Terrabil, the twin fortresses known to the earliest Cornish earls, Roman, Saxon, Norman has built here; but it is not for architecture or archeology that one comes here; it is for romance,

Tintagel is not a port. Occasionally a boat comes in under the cliff with supplies for the village, but houses are few and there is little fishing. Port Isaac, farther down the coast, is a typical Cornish port. A steep carriage road descends to Port Isaac; and the little stone houses of the village cling to the sides of the ravine

as best they can. As a harbor we should not approve of it, yet it has served a fishing fleet for 400 years. Pleasant enough it is of a summer day, but in spring or autumn storm, when the waves come hurling in with appalling weight and force to suck out again, as if they would drag the village into the depths, when the fleet jockeys for hours in the trough of a vicious sea, unable to make the opening between the black cliffs, yet in constant peril of the surf, one can but wonder why men

made a home there. St. Ives sits by a smooth circle of sea into which a tongue of rocky land thrusts a bold curving headland, inclosing an inner harbor in the great sweep of the bay. Here by the sea dwells the "real" St. Ives, close-pressed, low-crouched. stone-built to withstand the worst

storms of sea and time At St. Ives we touch "modern conveniences" once more and can take a was a profession, if not an art, Pol- train-very reluctantly, no doubt-

ARE EXPENSIVE

It costs more to underfeed a producing cow than to feed her properly.

A cow giving her maximum amount of milk will return nearly 48 per cent of the feed she eats in milk. The other 52 per cent is used in maintaining her body. A cow that is underfed will keep using enough feed to main tain herself and let the milk pail suffer for the feed shortage, Ivan McKellip, extension specialist in dairying at the Ohio State university observes,

In feeding a cow for maximum production it is necessary to feed the right quality. The various food elements, as protein, carbohydrates and fat, must be fed in correct proportions. Ohlo cows as a general rule are fed enough carbohydrates and fats, but very often they are underfed in the protein ration.

Balance to the ration is important for milk production, for it must be made according to nature's formula. The cow has no part in the composition of her milk. If she is underfed in any one of the foods the milk pail suffers.

It takes \$75 to \$125 a year to maintain a cow that produces 300 pounds of butterfat a year. The variation nes in feed prices that are different in the different parts of the state.

Feeds can be substituted if costs for certain kinds of commercial concentrates go too high. Milk cost \$4.26 a hundred pounds when the ration was silage, timothy hay, corn and barley. The same ration, excepting that red clover hay was fed instead of timothy to the same cow, enabled her to produce milk at \$1.63 a hundred pounds. When alfalfa hay was substituted production costs were cut to \$1.21 a hundred pounds of milk.

# Stanchions Will Prove

Useful in Raising Calf

Stanchlons for calves not only insure that each animal will get the feed required but it also keeps them from sucking one another's ears after they are through drinking their milk. For these reasons most people who make a practice of raising their calves also provide calf stanchions in their calf barn.

Calf stanchions may be from 36 to 42 inches in height, and 28 inches in width. A space about 41/2 inches fn width is about right for the neck of the average calf. The feed trough should not be too wide, about 14 inches generally proving satisfactory. Stanchions and feed troughs of this kind can be constructed the same as many of the cow stanchions, except that the material will not need to be so heavy.

Calves should never be fed milk in a trough. Some will drink much more rapidly than others and get more thon they should have for best results. while others will not get the amount needed. Separate buckets should be furnished for each calf. After the calves are through with their milk they can be given grain in the trough If the trough is partitioned it will give better results for the same reason that favors separate pails for the milk.

# Temperature Variations Cause Digestive Ills

The milk which is given to the calf should be the same temperature as when it comes from the cow. Variations in temperature, especially the feeding of cold milk, will very often cause digestive troubles. For the first five or six days a quart of milk three times daily will generally prove sufficient. Then the amount can be gradually increased until the calf is taking two quarts, three times daily. When the calf is about ten days to two weeks old some whole grain can be added to the milk. A handful will be sufficient so as to get the calf started. At this time it is possible to change to two feedings a day. The calves should also have access to hav. Bright clover hay is good, providing there are no symptoms of scours. If scours are noticeable then it is better to give ting of illac and daffodil yellow. the calves access to wild hay until their bowels are normal. Calves should have all of the pure water that they wish to drink,

# Dehorning Calves

When the calf is young and the beginning horn growth is small, the horn button and matrix from which it grows may be removed with a small chisel or strong-bladed knife. Or the hair may be clipped around the button or small horn and the skin around the base of the horn covered with lard or tallow. Then wet the button or horn with water and rub the end of a stick of caustic potash all over the button or horn. In a short time the button or little horn will slough off.

# Increase Milk Flow

A lack of plenty of drinking water cuts down the milk flow, as every dairyman knows. Having plenty of good water to drink at all times increases the milk flow and makes the water system a paying proposition from a purely dollar-and-cents standpoint. When there is water under pressure a length of garden hose and a nozzle yield a stream of water which is fine for flushing out stable gutters and washing down cement floors and pavements.

# Economical Hog House Provides Ample Ventilation and Sunlight



By W. A. RADFORD

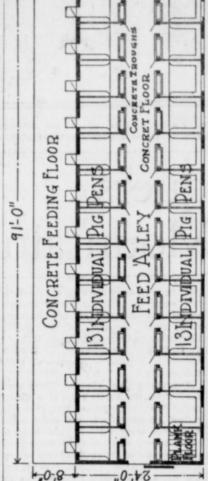
Mr. William A. Radford will answer uestions and give advice FREE OF OST on all problems pertaining to the bject of building work on the farm, the readers of this paper. On ac-unt of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, with ut doubt, the highest authority on the subject, Address all inquiries to Wil-liam A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie ave-nue, Chicago, III., and only inclose

Proper housing is always an important factor in the successful raising of hogs. Too often it is neglected, however, when little expense and effort would be required to provide a good. serviceable, well-ventilated house, affording ample protection against cold and admitting muchneeded sunshine. One of the chief criticisms which may be made of the average hog house is that it is poorly ighted and poorly ventilated, if, in fact, any provision at all is made for ventilation

A good but economical farrowing house which meets every requirement s shown in the photograph and plan. Probably not all farmers who make a business of hog raising would have 26 bred sows ready to farrow at once. but for those who are in business extensively here is a plan which can be idopted without great expense. For the smaller herd the plan can be reduced proportionately. This is the saw-tooth roof type of

nog house, facing south, which gives every opportunity for the late winter sun to get at all the pens through the two sets of windows. The need of ample sunlight is of equal importance with the need of good ventilation.

The house is of frame construction alley, which runs through the center, course, plank floored. Outside, at the and 91 feet long.



with a concrete floor and concrete back, is a concrete feeding floor so troughs. On each side of the feeding that the house may be used as a shelter during the hot summer months. there are 13 pens. These are, of The building measures 24 feet wide

# Modern Kitchen Should

Be Bright in Color Make your kitchen charming if you would keep up with the times.

The modern housewife is in rank rebellion against the dull, the drab, the uninteresting. "Give me color," she says, "in my life, in my dress. even in my kitchen!" And she is only echoing the general need for it, the rapidly growing use of it.

And why not a colorful kitchen? Because a task is humdrum, must it be made worse by a dreary environment? The progressive woman says

"The kitchen is my workshop," she explains, "so it is going to be a tidy, cheerful place, equipped with just as many conveniences as my husband

"Would he bother with out-of-date ineffective tools, or stick to the methods of his great-grandfather? He would not! And if he did, he would never be asked to relate the history of his life in a 'success' magazine.' It pays the feminine go-getter to

be just as fussy. She ought to insist upon having a cheerful, welllighted kitchen, made sanitary and attractive with good, washable paint in pleasing colors. Even the plebelan garbage can and waste basket may have their homeliness concealed behind bright-hued paint.

The stool with steps on one side, so that it can be used also as a ladder, offers another surface for colorful paint. There is a great deal in the psychology of color. Just put a canary into a red and yellow kitchen and hear it sing!

Tastes differ, of course. Some may prefer a blue and orange color scheme. Tangerine and Nile green may appeal to others. And there are natures happier in a springlike set-

There is nothing so hampering to efficiency as the cluttered kitchen. Let the kitchen capinet and broom Housekeeping Now Made closet conceal unornamental utensils and create an effect of tidiness.

Paint their exteriors to match the woodwork, but brighten their interiors with some gay, contrasting

### Good Ventilation Is Essential in Home

Ventilating units are just as essential in the home as in factories, laundries, theaters, etc. The unit has a powerful and positive suction, and when placed in the attic or upstairs window of a dwelling, it creates a noticeable movement of air through- furniture of the stiff and uninviting out the entire house. By running the ventilator fifteen or twenty minutes before retiring the house can be en-

# Stand for Firm Floor Supports in House

tirely cooled on the warmest night.

sure of abundant ventilation, Insist on exterior. having adequate footings, bedded upon firm bottoms. Watch the quality of brick and mortar used. Refuse to ac- tractive homes have replaced the old cept any compromise when it is a question of bridging a soft spot. Stand furnishing is tasteful and simple and out for firm floor supports.

### Floor Colors Should Blend With the Finish

Floors should be as mellow and inconspicuous in color as possible, but always in a color that harmonizes

with the general finish of the room. The finish of permanent flooring is highly important to the general appearance of the room, and the possible combinations of soft and hard woods, lineleum and composition floorings are of interest to anyone who is planning a home.

In general, hardwood floors are better and more durable, particularly if the floor is not to be entirely covered. If the floor is to be covered with carpet, soft wood is desirable; it is also used in country houses and successfully finished with paint or stain. The hardwoods include oak, maple, birch and beech. White pine, fir and red spruce come under the head of soft woods.

It a linoleum floor covering is desired, it should be laid at the time the house is built. Many housekeepers prefer tile and composition floors for the bathroom, kitchen and service quarters, as they are waterproof and can be cleaned with soap and water as often as necessary.

If hardwood floors are used, they can be finished with wax, or varnished and then waxed, and polished at regular intervals with a dry mop. Floors of soft woods should be oiled at intervals. Linoleum floors should be waxed.

Rugs should be in keeping with the type of room, and should in nearly all cases be darker than the walls. Large rug designs are not desirable, the small all-over patterns are attractive in rooms with plain walls. If the walls are figured, plain rugs are in better taste. Plain rugs and carpets show dust more readily than those with all-over figures.

# Regular Art by Women

Women are more interested today in the appearance of their home than

ever before. A few years ago a woman's art found expression in hand-painted china, water-colored cards and souve-

nirs. Today a woman's art finds expression in the decorating and furnishing of her home, an art that is practical

and constructive. The evolution has been gradual. First it was interior decorating that occupied their attention. The heavy parlor of a few years ago has given way to greater freedom that permits

comfort and enjoyment in the home. Having realized how delightful a home can be made by occasional rearrangement of furniture and new decorative color schemes, women have now turned their attention to the most Whether buying or building, make conspicuous part of their home-the

> And what a wonderful revolution has taken place. Beautiful and atconventionalism. The decorating and reflects the personality of the owner. | by such delay.

POULTRY SUFFER FROM DISEASES

Poultry suffer from colds and associated troubles in winter just as do human beings, but a little care and doctoring will help to keep down the heavy annual toll that these diseases exact from poultrymen. According to Dr. B. F. Kaupp, head of the poultry department at the North Carolina State college, the birds suffer most from diseases of the respiratory tract in cold weather.

Common colds result from the birds becoming wet or chilled because of poor housing, quick changes in weather or cracks in the house permitting a draft to blow on the birds. One of the signs of this disease is a discharge from the nose. Any bird so affected should be immediately removed from the flock, states Doctor Kaupp, because the discharge will contaminate the drinking water and give the disease to the other birds. In the case of colds, the nose should be cleared out by syringing with a 10 per cent solution of argyrol or a purple solution of permanganate of potash. In the case of roup where there is a stinking discharge, pure todine should be used in the syringe and the bird treated

morning and night until cured. Weak pullets come from crowding in the summer and they must have proper feed and care in the laying pens. Most of them will develop sore head even in a new house. These pimples should be greased with car-

bolized grease. Sore eyes is another familiar winter-time trouble. The eyes need to be swabbed out, states Doctor Kaupp, and a drop of a 10 per cent solution of argyrol or a 1 per cent solution of sulphate of zinc placed in the eye

twice each day. Canker or diphtheritis is a winter disease which attacks the mouth. It forms a spot where the sore is covered with a cheesy material. Scrape this off, states Doctor Kaupp, and use on it a canker pencil, pure lodine or powdered chlorate of potash. Repeat once each day until the sore has been

# Early Hatched Pullets

Produce Eggs in Winter

The results of laying tests at the Massachusetts experiment station show that early-hatched chicks of the heavier breeds make the best winter layers. Rhode Island Red pullets which were hatched in March gave a winter egg production of 42.65 eggs. April-hatched pullets gave a winter production of 35.40 eggs and May pullets gave a production of 22.50 eggs.

The profit in producing eggs comes largely from producing them at a season of the year when they are highest in price. This means that we must plan to produce eggs during the winter months. The Massachusetts experiment shows that, with the generalpurpose breeds, the early-hatched time to start laying in the latter part of October and continue throughout the winter.

# Poultry Hints

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Cull out the hen that is persistently

Isn't it funny? Almost everybody's hens start to lay like fun when the price drops.

The incubator should be located, preferably in a cellar, having good ventilation. If no such location can be had. a room facing the north is the next best place,

Goslings dress easier in warm

weather than they do in cold, as the feathers do not set so tightly, and in picking them the flesh is not so likely to be torn. . . . Many of the old, unfit poultry houses

now found on farms could be remodeled at little expense and trouble in such a way that they would provide a comfortable home for the flock.

Plan to get chicks out on the ground in the sunlight as soon as possible, or for a short while each day.

It will soon be the season for gape worms, and all yards not sown to green feed should be spaded or plowed up. If the worms are thick, scatter Ilme about the yard before plowing.

Brood coops for the crop of growing young fowls need strong wooden floors and the openings in front should be closed tight each night to keep down the losses from rats and weasels.

When the eggs begin to hatch, the hen should be confined and not disturbed until the hatching is complete.

Hens in the breeding flock should be allowed out of doors in direct sunlight during the winter and encouraged to take plenty of exercise.

The little chicks are not one bit better off where you insist on feeding them before they are 48 hours old. In fact, their chances for developing into useful birds are much enhanced