



DON'T CROWD THE PLANTS.

When plants are crowded they compete for plant food and moisture. The thinning of plants in the rows will enable the grower to secure a crop during a dry season when it would be impossible to do so if they are crowded in the rows. Every weed that grows near another plant takes from the soil the elements for the support of that plant and appropriates moisture that may be desirable. The best remedy for drought is thorough cultivation, which destroys weeds and prevents escape of moisture.

FIXING THE QUALITY OF HAY.

The quality of hay depends largely upon the stage of growth at which the grass is cut. When the grass is in flower, and before seed is formed, is the best period for mowing. Nothing is gained by waiting longer, and if past the seed-forming stage the stalks will be hard and woody, while if cut too soon the grass will contain a large proportion of water. Good hay is sometimes difficult to procure, much of that coming to market being of inferior quality because of being mowed too late and also because of improper curing.

FILLING THE SILO.

It used to be thought that rapid filling of the silo was all important. It must be filled so fast that no layer of fodder could wilt before it was covered with another, and thus the fermentation beginning at the bottom must gradually work up through the mass until it reached the surface, where oxidation or rotting began, which again worked downward until the decayed matter on the surface prevented any more air from going down. Naturally we accepted this idea as it was sent out by learned chemists and scientific men, but opinions have changed since those days in the light of positive facts. The farmers who have not been able to fill their silos as rapidly as they wished to, or have been obliged to wait for help, for weather or for some later field to attain maturity, or those who from lack of facilities for rapid handling have been obliged to fill slowly, have found that their ensilage was in no way inferior to that which was all put in practically at one time, or without pause excepting for the night's rest. And some have learned that it does not injure it if a part of the water in it dries out before it is cut. The moisture is enough unless the fodder has become dry before cutting by reason of being overripe, suffering from drought, or being frost bitten. Either of these causes may make fodder so dry that it will be benefited by a wetting before it is pressed into silo.

WASHING HORSES IN HOT WEATHER.

Bathing horses in summer is good practice and ought to be more general. It adds to the health of the animals by opening the pores of the skin. The comfort to the horse and improvement in looks alone more than pays for the extra trouble and time it takes. Of course a good brushing daily will do a great deal to keep a horse clean, but in warm weather an occasional bath is very refreshing.

When a lake or stream containing a sandy bottom is located near by, several horses can easily be bathed in half an hour by one person. To take an hour or so on Saturday afternoons, after work, is time well spent. When horses become accustomed to it they will go into the water and take a swim themselves, as soon as turned loose. But at first it usually requires some coaxing. Careless and inexperienced boys should not be trusted to take horses out in deep water, as there is danger of both horse and boy being drowned.

DETAILS OF GRAIN THRESHING.

When you employ a threshing man get a man who understands his business and has the machinery to do the work well. There are some men in every occupation who are bunglers, and of all abominations on the farm a bungling threshing man is the worst. Get a man that furnishes the whole outfit complete, with hands to do all the work except hauling the threshed grain. And let him board his own help. He can do it cheaper than you can and it relieves the women folks of a great deal of hard work and worry.

Threshing time, not many years ago, was looked forward to with a sort of mingled anxiety and dread. Everybody was worn out before the job was done and everything from the house to the melon patch and orchard was taken by storm by the "threshers." All was hurry, flurry and waste. With better system we have more civility on the part of those who separate the wheat from the chaff, and threshing day is not to be dreaded as it used to be.

Another important item in expediting the work of threshing is to have everything in readiness when the thresher arrives. See that plenty of fuel is provided and water accessible. If you thresh from the shock have plenty of teams and men to get the wheat to the machine. It is quite convenient to swap work with your neighbors to secure such extra teams and men as you may need outside of your own force. If there is any unnecessary delay let the fault rest with the machine boss, and then you will not be fussed at.

There is much less grain stored on the farm than there used to be, and the amount is gradually growing less as the years go by. If you have farm scales weigh your grain as it goes to market. Mistakes sometimes occur and if you know just how much you have sent to the mill or elevator it may prove to be money in your pocket.—*American Agriculturist*.

IMPROVING FARM VALUES WITH IRRIGATION.

The universal use of irrigation in the West has practically revolutionized farm values in many regions. These methods of supplying the crops with water are many, but they all show an amount of adaptation to conditions that proves the existence of Yankee genius here yet. There are more varieties of windmills for pumping up water than one could describe in a week. These windmills are not expensive affairs, but in most cases are built of ordinary articles picked up on the farm or in second-hand shops. They perform the work required of them satisfactorily, and that is all one can ask of them. The construction of a good working windmill on any farm, and a pumping attachment, with irrigation canals and reservoir, adds a hundred or two hundred per cent. to the value of a farm in a region where summer droughts are heavy drawbacks to farming. With a little extra work during the winter season it is an easy matter to make such improvements on almost any farm. The system can be enlarged and extended season by season, and the farm gradually enhanced in value.

A farm that has a fair home-made irrigation plant is practically independent of the weather. The farmer is then sure of his crop no matter how hot or dry the season may prove. The great benefit derived from an irrigation plant is so apparent that it seems strange that so few are in existence. It is not always necessary to build a windmill for irrigation, for there are often natural advantages which any farmer can avail himself of. When brooks flow through farms they furnish in the winter and spring seasons an abundance of water, but when summer advances they often dry up and prove of no earthly good. The question of importance is how can such a stream be converted into use for irrigating the plants. It would not be so difficult if a reservoir was dug and built on the farm, so that the water could be stored. Such a reservoir could easily be increased in size each year, and with the water stored in it, what would prevent digging ditches to carry the water to the fields when needed. Some will say that such work represents an immense amount of labor; but if the farmer intends to live permanently on his farm, will it not pay him to do a little toward the improvement each year, even though it may take ten years to complete the job? He can rest assured that he is increasing the value of his farm fully ten per cent. every year, a fact which he will realize when he comes to sell it.—*Editor*.

YARDING FOWLS.

Every day we are becoming more and more convinced that it pays to keep fowls yarded. The reason there are so many advocates of the free range fowls is because where the fowls run at large the loss is not realized. A flock of one hundred will dwindle down to fifty and the decrease will never be noticed until a count is made. They tell us that fowls running at large are healthier and grow better than yarded fowls. This most certainly is a mistake if the yarded fowls are given any attention. On our farm there are feed lots, pastures, barnyards, orchards and meadows where fowls can roam at will, yet our yarded fowls will now outweigh the free range birds and are thrifter and healthier. With us it is almost impossible to raise a brood of chickens in the summer months if allowed to run. By this I mean giving them freedom during the day only. They will invariably become weakened and dumpy and die. Chiggers and weeds are too much for them.

The cost of pens and yards is the real reason why farm poultry is generally left to run. The real value of poultry is not generally realized, and the profit from a few yarded and well cared for birds is not known or we would find them on every farm. If poultry received the same attention and care that is bestowed upon live stock the profit from it would be far greater according to the time and money invested. Fifty dollars will build a pen, yard and coop for fifty fowls. On the average farm where the labor and much of the material can be secured without cash, it will be much less. A half hour twice a day will be all the care the fowls will require and a man once a week can clean the coop, requiring only a few moments' time. Well cared for hens will give a sixty per cent. supply of eggs. Anyone can see the amount of profit there would be. During the summer, with fowls running all over the farm, it is not placing the figures too high to say that half the eggs laid are never found, but if they are yarded you can easily tell whether they are making or losing money. With fowls yarded, a stray chicken soon becomes a curiosity about the farm to which all the men folks will say amen.—*Maud Steinway, in the Epitomis*.

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS.

As soon as any stock ceases to be profitable, sell it.

Milk cows need more water than dry cows or steers.

Keeping the cows clean is a good way to cure stringy milk.

A mulch around a tree will greatly benefit it during its early life, or until it has got a good start.

For a month or two before a cow is about to calve give her some succulent food that will keep her digestion in good shape.

A sheep that has died of grub in the head should be carefully burned. This will help prevent any spread of the trouble.

Hogs and dairying naturally go together. It pays to keep hogs on a dairy farm if for no other reason than to dispose of the skim milk profitably.

The surest way for the farmer to add to his capital is to add to the productive power of his farm. The fertility of the farm is his working capital.

It's the even-tempered doctor who never loses patients.



FOOT NOTES.

The becoming sandal slipper of the moment is sometimes adorned with one and sometimes three or five narrow straps. Very becoming also is the shoe with a fairly large buckle and tongue. This is known as the Greek or court shoe. Very dainty shoes are of fine gray suede, destined for wear with an all-gray costume.

WOMEN'S WORK IN RUSSIA.

It is well known that women enjoy in few countries greater equality with men than in Russia. This fact is attested by the following partial compilation of the public positions in Russia now open to women: Dentists, teachers, midwives, apothecaries' assistants, chemists' assistants, physicians, assistant prison directors, telegraph operators, post officials and various railroad offices, including that of station master.

CUBA'S FIRST POSTMISTRESS.

The distinction of being the first postmistress in the island of Cuba belongs to Senorita Ysabel Maria de Los Rios, who holds a commission to handle the mails at Gibera. She receives a salary of \$1,200 a year. As a clerk in this office she displayed so much executive ability that her appointment to take charge of it meets with the fullest approval of the department officials and patrons of the office. Senorita de Los Rios is the oldest of a family of thirteen children, and is in her twenty-third year. She is a daughter of the late Judge Jose de Los Rios, who was postmaster at Gibera at the time of his death recently. There is a possibility that Senorita de Los Rios will not remain in office long. She is engaged to be married.

TO GROW THIN.

Avoid sweets of all kinds and liquids in greater quantities than will absolutely quench your thirst; even a mouthful of water with meals is to be strictly tabooed.

Saccharine has become such a common substitute for sugar that it is used in place of it by women who follow no other rule to keep down their flesh. Abstaining from water or any other liquid at meals is also a point to be observed in the reducing of one's weight. For an hour preceding and for an hour following each meal no liquid should be taken. This process is not difficult, especially as any quantity of water can be consumed an hour after a meal is over. The effect of this sort of abstinence is really remarkable; it is as good for the general health as for the reduction of flesh.—*American Queen*.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BEAUTIFUL CHINA.

Among the modern china that Queen Victoria admired and prized is a Belleek tea service from the Irish factory of that name. It is mother-of-pearl-like and lustrous, and the bases of the larger pieces, such as basin, which is one of the choicest pieces of the set, are formed of coral branches and adorned with a few small sea shells. Every make of fine china is represented among Her Majesty's tea services, but the pride of them all is one of the most delicate Sevres, with a claret-colored ground on which are heads in medallions and landscapes in panels. A remarkable modern afternoon tea set is of the wonderful Burmese china, brought out a few years ago when Burma was opened up. It is a sort of pale primrose color, shading to pink at the edges, much decorated with gold, and so thin that it seems like inviting disaster when hot tea is poured into the cups.—*London Gentlewoman*.

MILK AS A TOILET LOTION.

Theoretically, on account of its cream and albumen, this is valuable, but the advantages are more than counter-balanced by the very irritating character of the salts and sugar contained in the milk. As a rule, milk renders the skin red in a patchy way. Skins differ very greatly in their sensitiveness to the action of milk. When it can be used without subsequent irritation it should always be warmed—not boiled.

It must be borne in mind that milk quickly undergoes septic change. If used as a lotion, and the skin is not cleansed daily with hot water, soap and rinsing, pimples may be expected.

The milk bath of the experts, about which such wild statements have been made, is never adopted as a routine agent for treating exposed parts of the skin. It is always followed by careful cleansing, and at the first sign of irritation, popular or otherwise, by proper remedies.—*Home Notes*.

SOCIETY LIFE MADE EASY.

Formal calls between women have always been considered more or less of a farce, even among the most rigid adherents to the practice. The task of making anywhere from a score to a hundred of these very brief visits per week, even when the "call" consists only of leaving a card at the door, is not to be lightly considered. London society people are patronizing a "so-called bureau" which advertises in certain society papers that it is "prepared to send out visiting cards—the work undertaken by experienced ladies, with accuracy and dispatch—by coupe if desired." The extent to which this enterprise may be developed affords opportunity for much cheerful conjecture. If "experienced ladies" can be engaged to send out visiting cards, why may they not also be employed to attend dinners and balls and other social functions; to ride in the park of spring afternoons; to shop, and even to attend church? There seems really no limit to the scope of the work.—*Harper's Weekly*.

CORDOVAN OUSTS ALLIGATOR.

Cordovan has taken the place of alligator for wear in wet weather. This is largely imported from Germany. It is made from certain parts of the horse hide, and is a very durable leather. It is impervious to water, and has a very smooth surface. It is not imported in sides as most kinds of leather, but comes blocked to the shape of the vamp. Unlike calf, it does not stretch in wearing, but retains the shape of the last until the very shoe is worn out. Formerly it was very expensive, but recently the tanners have conquered many of the difficulties in preparing the hide, and with reduced cost it is now popular.

This season, in all the many original designs for tasteful footwear, ooze calf plays a conspicuous part. Its soft, velvety feeling and appearance no doubt commend it to the favor of the fair sex. It is really calf, small skins of fine fibre being selected. The dyes are percolated or oozed through it; hence its name. The velvety feeling is given to the flesh side by a series of sand paperings, while the grain side of the skins is slightly pebbled. This permits of many combinations from the same skin. The peculiar texture of a calfskin permits of its being dyed a "fast color" in any color and shade from jet black to a bright orange or cream white. Gray, tan and russet are most in demand. Not only is ooze calf being used in the manufacture of shoes, but it is now used to quite an extent by the makers of albums, pocketbooks, hand bags, card cases, pen wipers and a thousand other novelties.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

PRETTY NEGLIGEEES.

There are no end of pretty negligees made of the soft, artistic liberty stuffs. They are most effective when made up on rather aesthetic lines, so many of the figured liberty materials reflect the art nouveau tendencies in their color schemes worked out in dull greens and blues. A score or more shades of yellow figures in one ravishing piece of soft mull.

One of the artistic liberty bodice gowns is made of deep cream mull covered with a yellow rose design, its yellowish green leaves and heavy brown stems giving a certain character to the material. It is made in one piece and is gathered in loosely at the waist line. The lower part is trimmed with a group of narrow ruffles, each edged with folds of pale yellow crepe de chine. Around the bust line there is draped a broad ribbon of orange panne velvet that is knotted into a butterfly bow at the top of both sleeves. On to this ribbon there are suspended ten long tabs of pale yellow crepe de chine edged with narrow ruchings of orange mousseline de soie. Over the bishop sleeves of mull shorter tabs of the crepe de chine fall. These, too, have a finish of mousseline de soie ruching.

WOMEN TO GO TO SOUTH AFRICA.

A meeting was held in England recently to arrange for the emigration of English women to South Africa as soon as peace is restored. Lady Frances Balfour presided. The wives and children of men already in South Africa are to be assisted to go there, and it was stated that as keepers of respectable lodgings, milliners, dressmakers, dress-makers, milliners, housekeepers to direct native servants, as market gardeners, poultry farmers, certified teachers and nursery governesses, capable women should be in great demand. Those who were failures at home were not wanted, and all should be prepared to rough it at first. So far as possible, funds will be provided for respectable women who desire to emigrate to that section. The Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton Gell and the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil were among the speakers.

"BUTTON HOLES SOLD HERE."

"Button Holes for Sale Here" is a sign which peers out through a rather dirty window of a lower floor tenement on the East Side. In view of the possibility that it might mean just what it said and that the dealer really sold holes for buttons a reporter investigated.

A woman whose dress was a mixture of bathing suit and hall gown answered his knock.

"You sell button holes here?" was asked.

"Naw; we make 'em!" she exclaimed, with as much disgust as a very squeaky voice was capable of showing.

"Well, the sign in the window says—" "Never mind the sign!" she snapped back. "What do you want with me?"

She was finally persuaded to tell something about her new business.

"You see, it's this way," she began. "The working girls who live over here have to dress pretty well, and do it on their own money. Most of 'em make their own clothes, but they have not too much time to do the work in. Now, if you was a woman you'd know that it was mighty hard to make button holes, 'specially by hand. Poor girls can't afford button hole machines. They make up the dresses and bring 'em over to us, and we put the button holes at so much a hole, 'cording to the kind of stuff and how well they want it done. An' that's all there is to it."—*New York Tribune*.

FASHION NOTES.

Many pretty hats are bound around the edges this year.

White alpaca is extensively used for outing costumes and frocks for cool days.

The ostrich feathers which are worn so much, not only on Gainsboroughs, but on all kinds of dress hats, are but little curled.

The Gainsborough hat hardly knows itself when it looks in the mirror this year. It is masquerading in all colors and materials, and there are even large and small Gainsboroughs.

Animals are growing large in jewelry. One can get a brooch in the shape of a bulldog's head which seems half the size of life. There are other animals if one is fond of the jewel menagerie.

PAPER'S GREAT STRENGTH.

Remarkable Tests Made by Dealers at the Bourse.

A party of brokers were talking in the Bourse of the tensile strength of paper. A saucilage bottle had been overturned on a sheet of ordinary writing paper, and a heavy paper weight had become fastened to the sheet. One of the men picked the paper up and dangled the weight from it. Then, in a spirit of curiosity, he piled other weights on the edge of the one fastened to the sheet, to see how much the paper would hold. Forty-two pounds were hung on the slender sheet before it gave way.

The experiments attracted the attention of a half dozen or so of men, and they formed a group and chatted about the wonderful progress in paper making. Car wheels, buckets, mallets and other things made of paper composition were mentioned, and some one ventured to remark that he wondered where it would end. In the group was John Van Dusen, importer of Japanese articles, and he said he had an article made of tissue paper that would bear the weight of any two men who could jump on it, and he wagered lunches for the crowd that they would not break it.

The wager was taken up, and then he drew from his coat pocket what seemed to be a bundle of brown paper. It was easily concealed in the palm of his hand, but he placed his lips to a brass nozzle and soon the bundle assumed the shape of a large doughnut. Fastening the stopper Mr. Van Dusen threw the thing on the floor and told his companions to go ahead and jump.

First one man stood on the cushion, for that is what it was, then two men. Next the two jumped on it and then three men. The men tried to break the bag with their heels. The importer watched the endeavor to make his cushion collapse for awhile, then said he guessed he had won the bet.

This was agreed to, and a new test of the strength of the inflated bag was made. A board was procured and placed over the cushion on a bench. Five men sat on the board and the bag collapsed with a report that sounded through the building like an explosion. An examination of the broken bag showed it to be made of rice paper coated with a paint that resembled roofing fluid. The paper tears easily, and the brokers marveled at its strength. The weight of the cushion was less than an ounce, and when deflated could be tucked away in vest pocket.—*Philadelphia Record*.

HEATING WATER BY GAS.

A French Device for Supplying Several Rooms at Once.

In warm weather gas stoves and ranges are extensively used in the household, instead of coal heaters, because the fire can be put out as soon as the need ceases, and thus the temperature of the house is not needlessly raised. Almost the only uses for any heater in summer are cooking and warming water. Sometimes only the latter service is required. In France a machine for performing such work has been invented which may be connected with the pipe system, thus furnishing hot water in several rooms at once. The American Consul at Nice sends a brief description of it to Washington.

It is asserted that the heater can be brought into action and thrown out again from a point some distance away. The apparatus may be placed in any part of the house. In the case of buildings furnished with water by a reservoir in the garret or mansard, the only requisite is that the apparatus shall be placed not less than five feet below the reservoir. A second contrivance closes that portion of the mechanism used to provide hot water, so that the supply may be received cold, as desired. The apparatus contains a device whereby gas not consumed is prevented from accumulating in the apparatus, and explosions are obviated.

In the experiment witnessed by the consul, one faucet was placed immediately at the apparatus and another some fifty feet away. A diminutive gas jet was first lighted and turned into the apparatus, and then the water feed pipe faucet turned. Upon opening the discharge faucet the main gas jet was instantly lighted, and ten seconds later about twelve quarts of water at 95 degrees was issuing from the faucet per minute. On opening the faucet half way, the supply came cold; on opening it a little more, hot water came; and on closing it, the gas was instantly extinguished. The inventor asks from \$50 to \$70 each for the machines.

Siberian Labor Cheap and Efficient.

Labor, its cost and kind, is an important factor in the future development of Siberia's mineral wealth. Prices paid for labor in Russia and Siberia are exceedingly low—from fifteen cents a day in the region of the southern Urals, where much grain is raised and where the country is thickly settled, to \$1.50 a day in northern and eastern Siberia, in the regions of intense cold, and where the mines are remote from the sources of supply. In all cases the laborers feed themselves. The reason of the cheapness of mining labor in Siberia is that the wants of the people are few. The workmen are of the peasant class, and it may be said that the larger proportion of them can neither read nor write. Their food consists of mutton, black bread, domestic fowls, eggs, milk and tea. Most of the necessities of life are supplied by their own farms or gardens, and their purchases, besides tea, sugar and vodka (the national stimulant), are few. Their clothes cost little and their enjoyments are usually limited to the celebration of the numerous civil and religious holidays by mutual visiting and the consumption, in greater or less quantities, of vodka. In no country can be found men who more cheerfully sustain the hard labor, privation and sudden and severe changes of climate than the Russian and Siberian peasants.



Frenchmen have decided that baseball is too dangerous and rough to succeed their national game of duelling.

Baron Krupp, head of the great cannon works at Essen, is reported to be worth \$5,225,000. If he is not careful he may "die disgraced."

If young Mr. Vanderbilt wants to write his name large on the roll of railroad inventors he has only to invent a car with shade on both sides of the aisle.

There is only one lighthouse in Alaska. That is a little concern of the "bug" light description, which is at Sitka. Navigators in that region are, however, glad of even this small favor.

West Virginia increased forty per cent. in population between 1870 and 1880, twenty-three per cent. between 1880 and 1890, and twenty-five per cent. between 1890 and 1900, but it is, outside of Wheeling, lacking in large cities, having no other city of as much as 12,000 population.

A year ago an American dollar in Brazil was worth approximately eight milreis. Owing to the recent appreciation of Brazilian money it is now worth only three and a half milreis. And as the American missionaries in Brazil are paid in American money, they receive for it less than half as much Brazilian as formerly, while the purchasing power of the money remains the same.

Spain is the latest country to follow Greece and Italy with a law against the export of antiquities without a special permit. Owners of antiquities that have any reference to the history of Spain and Spanish are to enter the titles of their treasures in a register. Manuscripts, books, medals and costumes, musical instruments and weapons, carvings, statues, pottery and bronzes are included in the index.

An indication of the progress in manufacturing motor vehicles is furnished by the great rush in the automobile section of the Patent Office at Washington, where the number of applications is said to be so great as to necessitate the employment of five special examiners. The automobile division has been subdivided into four sections, handling respectively electric motors, steam motors, gas and acetylene motors and compressed air motors.

Prosperity has pulled the railroad companies in the hands of receivers out of all their difficulties. During the past six months there were, according to the *Railroad Age*, only three small railroad receiverships. These represented a total trackage of only sixty miles. During the first six months of 1900 nine roads, representing 978 miles of track and a capitalization of \$56,000,000, fell into receivers' hands. With the exceptions noted, these have since paid off their obligations and been released.

An advertisement recently appeared in the *London Times*, offering for sale "the best authenticated residence of George Washington, near Banbury, England, containing seven bedrooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, offices, with stabling and outbuildings, and 210 acres of land, which produced £195 worth of produce last year." As George Washington was never in England, this probably refers to one of the houses formerly occupied by his ancestors in the town of Sulgrave, near Banbury.

New Zealand instituted the penny postage system the first of the present year. The postmaster general there attempted the plan some time ago, but found neither the United States nor Australia would agree to lower the rate to one cent. The penny postage system includes Great Britain and the majority of her colonies, and there has been strong talk for years of the United States joining the ranks. The United States postal department has never made expenses, but has a deficit each year.

It appears that the modern sweet singer does not live by verse making alone. The announcement that after forty-five years in the British civil service Austin Dobson will be retired on a pension reveals the fact that the chief employment of the poet related to fish. For his services in protecting the funny denizens of English waters from the spoliation of illicit fishermen Mr. Dobson received a moderate wage, and the pension which will follow is not regarded as adequate in the case of a man whose needs include books. Hence Mr. Balfour has interested himself in getting for the gentle poet an additional allowance of \$1,250 a year "for his distinguished services to literature and his eminence as a poet."

"Are there undeveloped enterprises left over from last century open to the capitalists of to-day?" asks O. P. Austin, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, in *Everybody's Magazine*. He answers with a long list of possibilities in which wealth may be invested and earned. In the development of our own resources so as to produce at home the \$300 million dollars' worth of food stuffs, manufacturers' material and manufactures now obtained from abroad, is the line of endeavor along which great chances lie. We import sugar, fruits, tea, and fibers which can be grown within the United States. Of our own manufactured imports there are few which cannot be produced in America. Mr. Austin's solution of the opportunity problem is that of converting imports into products.