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IRELAND: THE ROCK WHENCE I WAS HEWN

By Donn Byrne

WHEN an Irishman looks at his country from a distance, as from America or Australia, the exact size of the country is apt to disappoint him. The longest line of land which can be drawn is three hundred miles: from Fair Head, in the northeast, to Mizen Head, in the southwest. Taking the country as a rough lozenge, the short diagonal from northwest to southeast is about two hundred miles (see map, page 262).

The terrain itself may be roughly divided into three parts: a mountainous region in the north, an equally mountainous region in the south, and a great central plain.

The mountains in the north of Ireland are a geological continuation of those of Scotland, and those of the south a like continuation of the Welsh mountains. The Irish Central Plain is opposite what in England is called by soldiers the Chester Gap, and so, naturally, the Irish Central Plain is England’s logical and only military outlet to the northwest. It was and is as natural for the possessors of England to invade Ireland as it is for a human being to turn from left to right.

TARA ONCE THE SEAT OF IRISH KINGS

The rich and fertile province of Meath was the possession of whatever tribe in Ireland could take and hold it. In earliest days Dublin and its Liffey was not the principal site of the Irish kings, but Tara, in Meath, and the Boyne, with its holms of lush meadow grass, its infinity of salmon. In the southwest Limerick was hardly less important. Limerick was protected on the west by the Atlantic and on the east by the wide and dangerous Shannon. The Shannon is considered the real military frontier of Ireland in the west. The greatest of English soldiers, the Lord Protector Cromwell, did not dare to invade Connacht (Connaught).

II

I suppose that to an anthropologist the smallest gesture of a man reveals the soul within him—that is, if anthropologists believe in a soul, which I do not know. I have never met an anthropologist at the races. This mind and body business is too subtle for us Irish to see. We will stupidly go on believing that kindness is not begotten by logic, nor heroism a product of carbohydrates.

Assume with me, to avoid argument, that folk have souls, and I will attempt to show you what is back of our race. “Fine words,” says the English proverb, “butter no bread.” But I distrust the ultimate wisdom of a race which evolved that miracle of huckstering: “Honesty is the best policy.” “When gentlesfolk meet, compliments are exchanged,” say the Chinese. Our “Go manee Jeece gitt!” “God bless you,” “Jeece is Muirra gitt!” “God and Mary bless you!” mean so infinitely more than “How do you do?”

A GIVING, LOYAL, PEOPLE

Even in English, our people saying good-bye to a friend will always add, “God bless you!” There is no assumption of courtesy. It is there inherent.
"THE WALLS OF DERRY WILL MAKE YOUR HEART BEAT FASTER"

From an historical standpoint, Londonderry, or Derry, as it is familiarly called, is one of the most interesting cities in Ireland (see text, page 208). It received its prefix from King James the First in 1613, when it was rebuilt and fortified by the English and Scotch settlers planted there. This panorama is from Waterside, opposite Derry, across the Carlisle Bridge over the River Foyle just before it widens into Lough Foyle.
A SHEPHERD AND HIS FLOCK TAKE THE ROAD

Sheep are to be found everywhere in Ireland, and the traveler often meets them on the highway. Many families, especially on the west coast, shear their own sheep, prepare the wool, and make it into coarse garments, the whole operation being performed at home.
"ROARING MEG": LONDONDERRY

The cannon was given its name in remembrance of the active and noisy part it took in the siege of 1689. It has a place of honor in a garden made in the Double, or Royal, Bastion on top of the ancient wall of Derry.

A CABIN BUILT OF TURF: COUNTY DERRY

Most of the smoke seems to find its way out by the door, as indicated by the darkened edge of thatch. The roof of straw and rushes is roped on with hay, the cords being spun with a primitive rope spinner similar to that shown on page 310.
Kitty and Michael Sacking Potatoes in October

Modern research frowns upon the popular tradition that Ireland owed the introduction of the potato to Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists returning from what is now North Carolina. This priceless gift to mankind reached Europe from Peru (see "Staircase Farms of the Ancients," in the National Geographic Magazine for May, 1916). Ireland's famines in the past have resulted from the failure of the potato crop, upon which the peasants formerly depended for their main food supply.

I know of nothing more dignified than an Aran Islander—than, indeed, any Irish peasant. When they are young they are supple as a larch. When they are old they have the kindness and sanity of a gnarled apple tree. Always, your trouble is their trouble and your joy theirs. We are a giving people.

Irish servants have a pathetic loyalty. They are often of a carelessness which drives a sane man mad. But no tongue-thrashing will affect them. They will say: "Ah, sure, himself doesn't mean a word of it! 'T is only a gray day in his heart." The only discipline you can use is to forbear speaking to them for some days. This is torture.

Ireland's Place Names Have Color and Charm

The names folk give to places are an index to their imaginations. In "Valladolid" and "Toledo," in the "Rue des Petits Champs," you get names like a bar of music. All names of places meant something to their nominators, even Poolton-cum-Seacombe and "Bumbleby in the Wash." But what they meant is forgotten.

Our names are still alive in Irish speech. Aderyn means the Red Ford; Aghean, the Horses' Leap; Annaghgoda, the Marsh of Sally Trees; Ballynagovna, the Town of the Artificers; Ballinbihoe, the Town of the Mist; Ballin Tour, the Town of the Bleaching Green; Bacloughadilla, the Town of the Lake of Two Swans; Ballyderown, the Town between Two Rivers; Ballykeen, the Pleasant Townland; Ballynabragget, the Town of the Ale; Booley-nastruaham, The Milking Place of the Little Streams; Breaghey, the Plain of Wolves; Bannanilra, the Remote Place of the Eagle; Cahirmullagh, the Fort of Cursing; Caheraphopa, the Fortress of the Fairy Piping; Carkfree, the District of the Grouse; Carrigatasha, the Rock of the Swarming Bees; Clogheracullion, the Stony Place of the Holly Bushes; Clonman, the Meadow of Fruit; Carraghatork, the Moor of the Hawk; Derrynablaha,
A SKETCH MAP OF IRELAND

The established boundary line between Northern Ireland (in which the executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain) and the Irish Free State separates the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry from the new self-governing Dominion.
the Oak Grove of the Blossoms; Drimminweelaun, the Ridge of the Seagulls; Gortacraghig, the Field of Hanging; Inchbofin, the Meadow of the White Cow; Killabrick, the Wood of the Badger; Mallyree, the Little Hills of Heather; Moneenatieve, the Little Bog of Kushes; Poulnaglog, the Hole of Bells, a deep hole in Clare, where the Bells of Drumcliff Abbey are supposed to be buried; Rathnagly, the Fortress of Shouting; Scartumacagh, the Thicket of the Beggars; Scartanore, the Thicket of Gold—the Danes are supposed to have buried much treasure in it; Sheve Mish, the Mountain of Phantoms; Taghshinny, the House of the Fox; Tabernadroa, the Well of the Druids; Tullyval, the Hill of Honey; Vinegar Hill is a corruption of Fidh-na-gaear; or Hill of Berries.

This quick imagination, this apt use of words, follows us into English. Our mountainy people and our folk of the sea still think in Gaelic; though they have forgotten the tongue. How often have I heard people laugh at a countryman who says, instead of “if,” “if it’s a thing that,” translating the beautiful emphatic conditional of “Ma’is rud é,” “If it be a fact,” clumsily into English.

Our use of prepositions is amazing and subtle. We say, “Glory be to God! it’s the fine day that’s in it!” “Ta iomn.” And that denotes a space of time, a certain space out of the infinite, like a meteorite in the multitude of stars.

Possessions are things that “at you.” “There is no silver at me,” a man will say if he is penniless. There you see the dignified human entity with possessions at his feet, but not intermingling with his personality. Any sort of suffering is “on us.” There you have the entity, still absolute, with a load or oppression.

IRISH BULLS OFTEN REFLECT EFFORTS AT SUBTLE NUANCES OF SPEECH

Many of our “Irish bulls,” as our Saxon neighbors insist on calling them, are a result of trying to express quickly a subtle meaning in unaccustomed dress. Many others are the invention of that rogue and ruffian, the Dublin jaunting car driver.

I heard an old Irish groom say, at a trial of races, “If that colt could catch the other, he’d beat him!” Considering that the two-year-old was five lengths behind at the time, it was surely as ridiculous an assertion as was ever made. Everyone laughed. But I knew what he meant. The two-year-old had gameness, speed, and strength, but did not know how to use them. The boy up could not help him.

The statement of Sir Boyle Roche, that “a man can’t be in two places at the same time, barring he’s a bird of the air,” expresses a great deal. But all it evokes usually is the loud laugh that Oliver Goldsmith knew.

INTRICACIES OF GAEILGE POETRY

This subtlety of Gaelic speech defeats its own ends rather in our poetry. What with alliteration, internal rhyme—there are usually sixteen rhymes in the Gaelic quatrains—the Irish poem is a work as intricate as chess. And one is rather amazed at the artifice than moved by the sentiment. George Fox’s translation of the country poem, the County of Mayo, gives an idea of the heartbreak underlying most Irish verse. It is a straight and somewhat facile translation:

On the deck of Patrick Lynch’s boat I sit in woeful flight, Through my sighing all the livelong day and weeping all the night, Were it not that from my people full of sorrow forth I go, By the blessed sun! ‘T is royally I’d sing thy praise, Mayo!

’Tis my grief that Patrick Laughlin is not Earl of Irrul still, And that Brian Duff no longer rules as lord upon the hill, And that Colonel Hugh MacGrady should be lying dead and low, And I sailing, sailing swiftly from the County of Mayo.

An anonymous country bard, trying his hand at English, has got into that tongue a hint of the rhyme and rhythm of Gaelic in his weird poem about the Galway races:

It’s there you’d see the jockeys, and they mounted on most stately, The pink and blue, the red and green, the emblem of our nation, When the bell was rung for starting, the horses seemed impatient, Though they never stood on ground, their speed was so amazing.

There was half a million people there, of all denominations—
A WEAVER AT WORK ON TABLE DAMASK IN THE LOOM ROOM OF A BELFAST COMPANY

Hand looms are used because with power looms the superior grades of damask cannot be given the constant care necessary. Some of the linen is so fine that it resembles silvered chamois leather in appearance and will hold water. Some is composed of 400 threads to the square inch. The thread is woven unbleached and the cloth bleached afterward on the wide lawns of the mill. In the hand looms the pattern or design is reproduced in the cloth by means of perforated cards which operate in the mechanism of the warp and weft. Many of the patterns for royal tables, family coats of arms, etc., and for regimental insignia are very old.
IN THE "ORNAMENTING" ROOM OF A BELFAST WHOLESALE LINEN HOUSE

The girls are sorting, packing, and labeling linen handkerchiefs. In 1925 linen valued at $18,000,000 was shipped from Belfast to the United States.

MAKING IRISH "TWIST" TOBACCO IN A LARGE BELFAST FACTORY

The leaf is from America, mainly from Kentucky. By means of this machine the tobacco can be twisted into ropes of diameters varying from 3/16 to 1 1/2 inches, after which it is wound on reels, then compressed, and cooked by steam just enough to blacken and solidify it with its natural oils. "Twist" chewing tobacco is sold at retail by the ounce, not the inch.
The Catholic, the Protestant, the Jew, the Presbyterian;
There was yet no animosity, no matter what persuasion,
But welcome and hospitality, inducing fresh acquaintance.

A hint of the intricate vowel rhyming of the Irish bards is in a beautiful translation by one of our two greatest poets, Douglas Hyde:

Though riders be thrown in black disgrace,
Yet I mount for the race of my life with pride;
May I keep to the track, may I fall not back,
And judge me, O Christ, as I ride my ride.

BLACK DESPAIR WAILS FROM IRISH PIPES

Though we have so much pleasant courtesy, yet there are black depths in us, as anyone who has listened to the Irish elbow pipes knows. The harp, with the beautiful airs of the "Coolin" and "The Blackthorn Bush," and those others which the poetry of Thomas Moore has made known, is nostalgic, yet often have I been thrown into the darkest of despair by the magic of the Irish pipes, the bare, desolate mountains of Connemara rising before me, and a cold wind blowing from the Pole.

Our pipe is not the Scottish pipe, but a small instrument of many keys, played on the knees with a bellows. In the "Lament for Patrick Sarsfield," as played by old men, the shrill keen is too much for one.

And let none, think all our stories are of little people, of leprechauns in red caps cobbled small shoes. The most terrible demon in Europe is the Irish Robert Arisson, who was the familiar of the dreadful Lady Alice Kyteler of Kilkenny, foulest of witches. Our Bankeentha, woman of wailing, as the banshee is properly called, is not a romantic Irish lie; neither is it a romantic fact, but a terrible one.

The stories of Garrett Oge, young Gerald, Eleventh Earl of Kildare, called the Wizard Earl, are known to the Fitzgerald
family to be as full of horror and as fearsome as that mystery of Glamis Castle. In a house in the Boyne Valley a skeleton climbs the wall like a huge spider. The Gormanstown foxes are too well authenticated to leave any doubt about them.

THE WORST HAUNTED HOUSE IN THE BRITISH ISLES

The worst haunted house in the British Isles is a certain castle in the heart of Ireland. The place is grim and bare, a square castle of the usual type. The top story of the central tower is the chapel, having evidently served that purpose in time past. Often at night the place seems lit up by innumerable candles, and no member of the family or no servant will enter that room unaccompanied.

Of the ghosts, one is a monk with tonsure, who walks in at one window of the chapel and out another. There is also a little old man in a green cutaway coat, knee breeches and buckled shoes.

But the worst ghost in the world is there, the terrible and well-known It. Here is a description of it from the lady of the house:

"I was standing one evening in the minstrels' gallery, leaning on the balustrade and looking into the hall. I felt suddenly two hands laid on my shoulders,
God's near Dublin, an asylum for the wrecked in mind.

These are facts, not to be gainsaid. The Reverend St. John Seymour, as level-headed a cleric as exists, and former Inspector Neligan, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, are my authorities.

III

It is always a matter of interest and wonder why the Romans never subdued Ireland. In his geography, Strabo passes over Ireland with a curt phrase. We know, too, that a certain Irish chieftain, whose name—well, for his own sake—is unmentioned, pleaded with Agricola to invade it from Britain; but Agricola did not think the conquest worth the trouble.

The truth, I take it, was that there were no cities to conquer. The Irish were an agricultural and nomadic race, living in huts of clay and wattles, which might be deserted without heartbreak and rebuilt with ease. Such crafts as they knew were exercised by slaves taken in warfare or bought in the English market.

Such monasteries as were later erected were not of Irish inspiration, but dreamed and executed by monks and prelates of Rome, who brought from their native Tiber the Roman passion for masonry.

There was a Paris before Julius Caesar, and there was a London, for we read that in the first century of our era London was burned by Queen Boadicea, and the men of Surrey; but of Dublin, of Tara, of Limerick, we know little or nothing.
relative of my own, disputing with the late Professor Tyrrell, who had said that Ireland had no past, thundered that in that respect the Dark Rosaleen is like every decent woman. That is magnificent, but is not argument.

ROMAN MISSIONARIES LAID FOUNDATION OF IRISH CIVILIZATION

The truth is that we owe the foundations of civilization firstly to the Roman missionaries, or to English missionaries bred under the eagles of Rome, and secondly to the Danes, who built Dublin and Waterford and left them enduring cities.

Of what stock we come it is difficult to say. Histories written in Irish monasteries speak of many invasions of the country: by the Tuatha de Danaan, or tribes of Dana; by the Firbolgs, men with bags or bellies, for the Irish word means both; by the followers of Parthalon, who were all supposed to have died of a plague and whose funeral place is Tallaght, near Dublin. These seem to me to have been some African race who suc-
THE FISHERMEN'S ROPE BRIDGE AT CARRICK-A-REDE, NEAR BALLYCASTLE, COUNTY ANTRIM

The narrow pathway is about 90 feet above the water and is quite safe, but it sways as one walks over it, so that nervous people don't like to cross (see, also, text, page 303).
cumbed to the moisture and malaria of the country. The name MacFarlane and MacFarland are the only relics of their stay.

Doctor Samuel Johnson’s friend, Colonel Vallencey, who wrote a most extraordinary grammar of the Erse tongue, a miracle of beauty as to printing, insisted that the Irish were of Phoenician origin, and that the Erse tongue proved it—a statement ridiculed by modern scholars.

Ireland was, in the ascendant of the Crescent, raided many times by Barbary pirates; so that the people of Parthelon may have been from the land that later became Carthage. That we are a Mediterranean people is, I think, accepted by most scientists.

We are not as tall as the accepted blond English and Scandinavian and Teutonic peoples; also, our coloring is darker; and we are not a seafaring people, as these folk are. A Greek scriptural commentator, whose name I have forgotten, traces the Apostle Paul’s Galatians to a return of Celtic peoples to the minor Asia. But Colonel Vallencey and my shadowy Greek commentator are not authorities to the poring minds of modern critics. I doubt if they would be even given credit for their daring.

One small fact remains in my memory that will cause consternation to my countrymen. Our legendary hero, Cuchulain, who is the patron warrior of our young Irish soldiers, was called, as we read in the Irish sagas, Setanta before he assumed the fighting name of “Hound of Cuala.” Now, the Setantii were that English tribe about Manchester known to Roman historians.

Language is to some extent a keynote of nationality. Our native language in Ireland is Gaelic, which appears to be a rough descendant of an original stock of which modern Welsh and modern Breton are the purer blooded. To what degree a Breton and a Welshman can understand each other I do not know, but in both languages I can trace words we have in Gaelic. The Welsh “bách,” a term of endearment, is the same as our Irish “bég,” meaning “little,” and in Breton “ty,”

Relics in the Londonderry Cathedral

An inscription on an old stone tablet on the porch of the church testifies to the aid of London tradesmen’s guilds in its building in the 12th century. There is also the famous hollow bomb, thrown over the walls into the graveyard during the siege of 1689 by James the Second’s Jacobite Army, which contained demands for surrender. These were scornfully refused. The missile is to-day full of scraps of paper on which are scribbled the names of visitors who felt that they must leave behind some souvenir.
It is estimated that the Causeway contains 40,000 columns, most of which are pentagonal or hexagonal in shape and vary in diameter from 15 to 20 inches and in height up to 20 feet. The first electric railway in the British Isles, still in operation, was that connecting the Causeway with Portrush and Bushmills (see, also, text, page 303).
THE GATEWAY TO SLANE CASTLE, COUNTY MEATH, THE ESTATE OF LORD CONYNGHAM

St. Patrick is believed to have begun his missionary work near the Hill of Slane, once a center of learning in Ireland. Close by is the field of the Battle of the Boyne, the greatest conflict ever fought on Irish soil.

A 9TH CENTURY CELTIC CROSS IN THE CEMETERY OF THE MONASTERBOICE MONASTERY, COUNTY LOUTH

The great stone is 17 feet high and is covered with sculptures of scriptural subjects. The figures at the top are supposed to represent the three saints—Patrick, Brigit, and Columkille.
ST. PATRICK STANDS IN PEACEFUL BLESSING ON THE HILL OF TARA

The eminence in County Meath on which this statue of the patron saint of the Irish people has been erected is supposed to have been the seat of the ancient kings of the island (see text, page 257).
The O'Connell Bridge, in the foreground, is wider than it is long, and is the finest of Dublin's bridges over the River Liffey. Along this street are the fine shops and theaters of the capital. The O'Connell statue rises at the end of the bridge, and the Nelson Pillar, a lofty fluted Doric column 120 feet above the street, is surmounted by a statue of England's naval hero. "The Pillar" is the center of the city's activities, many tram lines terminating and starting from it. The tramcars are doubledeckers and the traffic proceeds to the left, as in Great Britain (see also, text, page 307).
meaning "house" and "ker," meaning "a house with subsidiary buildings," are the same as our own words.

My education, such as it is, has flown more along the lines of Greek and Latin than of Celtic tongues, so I can speak with no authority on the analogues of Breton and Irish; but that they are very closely akin is beyond question.

My boyhood was spent in those parts of northern Ireland where Gaelic was still spoken; and, having more curiosity about horses, dogs, and boats than about books, I grew up speaking Irish and English with equal fluency; so that I know for a certainty how far apart the Celtic and Gaelic tongues are.

The Welsh, which is still spoken so widely that there are districts in Wales in which English is not understood, and the Cornish language, of which the last speaker died more than an hundred years ago, but of which we have preserved to us a small literature, are unintelligible to an Irishman.

**Basque and Celtic are not related**

A Highlander and an Islesman of Scotland speak the same Gaelic as I do, as do that remnant of people in the Isle of Man who speak their native Manx. In Manx, spoken now I am told by not more than two hundred people, the dialect is that of the County Down, in Ireland. The High-
This game, a cross between Rugby and soccer, has experienced a revival in Ireland. However, it is played mostly in the country and cannot equal the popularity of Rugby with the mass of the people or with students. Soccer and hurling are other sports holding high rank in public favor.
THE BOOK OF KELLS, ONE OF THE PRICELESS TREASURES OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

This illuminated volume has been called "the most beautiful book in the world." It came from an ancient monastery near Kells. The text is the translation into Latin of the four Gospels, and the highly colored letters, figures, and geometrical designs show it to be the loving labor of a master craftsman. The design is intricate, needle-sharp in detail, and the harmony of the fadeless colors has defied faithful reproduction. This masterpiece of Celtic illuminated work was brought into being by monks early in the 9th century.

lander and the man of the Hebrides use a less inflected Gaelic than ours.

There is a vulgar error, as old writers would say, that the Basque language in the Pyrenees has a relationship to our Celtic tongues, but that is untrue. I know the Basques, and their mysterious speech has no relationship with any known tongue.

In that strange book of Victor Hugo's, *L'Homme Qui Rit*, the Lord's Prayer as recited by an Irishman is supposed to be understood by a Basque; but that is wrong. Their passion for handball, which is our Irish game, and their look, as of an Aran Islander, have given rise to this belief. But every nation plays a form of ball, and brooding on mountain and sea gives people who are fortunate to have sea and mountain by them that rugged face, that depth in their eyes, that grave courtesy, that distilled simplicity.

GAEIC IS A DIFFICULT TONGUE

Our Gaelic tongue is difficult to learn, supple as a whip. I know of nothing absolute, such as life, death, religion, which cannot be discussed in it with ease. We have three verbs to be—"is," "ait," and "$bì." "Is" denotes absolutes, as "$a.
A COLLECTION OF OLD IRISH ORNAMENTS

Reading from left to right: Top row—Shrine of St. Patrick’s Bell, St. Patrick’s Bell, Book Shrine of St. Molaise, the Cross of Cong, the Domnach Airgid, Book Shrine of St. Maedoc. Second row—Four penannular brooches, the Ardagh Chalice, three Ardagh brooches found with the chalice. Third row, left—Assortment of torcs and lunulae, with ribula and gold boat; (center) the Tara brooch, the Cavan brooch, with ribula in foreground; the Shrine of St. Lachtín’s Arm, two gold lunulae.

Leat an rioghacht, an laidre, agas an gleair,” “For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory.” “Ta” denotes things as they are at the moment, as “Ta an mhuir ‘g a lionadh,” “The sea is at its filling,” or the tide is coming in. “Bi” denotes something that usually takes place at a certain hour, as “Bionn duine eile na geodladh sa mheadhonidhc.” “People of sense are asleep at midnight.”

We have an intricate inflection of the noun. “Ceann” is head, “cinn” of a head, “ciorn,” with a head, “a cheinn,” O head! I have never heard a peasant make the smallest mistake with his inflections; his very intricate subjunctive tense.

Yet it is a mistake to think that there is any big literature in Erse. Beyond lyrical poetry of a shortness which is not better than any other country’s, and some sketchy histories and geographies, we have nothing.

Our big Gaelic work was the martyred Bishop Bedell’s translation of the Bible; but as that was a translation of the Authorized Version, it was not received with enthusiasm by a country which clung to the Scriptures as edited in Douai. The famous book of Leinster is a monument of fine clerical illumination and infantile lives of Saints.

MASONS AND ARTIFIGERS ONCE HAD A SEPARATE LANGUAGE

Besides Gaelic, there flourished in Ireland a cryptic speech used by masons, Beartl’ eapair nan Suor, “the difficult speech of the artificers.” Only very old
masons remember it in Ireland and will disclose it to you, mumbling in their white beards and looking suspiciously at you out of red-rimmed, faded eyes. In it were words which you recognize as Latin, but mainly the vocabulary consisted of Irish words reversed.

The interesting part of this is: that in England, beside the gypsies, there are tribes of itinerant tinkers who use many of these reversed Irish words in their jargon, which is not Romany. "Lapac" for a horse is the Irish "capall"; "rohob" for road is the Irish "bohor"; "ees" is the Irish saoi, a magistrate. This dialect is called by themselves "Shelta," which I suppose is "Celtic." These English tinkers have otherwise nothing Irish about them.

MYSTERY SHROUDS: IRELAND AFTER ROME'S NOBLE RETREAT

From the tragic day when the last Roman officer gave the order to "cast off!" from Dover, a dim mist hangs over Great Britain and Ireland. The legions and their eagles fought their way back to Rome—a terrible and noble retreat. But behind them stayed the Christian missionaries. The struggle of these great-hearted men against Druidism is a story we have lost, or was never told us.

In Ireland I doubt if ever there was a great priesthood or following of Druids as there was in England and Brittany. We have nothing in Ireland like Stonehenge or Karnak, or even the small Druidic circles of Cornwall. Our round towers, about which so much has been written, seem to have been bell towers of churches, like the campaniles of Venice, or watchtowers against the Norsemen coming by the sea.

The rapid development of Christianity in Ireland is mar-
MENDING HIS FISH NETS ON THE YOUGHAL QUAY

Jim is one of the few older fishermen now remaining in the port, the work being done mostly by the boys and young men.

A COUNTY GALWAY SMILE

Kathleen, who has relatives near Chicago, is a modern girl living in a pretty little thatch-roofed cottage on the wild western Galway coast.
We had a host of saints in Ireland, like Columkille and Brigit, and our hermits who lived in their beehive cells were innumerable. They left Ireland for Cornwall, like St. Piran, whose buried oratory is called Perran Zabuloe, or St. Piran in Sabulo, properly "in the sands," near Newquay; like St. Mawgan.

About these saints there is the legend that they floated across on millstones, which I take to be a vulgarization of the fact that they brought their altar stones with them, containing relics of other holy ones. Brittany gives shelter to St. Briac near Dinard; to St. Ronan at Lacroix, in Finistère; to St. Budoc at Plourniz; to St. Fiacre at Le Faouet.

The name Fiachar is still a not uncommon name in Ireland. The strange thing about this Irish saint is that he gave his name to the French cab, which might lead some foul, irreverent man to ask whether he, of all the Irish saints, did not float across to Brittany on his altar stone, but in some miraculous manner used the traditional Irish jaunting car.

RICH MONASTERIES ATTRACTION OF NORSE RAIDERS

The monasteries and churches founded by the Irish Christians, such as the great abbey of Clonmacnoise, drew the eyes of the ravaging Norsemen, and under their splendid leader, Thorkils, they made as thorough a conquest of the country as could possibly be imagined.

It is a curious fact, but of the coins found in Ireland, there are none minted by Irish kings. Many bear the inscription of Canute and Olaf. "Olaf divielin," or Olaf in Dublin.
A CHIMNEY SWEEP OF YOUGHAL SOLICITS BUSINESS

As most houses in this part of Ireland have small open-hearth fireplaces, and narrow chimneys produce much soot, the sweep’s services are in demand. He uses a long, jointed rod and several sizes of brushes, instead of the traditional goose or chicken, which formerly was supposed to be lowered down the chimney to flap the passage clean.

FOUR YEW TREES IN THE GROUNDS OF MYRTLE GROVE

There is an old story to the effect that Sir Walter Raleigh sat under these trees one day, smoking a pipe of the tobacco which he imported from America. His manservant, thinking him on fire, threw a bucket of water on his master to extinguish the internal blaze (see, also, illustration, page 209).
A VINE-CLAD HOUSE IN ONE OF COBH'S HILLSIDE STREETS

Bird cages are often hung outside in good weather. From 1849, when Queen Victoria first visited Ireland, until the establishment of the Irish Free State, the official name of Cobh ("Cove") was Queenstown (see, also, text, page 373, and illustration, page 382).
WHERE SHANDON BELLS PEAL SWEET AND CLEAR

The tower of the Church of St. Ann's, Shandon, seen across the roof-tops from one of the many hilly streets of Cork, contains the far-famed and sweet-toned Bells of Shandon, eight in number (see, also, text, page 313).

The Irish scholar Duald MacFirbis writes of the tenth century: "Erinn was filled with ships, viz, the ships of Birn, the ships of Ódvin, the ships of Grím, the ships of Suatgar, the ships of Lagman, the ships of Earbalbh," and so on. "the ships of Ingen Roe (the Red Maiden). All the evils which befell Erinn until then were as nothing... They used to kill Erinn's kings and carry her queens and noble ladies over the sea into bondage."

The Danish scholar Worsuc has given a list of Norse kings of Ireland, compiled from Irish records, which extends from 853 in our era until 1200—kings of Dublin, kings of Waterford, kings of Limerick. Many of our place names in Ireland show how extensive the Norse dominion was. The three provinces of Ulster, Leinster, and Munster have the Scandinavian ending stadr or ster. Even Ireland is a Norse form. Éire is our name for our country; the word land is not in our language.

The victory of King Brian over the Norsemen at Clontarf was so complete that MacFirbis says: "and then there was
A BUTTER MERCHANT WEIGHS HIS PURCHASES: COUNTY CORK

The farming family has just brought in a week’s churning, 103 pounds, for which payment will be made at the rate of approximately 6 pence a pound.

GIRLS OF CORK EMBROIDERING VESTMENTS FOR CHURCH USE

The poplin used as a base in these embroideries is woven in Ireland of silk and wool. The designs are put in with silver, gold, and colored threads. The girl in the foreground is making an altar cloth. The ancient Celtic designs, which reached a high state of perfection in Ireland in the 8th century, are symbolic, that shown here representing eternity. A proposal has been advanced to use some of these symbolic designs on the new coinage of the Saorstáit Eireann (Irish Free State).
not a threshing spot from Howth to Brandon, in Kerry, without an enslaved Dane threshing on it, nor a quern without a Danish woman grinding on it."

**KING BRIAN RIDS THE ISLAND OF THE NORSE**

Norse chroniclers, whose accounts I regret to say are more trustworthy than the vivid histories of the Irish monks, give a more reasonable report of the battle. The Norse admit that the Danes of Dublin, marching to effect an union with the forces of the king of Leinster, were caught in a thoroughly faulty flank movement by the Irish general. Their cavalry were useless in the foothills, and as they retreated toward Clontarf they were massacred in taking to the sea.

The power of the Norsemen in Ireland had been diminishing, owing to internal troubles in the Norse kingdoms and to the lack of new emigrant blood into Ireland. That the victory was thoroughly Irish I dispute, for King Brian, like most Irish chieftains of his time, was so closely interallied with the invaders' families as to be more than half Norse himself. His rise to power was through the aid of the Scandinavian princes, and his attack on King Sytrig of Dublin seems to have been of an unwarranted treachery.

Brian was the father of Teige and Donagh, by Kormló. Kormló was also married to Anluir, King of Dublin, by whom she bore the more famous Dublin king, Sytrig Silkeskjæg (Silkeheard). Thus Brian's two sons, of whom Teige afterwards married Mor, a daughter of the Dublin king Eacmhargoch, also a Norseman, were half-brothers of their father's enemy, King Sytrig.

Irish Christianity seems to have had a mollifying effect on the Danes, whereas
THE HOUSE OWNED BY SIR WALTER RALEIGH WHEN HE WAS MAYOR OF YOUGHAL

This property, now called Myrtle Grove, was part of 60,000 acres, a grant to the gallant soldier of fortune from Queen Elizabeth. Raleigh sold the estate in 1602 to the first Earl of Cork.

THE ORATORY OF GALLarus, NEAR SMERWICK HARBOR, IN COUNTY KERRY

This, one of the most beautiful of the early Christian oratories in Ireland, is built of dry rubble masonry. It has but one opening, the door. Near the oratory is a metal tablet informing the visitor that the Irish Free State will prosecute any vandal who removes a bit of stone.
THE STONE MARKER AT ONE END OF AN ARC OF LONGITUDE USED TO DETERMINE THE SIZE AND SHAPE OF THE EARTH

The inscription on this triangular stone on the hill above Knights Town, Valencia Island, County Kerry, reads: "Great European Arc of Longitude. Site of the position of the altazimuth instrument used in the determination of the longitude of Valencia in 1862." The arc was measured by triangulation from this spot to a point in the Ural Mountains of Russia, and certain astronomical observations were made at the two ends. From such arcs as this, measured both east and west and north and south, the size and figure of the earth have been determined.

it bent the Irish no whit. The great Norse king, Olaf Trygvason, was baptized by an Irish abbot on the Skellig Isles. An Irish princess, Sanneva, was later held to be a saint in Norway. Her body was deposited over the high altar in Bergen, and on the eighth of July the Norse celebrated an annual mass in her honor. In Iceland there is a fiord named after St. Patrick, on the northwest coast of the island—Patreksfjörður.

HOW THE BRITISH CAME TO IRELAND

On the banishment of Dermot MacMurrough, one of the Irish High kings who followed Brian, he appealed to Henry II of England to help him, offering to become his vassal. Henry gave MacMurrough leave to enlist any subject of his who was willing, and such in plenty the Irish prince found on the Welsh marshes.

The Earl of Pembroke, Strongbow, was his chief adherent. Robert Fitzstephen, Maurice Prendergast, Raymond Fitzgerald, "Le Gros," were the first to help him. They were steadily followed by a stream of English, Welsh, and Flemish traders.

The Norman knights, mercenary soldiers, were given grants of land by the High king in return for their service, and from these lands the Irish clans were unable to evacuate them.

The Normans fought with bowmen, followed by mounted infantry, "habiliers," in chain armor, and against these the Irish clansmen could not stand. Also, the Normans had considerable military experience against English, Greeks, and Saracens. The Irish had no knowledge of any but guerrilla warfare against the Danish kings.

The history of the succeeding centuries is the history of the Normans consolidating their power in Ireland. De Burgo
OUT FOR A SUNDAY SPIN IN THE KILLARNEY DISTRICT

There are many bicycles in Ireland, both in town and country, and most young people ride.

AT THE GAP OF DUNLOE: COUNTY KERRY

When visitors ascend the pass to the Gap of Dunloe from Kate Kearney’s Cottage, the guide walks along the path beside the ponies, reciting many a verse of poetry of Killarney, and when the gloomy gap is reached he makes the mountain walls echo with Irish airs played on his bugle. He explains that he does this as did his father before him.

Photographs by Clifton Adams
in Connaught, De Courcy in Ulster, Fitzgerald and De Lacy in the south.

The Normans in Ireland sent quantities of men and treasure to England to assist their liege lord in his wars against the Welsh, French, and Scottish. Their suzerainty in Ireland was benevolent. The Irish chiefs rebelled against them for the same reason that the modern Arab of Syria rebels against the French mandate. He objected to strongholds, such as the Normans built; he objected to the policing of the country; he objected to any policy which kept him from grazing his cattle where and on whose lands he liked.

In the War of Scottish Independence, and after Bannockburn, O'Neill of Ulster invited Edward, Robert Bruce's brother, to come and be king of Ireland. He was crowned at Carrickfergus, and was terribly defeated and himself killed at Farghart in 1318. Many of his soldiers did not return to Scotland, but remained in Louth, in Armagh, and Down and Antrim.

ELIZABETH RECONQUERED IRELAND

Though the Scottish invaders were defeated, yet the victory was so costly as to break the Norman dominion in Ireland. A century and a half later Queen Elizabeth had to reconquer the country.

From the Tudor time onward, the history of Ireland becomes definitely English. The Irish chiefs either warred with or against the Tudors' enemies, not so much in a struggle for independence as in a struggle for and against the World
ROSS CASTLE IS A NOBLE RUIN CLOTHED WITH IVY

The origin of the stronghold is lost in antiquity, but from the Anglo-Norman architecture of its stately keep, it is thought to date from the 14th century. The scene of much fighting in the past, it is to-day one of the many beautiful spots on Lough Leane, the largest of Killarney's famous lakes. Innisfallen Island is reached by boat from the castle (see text, page 373).
A COUNTRY COTTAGE NEAR KILMALKEDAR, EAST OF SMERWICK HARBOR, COUNTY KERRY

As mother spins the wool into yarn on the old-fashioned spinning wheel, Mary winds it from the spindle into a ball, from which it will be taken later on to be woven or knit into weather-defying homemade garments. Mary is using her toes to hold the spindle, thus leaving both hands free to wind the yarn on the ball.
Power, possibilities of which England was beginning to see in herself.

For some time after, the Irish wars split definitely into a religious camp, following the English division of those who believed that the state and religion must march hand in hand, and those who believed that religion must be above the state. Until the Battle of the Boyne, this insoluble problem was uppermost.

The first clear bugle note of freedom came in 1798, when out of America and out of France the idea of independence strode forth startlingly naked and muscular.

As to freedom and as to religion, there is no speaking of rights or wrongs. One retires to the rocks by the sea and broods a little space, and then joins the men by the singing river, as our Irish song, “The Rising of the Moon,” has it, or he sees the recruiting sergeant where other men are heartening themselves with the cry of “King and Country.” These things are between God and you, and so beyond judging.

IRISH PROOF BY DEFEAT

The rebellions of ’48 and ’67 were echoes in Ireland of the voice that called to the Hungarians and the Poles; with both races we have some mysterious bond. The rebellion of 1916, which made Ireland free or changed nothing, according at what conclusion you have arrived, was either abominable treachery or clear-headed heroism—you take your choice according to your politics!
A fine road threads the pass. Kemangweh meant 'the pass of the deer' and was the haunt of a gang of wanderers in the early years of the 19th century.
We are a nation of losers, some man has said; but with that point I cannot agree; for if the Danes got much out of us, we got more out of them. Our women have many of them hair of red gold that no sovereigns in a merchant’s till can equal. The Danes left us their taste for gaming. The Normans gave us a love for and an understanding of the horse. Bruce left his soft-spoken Gaelic in the highlands of northern Ireland. The men whom Cromwell left behind burn with a fire of love for Ireland. King William’s men were the fathers of the men of ’98.

Our tales of defeat give us great figures: Owen Roe, and the younger Hugh O’Neill, and Patrick Sarsfield savagely fighting to cover the flight of the cowardly and ungrateful James. What young soldier’s heart does not rise at the thought of General Napper Tandy, and General Arthur O’Connor, and Colonel Miles Byrne?

Will Robert Emmet’s speech in the dock be ever forgotten? Is there any Irishman in the king’s red coat whose heart does not beat the faster at the name of Lord Edward Fitzgerald?

We are a poor country as to money, but we have purple heather and mountains golden with gorse, and rivers, great-bosomed and friendly, where men may dream. And the sea is kind to us. Our fields are green as the Prophet’s banner.

We do not, thank God, as a people, hesitate when the heart calls one way and the head another.

A nation that is ever prosperous, always wise, seems to me a nation forsaken by its angels. One can see its inhabitants. They are tall and thin, with bodies cold as a fish’s. They have long heads and foreheads like a woman’s bare knee. They are dressed in black. Their eyes are not merry. Their dynasty of monarchs, for they will have sound, reasonable monarchs, are called Mareph the Wise, Riga the Opulent, Harno the Pious, Ning the Farsighted.

They are the people who always do the right thing. They will go to power and glory everlasting. Where, also, they can go each stout man knoweth.
UNLOADING TURF

The donkeys are bringing the fuel from near-by bogs, where it has been drying for many days.

AT WORK IN AN IRISH PEAT BOG

"Black turf, black turf, 12 sods a penny," used to be the cry of the peat peddler in the days before England’s recent strike of miners created a coal shortage that made it necessary to burn peat extensively in the large cities. This boosted the price until now only a few sods, about the size of a large building brick, can be purchased for a shilling (12 pence). The tool commonly used in cutting peat is a spadelike implement called a slane.
ARAN ISLANDERS APPROACHING AN OUTLYING STEAMER WITH A CURRAGH LOAD OF CARGO

Twice a week the steamer comes out to these islands from Galway, bringing mail and supplies. The vessel anchors out in the bay about a mile from Inisheer and Inishmaan, and the men who come out to it race for a good position alongside. Often they bring pigs tied up in sacks, a very necessary precaution, since just one-sixteenth of an inch of canvas separates the boat from the bay.

IV

A land that points to its monuments is a land that is dead. Proud-headed Venice, Queen of Cities, is now a sweet old lady, with a lovely quiet in her face. The land that has the great Mosque of Cordoba is like a giant gone to skin and bone.

Petra, in the desert, is a city of ghosts. The little Paris that lies at the feet of the amazing Parthenon has as little in common with the city of Pericles as has, shall I say, Burton-on-Trent. In Ireland we have not had time yet to build monuments.

If you come to Ireland as a friend—I was going to use, God forgive me! that most horrible word in any language, tourist—you will have to be content with kindliness and understanding, with purple heather and golden gorse, and a wind that may sweep you from your feet, but will sweep life into you.

What you will see depends on your own mind. Names, little crannies in cities, will work, if you are, in the words of the evangelist, “unsptored from the world,” their white eery magic on you.

The walls of Derry (Londonderry) will make your heart beat faster, for no gallantry in Froissart rivaled that of the Thirteen Apprentice Boys who locked the gates against James of the Fleeing and held the city for eight long months, not only against King James, but against famine and pestilence (pages 258, 260).

On Lough Erne you will find that Saint Patrick’s Purgatory which enthralled the mind of medieval Europe and which is still a place of devout pilgrimage.

At Ballyshannon you may be fortunate enough to see the salmon, lying packed like sardines, awaiting the opportune moment to spring up the falls of Assaroe, springing sixteen feet in the air against the foaming, roaring water.
FISHING FOR POLLOCK FROM THE CLIFFS OF INISHMORE, ARAN ISLANDS

These islands lie across Galway Bay, on the west coast of Ireland. Inishmore, the largest of the three, was one of the strongholds of early Christianity and is sometimes known as Aran-na-naomha, or Aran-of-the-Saints, because of the numerous religious teachers who established themselves there. The cliffs in the picture are 300 feet high and the water directly beneath is about 6 fathoms deep. Eel tails are the favorite bait used by these fishermen.
At Muckross the fantastic cliffs will hold you. In that one named the Market House you will see a blood brother of the rock out of which the African sculptor hewed the fearsome Sphinx.

In Donegal you will see the desolate Rosses, a tangle of small lakes and great granite bowlders, and he who loses his way in that desert by night is the most luckless of beings. The great mountain of Donegal is Errigal, and its white cap is not snow but white quartz. From its top, on a fair day, you can see the Scottish Hebrides, Islay and Jura, floating on the water like young brown gulls.

LEGEND AND LITERATURE ENHANCE INTEREST OF MANY SPOTS

From Horn Head, sometimes out of a mist will emerge the rocky battlements of Tory Island, like something evoked by an enchanter’s wand. The roar of the Atlantic crashing into that cavern known as MacSwine’s Gun will shake the stoutest heart.

Belfast is about as Irish a city as Paisley is. It is of no antiquity and, except for commerce, of no importance; but within easy reach of it are the blue Mourne Mountains, the great Dun of Downpatrick, where the country folk say that St. Patrick, St. Brigit, and St. Columkille are all three buried.

Near Castle Upton are some ruined buildings of the Knights Templars, of interest to all Children of the Widow as a minor establishment founded by the Knights who escaped to Harris.

At Antrim is the greatest round tower of Ireland, nearly an hundred feet high (see page 268). Near the town is Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Isles, bordered with orchards.

At Ballinderry Jeremy Taylor wrote his most important works, and near it, at Whiteabbey, Anthony Trollope wrote his autobiography. Near Carrickfergus, at Kilroot, Dean Swift had a living for a small time.

North of Belfast, at Larne, where some
REÈNACTING TRAGIC DRAMA OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The "Straw Boys" terrorized large sections of Ireland a century or more ago, before the advent of the "peelers," as the police are called. Their method of working in organized bands, coupled with a very effective disguise, which alone struck terror to the hearts of their victims, resulted in their demands being instantly met. These amateur actors are showing how the former gang members demanded entrance to a cottage.
swine named a hamlet Waterloo, begin the Nine Glens of Antrim: Glenarm, Glenclay, Glencariff, Glen Ballyemon, Glenaan, Glencorp, Glendun, Glenshesk, and Glenbow. Near Cushendall is Ossian’s grave. Thackeray (how these English authors will philander after Ireland!) called Glenariff a miniature Switzerland. I am certain that no critics of the author of Vanity Fair could arraign him more damfully than does his own phrase.

Cushendun was once the home of Moira O’Neill. That beloved poet wrote of Cushendun when she composed her heart-breaking poem of Corrymeela:

Over here in England I’m helping with the hay,
And I wish I was in Ireland the livelong day;
Weary on the English hay, and sorra take the wheat!

Och, Corrymeela and the blue sky over it!

WHERE BRUCE TOOK REFUGE

North of Antrim is Rathlin Island, or Raghery, as we of the Gaels call it. The stormy sea between Ireland and Raghery is called Sliech-na-mara, or Gullet of the Ocean, and can only be sailed over in the finest of weather. Here is Bruce’s refuge. The author of “Westward Ho!” compares it to a drowned magpie, a figure over which I have pondered with no success. But then I am only an Irish author. It is a gallant little island, with an immensity of birds. It is mentioned not only by Charles Kingsley, but by Ptolemy.

Near Ballycastle is the famous Carrick-a-Rede, a ropewalk over a chasm sixty feet wide and ninety deep, a couple of planks lashed together by rope. The handrail, also a rope, swings away from you as you cross. Your best help is the Lord’s Prayer. I have seen a glensman carrying a sheep walk across it in a half gale (see page 270).

The Giant’s Causeway, near by, is more curious than beautiful. It is impossible not to think of these basaltic columns as other than artificial. The best time to see it is in a gale, when the tessellated terraces are assaulted by a cavalry of foam. Parts of it are called by fantastic names: the Honeycomb, Lord Antrim’s Parlor, the Organ, the Giant’s Loom, the Gateway, and the Lady’s Fan (see page 272).
DUN AENGUS, AN OLD FORT OF THE ARAN ISLANDS; SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN BUILT BY THE FIRBOLGS

This is, perhaps, the most notable of the many antiquities to be found on these islands. It is situated in the interior of Inishmore and is believed to have been built about the first century A.D. It was evidently a fortification of great strength.

A SINGLE STREET RUNS THROUGH THE VILLAGE OF INISHMAAN, ARAN ISLANDS

Inishmaan is noted for its numerous stone walls and, with the exception of this main thoroughfare, for its almost impassably rough roads and lanes. In the upper right corner are the remains of an ancient fort, Dun Connor, and below, to the right, is a 7th century chapel.
A COUNTY GALWAY GRANDMOTHER SPINS CARDED WOOL INTO COARSE VARN

Garments for the family will be knitted and woven later on. One large ball of the yarn is seen at the left on the "dresser."
REGINALD'S TOWER, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE WATERFORD QUAY

This famous stronghold, sometimes called the Ring Tower Fort, is supposed to date from 1003. It was used as a fortress in 1170 by Richard de Clare (Strongbow) and has seen many battles in the succeeding centuries. Cromwell's forces left their mark on it when they ravaged Waterford.

Earl of Kildare, burned the great cathedral in 1495 because he thought the archbishop was inside.

WHERE SPENSER WROTE "THE FAÆRIE QUEEN".

Near Buttevant is Kilcolman Castle, in which Spenser wrote the first three books of the Faærie Queen. How Norman once that country was is shown by the name of the town which was the battle-cry of the Barrymores; Boutez-en-arvant. Push forward!

Spenser's beautiful city of Cork is almost encircled by the Lee. The name Cork means a marsh, and the city was founded by St. Finbarre in the seventh century, and was later the center of the Danish domination of Munster. It is a city of bridges, and pleasant conversation and disaffection to our Lord the King.

It will be remembered that Perkin
AN EIGHTH-CENTURY STATUE OF ST. PATRICK

All that remains of a famous stone cross, with its sculptured effigy of Ireland's patron saint, stands in the burying ground on the Rock of Cashel, near a ruined cathedral and round tower. The pedestal of the cross is said to have been the coronation stone of the Munster kings.

IN A FARMHOUSE NEAR CROAGH PATRICK

Straw is being twisted into a coarse rope by means of a looped willow wand. One man winds while the other puts the straw into the rope, until it reaches a length of about 50 feet. It is then wound into large balls and put away for future use in binding tops on haystacks.
THE ROCK OF CASHEL AND ITS RUINED PALACE OF THE KINGS OF MUNSTER: COUNTY TIPPERARY

In olden times the entrance to the cathedral, palace, round tower, and other buildings on the rock was through the narrow passageway in the folds of the rock on the right of the hillside.
THE HAY HARVEST IN A LITTLE VALLEY NEAR CLEW BAY, IN COUNTY MAYO

The fertile soil of Ireland is ideal for the growing of forage crops, and hayfields are to be found in all parts of the country. The stacks are sometimes left out all winter, weatherproofed with a top covering of coarse swamp grass held in place by twisted ropes of the same material (see page 310). Wheat, barley, and oats are also raised.
Warbeck got his greatest welcome in Cork. St. Finbarre’s Cathedral is the most un-English of ecclesiastical buildings, its front resembling Bayeux or Rheims. It is a monument of the good feeling which has always existed between Ireland and France. The bells of St. Ann’s inspired Father Prout’s immortal doggerel (see page 285).

Cork has always been beloved of foreigners. Thackeray went into ecstasies over it. The author of “Lorna Doone” wrote a novel called “Shandon Bells,” and Mr. Henry Ford erected a factory for his products here.

Near Cork is Queenstown, whose name a polite corporation changed from Cove, in honor of Queen Victoria’s landing. Queenstown is now known officially as Cobh (see pages 282 and 284).

THE BLARNEY HOAX

Near Cork, too, is Blarney, notorious for two things, the gillaroo trout, “the red fellow,” and a practical joke known as the Blarney Stone, the kissing of which entails the same embarrassment as one suffers through the vulgar devices in amusement parks, in which trapdoors open and you come a purler, and sudden gusts of wind dismay the wearers of skirts (see page 287 and Color Plate VI).

In Youghal is buried that Countess of Desmond who, when she died, in 1604, was one hundred and forty years of age. The place of her commitment is notably haunted.

Moeroun Castle, on the Kerry Road, is the birthplace of Admiral Sir William Penn, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania. Gougane Barra is a place of the most dark and beautiful aspect. Steep mountains and a lake like black marble, and trembling silver rivers shining into the dark water.

The kingdom of Kerry is wild and beautiful. Here are the remains, such as they are, of the Druids. Here are the earliest Christian remains. It is a county of semitropical mosses, with some plants that are found nowhere else than in Portugal. It is the home of Irish classical learning; more Latin and Greek having been known in Kerry than in the rest of Ireland combined. Its people are grave and courteous and have pleasant voices. The wild swan is more abundant here than elsewhere in Ireland, and here are the last of the wild red deer.

The English poet, William Wordsworth, writing about Killarney, says: “In point of scenery this is the finest portion of the British Isles,” which is treason to his own lake country. The name Killarney means “Church of the sloe bushes.” The lakes are three: the Upper or McCarthy Moore’s Lake; the Middle or Torc Lake; the Lower is called in the Gaelic Lough Leane.

In the Gap of Dunloe, the brawling Loe River expands into little lakes of water remarkable for their blackness. The Golden MacGillycuddy’s Reeks and the Purple Mountains stand around this district like sentinels (see pages 290, 291).

Many of the rocks in Lough Leane are called after the chieftain of the district, the O’Donoghue of the Glens. O’Donoghue’s House was blown down during a storm, but his Table, Prison, Pigeon House, and Library still survive.

Near by are the ruins of Muckross Abbey, one of the finest Norman abbeys in Ireland, with a yew tree in its cloisters sixty feet in height. Near Killarney, on the Kenmare Road, is Ross Castle, in the vicinity of which Tennyson wrote part of “The Princess.” Close by the castle is Innisfallen Island, on Lough Leane, “the gem of Killarney,” says Macaulay, “not a reflex of heaven, but a bit of heaven itself.” Its main charms are its holly groves and red-berried rowan trees. The sky in fair weather is blue as Mary’s Cloak.

THE MAJESTIC SHANNON IS BEING THROTTLED

In the Province of Connacht there is the river Shannon, the broad-bosomed, majestic Shannon, which is being dammed and trained now by the Siemens-Schückert Company to provide electricity for all Ireland. What a peasant in his cottage wants electric power for, I cannot say, and indeed I have not heard anyone ask for it. What industries it is going to serve are unknown. But engineers of the country that produced Einstein, and politicians so mentally able as to be in power, their combined wisdom is of a profundity...

I suppose the explanation is that there is money in it. There is money, too, in
A Member of the Cahora Souchana, or Civic Guard, in Cork

A story is told about the proverbial pugnacity of the Irish. When asked from what race the Irish sprang, a staunch son of Erin is alleged to have replied, with a lightning eye, We sprang from no race: we got an opportunity, but we have no clock like clock.

In many parts of the Connemara coast, boys up to 12 years of age are sometimes dressed in red flannel petticoats in order to deceive the fables. They are supposed to run away with small children if they
harnessing a great steplechaser to a garbage cart when his racing days are over. There would be money, too, for the Greeks if they made their hallowed Parthenon into an open-air cinema. But in Athens I am assured I should be torn limb from limb were I to suggest it. Limerick is the city of the Danes and Patrick Sarsfield and the landing place of supplies from Hamburg for the furtherance of the Shannon scheme. In Clare are lakes like jewels—small lakes abounding in trout, and perch, and sad bream, the voracious pike. The names of the small hamlets have a great beauty. Lahasheeda, the Bed of Silk; Clooneenagh, the Solitary Meadow; Inchicronan, the Island of the Lullaby; Tinarena, the House of Songs. **AMONG CONNEMARA’S PEAKS** Connemara raises in the distance the threatening spears of its mountains—spears of purple and black, like the picked and terrible troops of some dreaded army; but as you come nearer you find in the Joyce’s Country an unsurpassable beauty of heather, a hospitality unbounded, great courtesy, comeliness of men and women. The bare stretches where the Connought grouse grows fat and impudent on blueberries and rowan berries, and the little lakes where the red-billed moorhen bobs courteously through the water as you come near, have a kindliness in them that goes to your heart. Galway, City of the Blakes and Lynches, is the drowsiest, most magical, most Irish, of towns. The peat smoke from the houses assails your nostrils with a necromancy, and the old ache comes in your soul; and, looking westward on the ocean, the ache is satisfied, for before you lie the three islands of Aran, in the conger-hunted, herring-wealthy sea.

**V**

I feel that in describing my country I am anything but a success. Your Dublin journalist could give me two stone and a ten lengths beating over a five-furlong sprint. There is a story, told with great gusto by Sir Henry Robinson, of a poor old parish priest who, when listening to some men describing the European capitals, broke in with: “Well, now, gentlemen, do you know: Athy is grand, and Thrim is thrifty magnificent.” The former local government expert finds an excruciating humor in this remark. But there is something in the dear, simple, old clergyman’s struggle for his country that touches my heart.

But the Father need not have worried. No canal in Venice has the soft beauty of the Great Canal that runs from Lough Ree and Athlone to Dublin, going through the Bog of Allen, snowy with cana vaum or bog flowers, bearing on its bosom barges of dreams. And the blue Danube of the facile waltz must bow to Anna Liffey, as she comes through Lucan, Patrick Sarsfield’s attained earldom, toward the sea. The mountains of Dublin, Two-Rock and Three-Rock, the Scalp and Kay Gallagher, bring to my mind “the little hills that are about Jerusalem.”

**MONUMENTS THAT LEAVE THE HEART COLD**

Our monuments in Derry, in Belfast, in Dublin, leave the heart cold. The bronze statue of the worthy Ferguson, in Derry, is called locally “The Black Man,” so little of romance has it for Derrymen. In Dublin we have a monument to Nelson, and statues of O’Connell and Parnell. But O’Connell said that all the liberty in the world was not worth one drop of human blood. There is a statue in Bayonne, close to the cathedral, in memory of a tailor and a student who fell in the foundation of the Third Republic, and on it are the words, Mort de la Liberté. Unconsciously, when I read them, I stood to, as though the Colors were passing.

As to Parnell, for all that is written of him, he was a penniless political adventurer to whom Ireland gave a career and a living, and who let down his country for some woman. Irishmen don’t do that. As to Nelson, we welcome him. He had nothing to do with Ireland, but he was a hero. In Belfast there is a memorial to Albert, that most virtuous of prince consorts; but, in God’s name, what did he ever do for Ireland, or even against her,
that his Germanic memory should take up one inch of Irish soil!

IRELAND OF THE THATCHED COTTAGE

To me Ireland always is the thatched cottage on the mountain side, the thunder of the hunt as it goes for Fairyhouse River, the grave, soft Irish voices. There is even a terrible black beauty about the mountain men as, mad with soliude and drink, they crash through a fair fighting.

Even in our fighting we are courteous. We are a warlike nation, but we respect personalities. That story of the returned immigrant who, seeing a certain turbulence in his native town, asked "whether this was a private fight or could anybody join in," is not as ridiculous as it seems. It is the remark of a gentleman.

That the English have done us much evil is a fact I doubt. The grave English wisdom of Sir Roger de Coverley, that "much might be said on both sides," is not inapplicable. We have done some shrewd infighting. But the superior assumption that "Paddy" is a funny fellow, and that his mouth is thick with Irish bulls, is an insolence not to be borne.

A remark at which any Englishman will laugh is a phrase I heard from some one in regard to a roystering, gaming, heavy-drinking Irish gentleman who is dead: "'Tis this way, your Honor, himself wouldn't offend a child!" Well, who would? But our friend would go out of his way to preserve the holiness that childhood is. And that is chivalry. When a brown Hand closes on my hand, and the pen drops from my fingers, and the writing is over, if some countryman of mine says as kind a word, it will be sufficient epitaph.

VI

We spend our lives seeking to form Ireland. Our poets come down from the mountain tops, crying: I have here a song that will make Ireland wake. Our young men gallop into the streets trying to found a commonwealth more noble than the dream of Plato. Our statesmen rise up with papers in their hands, saying: Here is the New Ireland we have wrought. Let it begin. The old men look at us strangely, with a curious lack of enthusiasm, but they say nothing to hinder us, for they, too, have known these dreams.

Life goes on. New dogs go out to challenge for the Waterloo Cup, each, we hope, fleeter than the winner of last year. New horses go gallantly across to Aintree, seeking to win the Grand National. More eternal than the snow of the Alps is the heather and gorse of Three Rock Mountain.

The note of the cuckoo, the droning of the bee, and another foot to the height of great larches is our only measure of time. And suddenly we know our heads are white as bog-flowers. Light comes to us, and we see that we, who thought we were men making Ireland, are only children at her feet. We have been playing, with that play of childhood that is more serious than the enduring work of masons.

THE PASSPORT TO TIR NAN OCH

Half an hundred moons; a few more harvests of the mountain ash, and our time is come to leave for Tir nan Og, to which our passport is that we loved our country. But the thrashes and the wrestling, the poems and greyhounds and chiming rivers of the Assurred Land can hardly tear us from her who has given us birth and vision. Herself has to draw us into her arms and put a quiet on us.

The hells of heather.
Have ceased ringing their Angelus.
Sleepy June weather
Has instilled a drug in us.
The cry of the plow
Is hushed, and the friendly dark
Has drawn a blue hood over
The meadow lark.

We travel sleeping,
Over heather hill and through ferny dale,
To the Land of No Weeping,
Of races, and piping and ale.

Hush! Hush!
The wind is hid in the mountain. The leaves are still on the tree.
The hawk is caged in the darkness. The field-mouse safe in the hay.
Now I am in my sleeping, and don't waken me.
Tha mee mo hullo is na dhooshy may!
Tha mee, Tha mee—
Golden mummy!
Tha mee mo hullo is na dhooshy may!
I am in my sleeping and don't waken me!
AN INTERVAL BETWEEN SHEEP AND GARMENT

From childhood this grandmother has washed, carded, spun, and knitted wool for the coarse clothing of the west coast of County Galway. The October sun is warm under the fuchsia tree, so she has laid aside her heavy white wool apron to display the red skirt formerly characteristic of the district (see, also, Color Plate IV).
Longh Cushin, where waters (in the middle distance) leap with small brown trout of delicate hue.

Many such humble homes are scattered about the centre hill of the wild and beautiful kingdom of Kerry.

Over fields as green as the proverb's banter. See Text, page 39.
IN A GARDEN FAIR OF NORTHERN IRELAND

The gardens of the estate of the Marquise and Marchioness of Londonderry near Belfast are among the finest in the British Isles. Virginia creeper covers the gables of the house, while in the plots sunflowers vie for favor with many California shrubs and trees which flourish in the mild climate.
THREE GENERATIONS OF CONNEMARA

The peasant home in this district is usually a stone cottage of one story, with a thatch roof held down by a net of grass ropes called *tagan*, weighted at the ends with rocks. The red skirts worn by the mother and grandmother are seldom seen nowadays on the Galway coast.
The knitting of woolen garments has long been a household art in Donegal, and at Ardara, the home of this colleen, the Irish Industries Association fosters weaving and knitting in the cottages. Many of Susan McNeils' sweaters and golf hose find a market in the United States.
BLARNEY CASTLE, OF THE STONE ELOQUENT

The powerful talisman which, when kissed, bestows the gift of pleasant "deluderin" speech, is set in the parapet of the keep, above the top window. Though the feat is difficult of accomplishment (see illustration, page 287), it is worthwhile, as is attested by many visitors with the proud title of "pilgrim from the Blarney Stone."
"TO ME IRELAND ALWAYS IS THE THATCHED COTTAGE ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE"

The Irish best express their love of flowers in small gardens, where a profusion of blooms presents a mass of color against a background of thatched roof and whitewashed wall, sometimes tinted blue or brown. Erin's mild, moist climate produces the island's noted emerald green of leaf and grass-blade (see, also, Color Plates II and III).
The peasant builds his hay and grain into symmetrical stacks, and to shed the winter rain he covers them with coarse grass from the bog. The farm cart's wheels and shafts are almost invariably painted red.
"OUR PASSPORT IS THAT WE LOVED OUR COUNTRY."

A daughter of Erin, at the left, stands beside the window box which brightens her cottage home (see, also, Color Plates VII and X). At the right two Belfast girls stop to mail a letter at a red "pillar box" of the Royal Mail. In Northern Ireland these boxes bear the monogram of the British monarch. The Saorstát Eireann (Irish Free State) uses the same type of box, painted green and labeled in yellow As Páirta by the Free State Post Office.
Looking west from "the pleasant and romantic village of Stowe," one sees in profile a huge face turned toward the sky. The forehead is on the left; then the nose, lips, chin, and Adam's apple. An automobile toll road winds to the top, 4,393 feet, and there is a hotel near the cliff. (See also Color Plate XVI.)
With its enticing curves and wooded intervals, the Batten Kill, whose name suggests old Dutch New York, flows into the Hudson. The white birch, perhaps the most striking of Vermont’s native trees, especially when growing in clustered form, adds much to the natural beauty of the State’s lakes and streams.
The old Paddock Mansion of St. Johnsbury attracts many visitors. Its shutters are supposed to have been made by one of the Fairbanks brothers, whose inventive genius and public spirit aided in the development of the town. The costumes are those which were worn in this community early in the nineteenth century.
The 400 lakes of the Green Mountain State are ideal for fishing, swimming, and boating. Echo, one of the loveliest, belongs to a chain of small lakes between Ludlow and Plymouth Union.
A RIOT OF LILIES IN A PLYMOUTH UNION GARDEN

Old-fashioned flowers are tended with loving care in Vermont, and their blossoming time in late spring is an occasion of rare enjoyment.
"THE TOP OF THE WORLD" IN VERMONT

Looking south from the "chin" of Mount Mansfield (see, also, Color Plate XI) one may see Mount Ethan Allen, named for the Revolutionary hero, Camel's Hump, and others of the chain of "hills that shall be green and never die" leading to the Massachusetts line. The Long Trail (see illustrations pages 344 and 345) traverses these hills.
NOTHING in Vermont was as I had expected to find it. Lakes, of course. Yet one lake is much like any other. The mountains were unlike my anticipations and the rivers and the people—especially the people. Looking back, I see I had been endowed with a composite theory made up of fiction, newspaper articles, some green-moldy plays, and a few baseless impressions. The result was a striking and powerful portrait—only it was not a portrait of Vermont.

As I see it to-day, Vermont's story is more than a recital of statistics; it is more than a review of the number of organs and scales manufactured there annually, and far more interesting than an estimate of the number of miles of public buildings which could be faced each year with its marble and granite and roofed with its slate. It has the elements of a drama. It has faced not seven, but seventy, lean years.

In the seventy years from 1850 to 1920 the Census returns show that the population increased only from 314,120 to 352,428, or 38,308—a little more than 12 per cent. During this same period the increase for the United States as a whole was more than 350 per cent. In the ten years from 1910 to 1920 the number of Vermonters actually decreased.

VERMONT IS A TRULY AMERICAN STATE

Yet the future has never seemed so bright, perhaps, to the men and women of the Green Mountains as it does to-day. Vermont can never be rich as is Illinois or Pennsylvania. It must content itself with a more modest prosperity. It may continue to resemble Scotland in sending men from its rugged hills to take their place among the leaders of the Nation.

The outsider may, perhaps, be forgiven if he hopes that its prosperity shall be no more than modest, and that it shall not interfere greatly with Vermont's present status. For it is to-day one of the most truly American of our States. Its people have hardly changed in their essential elements in a century. Barely one in nine is foreign-born, and the majority of these are Canadian and therefore American.

Vermont's drama is rooted in that fact. Its people are a dynamic lot—hard-hitting, resourceful, energetic, restless. In the Census of 1790 it was shown that of the 85,072 reported in the total population of 85,425, approximately 81,200 were of English stock and 2,000 Scotch.

The oncoming years brought few different factors. The names one finds to-day in Vermont were on the earliest records. There was little, to be candid about it, in Vermont to tempt immigration in the last fifty years of the past century. There was everything outside to tempt emigration. The young men left, just as young Scotsmen go to London.

THE DAIRY COW HAS DISPLACED THE SHEEP

Iowa's rich prairies called the farmer who had stumbled over Vermont's rocky hills. Once famed for merino sheep—it became the inheritor of the Spanish Crown when the royal flocks were dissipated under the threat of Napoleon's invasion—it saw them disappear under the pressure of necessity. Sheep held on costly land and fed seven months in the year cannot compete with those grazed on free land the year round. The million sheep of 1850 dwindled to the less than 35,000 of 1925. Resourceful Vermont was forced to find a substitute for wool growing.

The estates located in rich bottom lands were held, of course, but in the pioneer days farmers built cabins on hill shoulders for the sake of the early-morning reassurance of a neighbor's plume of smoke across the valley. Many of these hill farms became economically impossible.

To-day the dairy cow is taking the place of sheep once held in Vermont's scheme of
THE CAPITOL BUILDING AT MONTPELIER

This beautiful structure is built in part of native granite and is surmounted by a graceful golden dome (see text, page 337). According to a Vermont tradition known as the "mountain rule," which is as "unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians," the governor is elected one term from the east side of the State and the next from the west side; the Green Mountains bisecting the Commonwealth from north to south. This practice even extends to the selection of United States Senators, the present incumbents being from St. Albans, on the west, and Island Pond, on the east (see map, page 340).
This region yields about a third of the marble quarried in the United States and supplies its ten varieties over wide areas. The cuttings go deep into the ground, and the great chambers are supported by columns of marble retained for that purpose. The colors run through the spectrum and some of the polished stones have a jewelike lustre (see text page 369).
"HIGH PASTURES" IN THE GREEN MOUNTAINS: NEAR WOODSTOCK, ONE OF THE LOVELIEST AND MOST FERTILE REGIONS OF THE STATE

Though to-day the dairy cow takes the place sheep once held in Vermont's economic life (see text, page 333), many merino flocks hold their own in the Woodstock district. Most of them are descended from the famous Weathersfield specimens brought to the State in 1809 by Consul Jarvis, who had been stationed at Lisbon.
things (see, also, text, page 364). The cow must be fed all winter long (see page 339), but she abundantly repays. Milk trucks squeak through the winter snows to gather cans at every crossroad. Milk trains roar through the early dawn, bound for the great eastern cities.

This achievement has only lately been made possible by the creation of new transportation facilities. Her enormous marble industry—one shrinks from comparative statements, but Vermont is very certain there can be no greater marble quarries in the world—had not been thought of.

**HILL OF MARBLE TRADED FOR A LAME HORSE**

"The most valuable hill of marble in all Vermont was traded for a lame horse; and it was years before the spectators to the transaction could be persuaded that the horse-trader did not get the worst of the bargain."

The dignified statehouse at Montpelier, the capital, was built of granite from the famous quarries which have made Vermont the leader among the States in the value of this stone supplied for monumental and structural purposes (see pages 334 and 350).

So, if one sees nothing else in Vermont to-day, he should see the marble quarries and the granite works, where armies of skilled men, equipped with the latest engineering appliances, wrest huge blocks of stone from the State’s rich mountain sides.

My own great-grandfather was literally starved out of the village of Lowell, in northern Vermont; but so were most of the other neighbors. Wagon trains left for Kentucky and the Western Reserve. No one then knew of the vast beds of asbestos in that part of the State.

So with tale and slate and the other mineral riches which are now being slowly developed. Nor did any one suspect that her rounded hills and lovely dales would sometime offer a promising vacation ground—at a profit—to the thousands in the great cities within a few hours’ ride (see Color Plates XII, XIV, and XVI).

To-day Vermont seems to me to be a cheerful, sunny, independent little State, in which life admittedly presents more difficulties than in the lands wherein one may live on breadfruit. But it is more worth while. It is distinctly not given to hero worship, and it has a puckish humor that might trace to its Caledonian pioneers.

A calm, clear-visioned Commonwealth it is, too, with a distaste for rebellion against constituted authority, but with a fine capacity for it on occasion; willing that each shall worship God in his own way; intent upon getting the dollar’s worth, but not falsely valuing the dollar; hospitable as are few States in these days of the easy road.

"I wish you’d tell me what is the matter with my car," said a New Yorker to a Vermont farmer.

The farmer spent two hours under the car, patching a broken feed line. Then the New Yorker asked for the bill.

"Well," said the farmer, "I don’t know. We like to treat strangers right. What do you say to a quarter?"

Incredible? Not unusual in Vermont. Any traveler can tell of farmhands wakened at midnight to go with stable lanterns to put lost men on their way. Villagers invite the stranger to sleep in the best bedroom and are reluctant to take pay. Let there be no misunderstanding. They do take pay, but they are not so far distant from the pastoral state as not to feel that they have been untrue to their obligations as hosts.

**VERMONTERS ARE “GOOD FEEDERS”**

"Might I have more buckwheat cakes?" I asked the waitress in Newport.

We were reveling in that forgotten delight, a meal on the genuine American plan, which permits one to wander gastronomically until flushed cheeks hang out a danger signal. A request for more is taken as a compliment by the cook, for in this cool climate people colloquially describe themselves as "good feeders."

One wonders what may be the license of the table in winter, when the snow lies deep. One authority states the snowfall averages 70 inches, and alleges that in certain parts it rises to 110. Doughnuts for breakfast are not a vaudeville joke, but a delectable feat. Nor of a crisp morning, even in the summer, does one disdain a flaky pie. But to return to our buckwheats.
A VERMONT VILLAGE BELOVED BY MANY NOTED MEN

Grafton, in the foothills of the Green Mountains, is twelve miles directly west of Bellows Falls. It was first settled about 1790 and has many interesting historical associations. It was selected as an ideal Vermont town in which to rest, study, fish; and otherwise relax, during the prominence of such men as Edward Eggleston, author of the "Circuit Rider," etc.; W. N. Bartholomew, one of the leading water-color artists of his time in New England; J. G. Holland and George William Curtis, distinguished magazine editors. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Phillips Brooks, and other noted Bostonians often came here in the summer. Grafton's Congregational Church, erected in 1830, is considered by architects one of the most beautiful country churches erected in New England following the Colonial period.

"Certainly," said the pretty waitress, blushing with pleasure. And by and by not only did the cakes materialize, but a tin can, to be taken home filled with genuine buckwheat flour, ground on water-turned stones, together with a detailed recipe for the making, and the address of a farmer whose maple syrup was most to the taste of our epicurean host.

This may seem an unimportant episode, yet it is illuminative of Vermont. An early writer noted that Vermonter's, being bred in a State that for more than a century had been a highway of war, had learned to be "wise, careful, and courteous."

The State seemed to me to have more in common with Kentucky than with its sisters of the New England group. It takes to stock-raising naturally and to agriculture, and its people came from much the same sources. "It was always more democratic than any other New England State," one reads. "It had no rich and no aristocrats."

One recalls tales of barn-raisings and jugs in Kentucky. A homespun, wholesome, husky democracy. Vermont can match them with the story of Wildersburg, which name became unwelcome to its people. The town meeting voted itself to a tie on the proposed substitutes of Holden and Barre.
THE DAIRY COW MUST BE FED AND NURTURED ALL WINTER LONG IN VERMONT

Stoves placed directly in the water tanks keep the drinking water flowing to quench the thirst of these Jersey cows when the thermometer is well below zero (see text, page 337).
A MAP OF VERMONT

Ranking forty-second in area and only forty-fifth in population, the Green Mountain State lays no claim to vastness of resources, such as distinguish commonwealths like Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania; her greatest gift to the Nation has been the sons and daughters reared among her rugged hills and beautiful lakes (see text, page 313).
Mark the direct methods of our forebears. Champions were selected to defend the rival titles, the town meeting adjourned to a convenient hill, and the thumping Barre blacksmith won!

SHERIDAN’S RIDE MADE ON THE GRANDSON OF JUSTIN MORGAN

Vermont and Kentucky are both horse-y. Morgan blood is not as well known as in the days before machines careered two miles a minute in brick bowls, but horsemen know its value. In Vermont any child can tell of Justin Morgan, the big little horse, the one whose grandson Sheridan rode to Winchester, the horse that was "the best horse of his weight. He could outwalk, outtrot, outrun and outpull, ..." and so on.

Justin Morgan plays his part here, because in his glossy sides one may find pioneer conditions mirrored. Race horses did not carry silk in those days, nor did languid ladies clap pretty hands. Their owners gathered at the taverns on Muster Day from the near-by towns, these being what are called townships anywhere else.

They drank rum and molasses, or, if they were very hardy pioneers, hot rum and butter, and talked politics, horse, horse and politics. The best animal was the best all-round horse. A breathless dash of a few hundred yards would be of no importance in the Vermont mountains.

For it is a State of mountains. Ethan Allen once said—and if Vermont could have a patron saint the Revolutionary hero would comfortably fill that niche—that "the gods of the valley are not the gods of the hills."

No doubt about it, that hill people are different from valley people. We saw that in the mobilization days of 1917, when we compared the men of the prairies with the men of the hills. Not necessarily better, mind you. Just different.

Not a single town in Vermont is without its eminence. There are approximately 900 peaks whose summits are 2,000 feet or more above sea level. The northeast
THE STATUE TO THE "GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS" IN RUTLAND

The monument, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, commemorates the defense of Vermont in Revolutionary War days by General Ethan Allen's army.
corner, an area perhaps 50 miles by 50, is in effect a wilderness. Bears roam there and deer, and landlocked salmon are to be caught in lakes rarely seen by man.

HOW THE LONG TRAIL WAS BUILT

Elsewhere the mountains seem more hospitable. The tallest, Mount Mansfield, 4,393 feet high, can be reached by automobile over good though steep roads and all are accessible to hikers (see Color Plates XI and XVI). One must step aside to tell of the Long Trail.

"We should build a trail for hikers along the summit of the Green Mountains from Massachusetts to Canada," said the men of the Green Mountain Club in 1919.

Therefore they built it. They had little money and there were only a few members of the club; but in the intervening 16 years they have completed by volunteer and unpaid labor a trail good enough for even a so-so hiker, with cabins and rests at intervals, and along a skyline, over Camels Hump and Mansfield, from which the views bring rapture to a mountain lover (see illustrations, pp. 344 and 345).

It has not, it seems, been regarded as extraordinary by the rest of the State. One gathers that in Vermont one meets a difficulty, subdues it, and goes on to the next in the day's work.

This is a State of lakes, too; for there are approximately 400—from Lake Champlain, 138 miles long, between the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks, to mere potholes gleaming in hill fastnesses; and of little rapid rivers, which slow down here and there into placid reaches where the hungry trout leap at dawn (see map, page 340).

As one rides through the State, the remains of old water mills are to be seen—moss-grown, picturesque, a warped wheel clattering in a ruined race. Now they are an invitation to the artist. With them are weathered gray houses clustered about by forgotten orchards and dim roads that seem to lead nowhere through tangled woods.

One of these days, one fears, there will be humming turbines where the little old mills are now falling into decay. Factories will replace the sagging roottrees of
THE "LONG TRAIL" IS "A FOOTHPATH IN THE WILDERNESS"

The Green Mountain Club has recently completed the trail from Mount Anthony, at the Connecticut Line on the south, north to Jay Peak, almost to the Canadian Line. The trail is well marked with signs such as these, and there are frequent shelter houses along the way with cooking facilities (see illustration on opposite page). The photograph shows a Massachusetts traveling salesman, a Vermont woodsman, and a New York ship's radio operator, companions of a day along the trail in vacation time.

the old houses. Whether we like it or not, this is an age of progress, and these hillside rills and spring-fed mountain lakes will ultimately be harnessed (see illustration, page 348).

"VERMONT WAS NEVER ANYTHING BUT FREE"

For thirteen years Vermont was an independent republic, making its own laws, maintaining its own army, coining its own money. It was a contumacious and stiff-necked community, for during this period it was not only in rebellion against England, but was carrying on a lively private fight of its own with the State of New York and the Continental Congress.

A historian records that "Vermont was never anything but free. Never a crown colony, never yielding allegiance to any province, State, or kingdom." When she was admitted as the fourteenth State to the American Union, after the Revolution had been won by her loyal aid, it was upon her own terms. Bully little Vermont!

Her written history begins on July 4, some say July 14, 1609, on which dateable date Samuel de Champlain discovered the lake which bears his name and which is our largest body of fresh water outside the Great Lakes (see page 349). Okeechobee, Florida, which might challenge this claim, is partly marsh.

On that voyage the Sieur de Champlain fought with his Algonquin hosts against the Iroquois, and so assured the friendship of the latter powerful tribe to the British, who were to come later. It has been argued that this may have decided the future lordship of this continent. Who knows?

The first French settlements on Isle La Motte were not permanent. White men did not come to stay until 1724, when settlers who had seeped in from the Massachusetts Bay Colony built a blockhouse at Fort Dummer, near the site of the present
city of Brattleboro. Here Timothy Dwight was born in 1726. Three of his descend-
ants through his marriage with Mary, daughter of the Reverend Jonathan Ed-
wards, were to become presidents of Yale. This is worth noting, because Vermont
talks more of her men than of her marble or slate or granite.

"More than once," is the cautious state-
ment, "Vermont has furnished a greater
number of men to Who's Who, relative to
population, than any other State."

In 1741 New Hampshire was a
royal province, and in 1749—it seems un-
believable this was only a century before
the discovery of gold at Sutters Creek,
clear across the continent—Governor Ben-
ning Wentworth began to make land
grants west of the Connecticut River.
Alert speculators in New York soon per-
suaded the royal governor of that prov-
ince to grant them land as far east as the
Connecticut River. Because of overlapp-
ing claims, the settlers, who had paid
for their lands in good faith and who had
worked incredibly hard to improve them,
were called on to pay again.

Men lived hard then. One reads of
the plumping mills for the pounding up
of samp, or coarse cornmeal, which was
the year-round diet of many a pioneer
household, eaten with boiled-down maple
sap. Some lived for a season on boiled
potatoes only. Women worked at weav-
ing for 50 cents a week when calico was
50 cents a yard and six yards went to a
dress pattern.

The only cash product of many farms
was the "salts," made by boiling down
hardwood lye. One hundred pounds of
salts, which involved the handling of no
one knows how many tons of wood and
ash, were salable for $3 to $5.50.

Under such conditions men learn the
"CHUCKY" AT SUPPER

This three-year-old woodchuck sits at the table for his meals and eats his bread and butter and sugar much as any human being would. He is like a pet dog or cat with his owners, who live at Newvane.

FISH BAIT

"Night crawlers" are large worms caught on the lawns with the aid of lanterns after a rain. They are much used by fishermen along the Grand Isle shore of Lake Champlain, near North Hero.
AN OLD FISHERMAN TRIES FOR A WARY TROUT IN THE BROOK BETWEEN ECHO LAKE (SEE COLOR PLATE XII) AND ROUND POND.

Jerusha is but one of the many anglers who find good sport with the rod in Green Mountain streams and lakes. Some of the public waters are generously stocked by the State.
The age of progress is harnessing little by little Vermont's rivers, rills, and spring-fed mountain lakes, and substituting humming turbines for the old moss-grown water mills (see, also, text, page 343). Some of the sawmills on the rivers are run by electric power generated on the spot, and many of the State's progressive farms, which supply summer camps and the ever-growing army of tourists with milk, butter, eggs, and garden produce, have been thoroughly modernized, with electric refrigeration, electric washing machines, electric lights and water pumps, and electric dairy equipment.
LAKE CHAMPLAIN SEEN FROM SHELBURNE.

A heavy wind was blowing when this photograph was taken; the waters are rarely so rough.
true value of money. They were a husky lot, who had moved from the older Colonies in the search for independence. Connecticut had aided the movement by trying to tax Dissenters for the support of the church, but most had feared the wilderness because of a hunger for land. They defied the New York claimants. Eventually the King's Privy Council conceded the legality of their position, but by this time the situation had been complicated by the introduction of political elements.

"THE WESTMINSTER MASSACRE"

Much talk of liberty, unfair taxation, and the blunder-headed tyranny of the king's officers was heard. Republicanism was growing in New England, and there were fiery outbursts even in the comparatively Tory colony of New York. The land speculators and the royal governors who aided them were frowned upon by the King's Council, but not punished. After all, they were loyal to Old England rather than to New England, and it was no time to be alienating friends by insistence upon strict justice.

Failing to receive protection from the courts, the men of the New Hampshire Grants defended themselves. They "sealed with the green twigs of the wilderness" the bare backs of New York's invading sheriffate. Some historians argue that in the "Westminster Massacre" in March, 1775, the first blood of the American struggle for independence was shed.

The English court was perturbed by this armed resistance to uniformed law, while the sentiment in Westminster may be read in the epitaph over William French's grave:

Here William French his Body lies
For Murder his Blood for Vengeance cries
King George the Third his Tory Crew
Tha with a Bawl his Head shot throew
For Liberty and his Country's good
He lost his life his dearest blood.

This rebellion was at its height when the Colonies took up arms. Vermont rebelled with them, without prejudice to
the violence of her sentiments against New York. The land speculators were in such power with the Continental Congress that they were able to prevent the acceptance of Vermont as a State, although it was made welcome in the field with its flintlocks.

Confronted by two enemies, its leaders occasionally resorted to diplomacy. Letters exchanged with the British command prevented an invasion at a time when, as Ira Allen explained, "A few days were very material to the farmers in getting their winter wheat into the ground."

Ethan Allen was somewhat less apologetic than his brother, and gave the Continental Congress to understand that the colony stood upon its rights. "Vermont," he wrote, "would of all people be the most miserable if she were obliged to defend the independence of the united claiming States and they at the same time at full liberty to overturn and ruin the independence of Vermont. Rather than fail, I will return with the hardy Green Mountain Boys into the desolate caverns of the mountains and wage war with human nature at large."

The feud with New York was not composed until 1791, when the latter had become ambitious to be the capital of the new Nation. By this time the characteristics of this sturdy stock of English and Scotch, stepped up, as an electrician would say, by generations of pioneering, were firmly fixed. The natives had learned to manage their affairs well. By the system taken from Connecticut, the town rather than the county was the unit of government, which insured the active participation of every citizen.

A State of Distinguished Sons

The Bradford Social Library Society boasts that it was the first incorporated body of the kind. Concord Corner claims to have had the first normal school in the United States. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator, fathered the American system of agricultural colleges.

If one begins to name the distinguished sons of the State, one fears to be overwhelmed: yet it must be remembered that
A PANORAMA OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S HOME TOWN, PLYMOUTH.

To the extreme right is the Calvin Coolidge State Forest, and just beyond the village the Coolidge Farm and "sugar bush." In the distance is Shrewsbury Peak (see, also, map, page 340).
THE COOLIDGE HOMESTEAD IN FLYMOUTH, WHERE, AT 2:47 ON THE MORNING OF AUGUST 3, 1923, CALVIN COOLIDGE BECAME THE THIRTIETH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

In the living room, by the light of a kerosene lamp, the oath of office was administered by the President’s father, John Coolidge, a notary public. Like many Vermont farmhouses, the residence is connected with the buggy shed and other outbuildings. The President and Mrs. Coolidge are seen leaving the house during a recent visit to the farm. “Prudence Prim,” Mrs. Coolidge’s handsome collie, is in the yard.
THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND, MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE, WAS GRADUATED FROM THE VENERABLE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

The generosity of Ira Allen, brother of Ethan, made possible the establishment of this university in 1791. The library contains the noted Marsh Scandinavian collection, and Science Hall houses the unique Pringle Herbarium, representing the known flora of North America. Lafayette, in 1829, laid the cornerstone of the main building, which the students have nicknamed the "Old Mill."
MOUNT PISGAH AND LAKE WILLOUGHBY

These blue-green waters stretch for seven miles between two ridges, one of which culminates, at 2,654 feet, in Mount Pisgah, on whose summit the Rev. Samuel Peters christened the State “Verd Mont, in token that her hills shall be green and never die” (see text, page 369).

for decades they were almost the only exportable product, and have left their traces everywhere through American history.

The list includes such names as Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, born in the crossroad village of Plymouth — hardly a crossroad — two small stores, a few houses, and a wandering lane; Grace Goodhue Coolidge, his gracious and accomplished wife; Alphonso Taft, Attorney General of the United States, Secretary of War, and father of President, now Chief Justice. William Howard Taft; John G. Sargent, Attorney General of the United States, of the little town of Ludlow; Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President and later President; Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln’s opponent for the Presidency; Thaddeus Stevens, noted statesman of the Reconstruction era; and Hiram Powers, the sculptor.

Because Admirals Dewey and Clark were both Vermonsters, a wit called one war, that “between the Town of Montpelier and the Kingdom of Spain.” The list also includes Frederick Billings, president of the Northern Pacific Railway; John G. Saxe, poet; and Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

Horace Greeley learned his trade in Poultney. There were, likewise, H. C. Ide, Governor General of the Philippines; Dean Richmond, who founded the New York Central Railroad; Alvis Adams, of the Adams Express Company; Thomas Davenport, inventor of the electric motor; and Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church.
Ten years ago the city of Rutland planted several hundred acres of waste mountain land in pine. Now it is valuable timber and protects the watershed of Mendon Brook, the source of the city's water supply. The Rutland planting is the largest and most valuable of the many municipal forests throughout the State.

Green Mountain natives, too, are Louis Sherry, arbiter of the New York palatte when Delmonico ceased to be great; Fanny B. Kilgore, the first woman lawyer, and Samuel Morey, whom Vermonters believe was the real inventor of the steamboat. The list might be extended indefinitely.

GEMMED WITH UNSPOiled LOVELINESS

So much for the background against which the present act is being played. Vermont has no such reservoirs of wealth to tax for public improvements as have some other States. But she has the deep love of her proud people ready to make sacrifices for her civic, educational, agricultural, and industrial advancement.

Yet, even as the economic shift about the time of our Civil War sapped Vermont's strength, a recent change in conditions is beginning to rebuild it. I have indicated the prosperity of her great industries. The State which is so gemmed with unspoiled loveliness and which is within a few hours' travel of the great eastern centers of population must inevitably become a summer playground.

Two systems of main highways traverse the State from north to south, one on either side of the Green Mountain range. Byroads cross the chain of hills at intervals, so that one may visit almost every town without inconvenience.

During the summer these roads are good. For the most part they are of gravel or stone and well cared for. As the State is but 157 miles long from north to south and, on an average, but 58 miles wide, one may easily zigzag from the southern edge to the Canadian
THE MAIN STREET OF BRANDON, ONE OF THE OLDEST SETTLEMENTS OF VERMONT

THE BIRTHPLACE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

This Brandon house is unchanged since Abraham Lincoln's political opponent, "The Little Giant," lived here. The roof is now covered with vines.
POURING MAPLE SYRUP INTO MOLDS FOR MAPLE SUGAR

After the syrup is boiled to the proper consistency, it is cooled to about 110° Fahrenheit, then stirred and poured into molds, where it hardens. Many thousands of pounds are made in the farm homes and city plants for export every year (see text, page 369).
IN A FISHING HUT ON THE ICE NEAR THE BREAKWATER: BURLINGTON

Lake Champlain at this point is from 20 to 30 feet deep. The interior of the old hotel bus is kept warm by an oil stove and the fish lines are let down through holes in the 22-inch ice to catch smelt, such as the one Jimmy holds.
PLOWING OUT THE WINTER ROADS AT SOUTH WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

SAWING WOOD AT QUECHEE

White birch not only furnishes the home's cookstoves and open fires with excellent fuel, but also supplies factories with material for buttons and kitchen utensils. Its rapid growth is responsible for its frequent appearance in the homely woodpile (see, also, Color Plate XII, and illustrations, pages 304 and 306).
PACKING FERNS FOR FLORISTS

When the weather permits, ferns, some shoulder-high, are gathered from the slopes of Green Mountain near Danby. The pickers are men, women, and children, some of them Italians from the cities. All are paid by the thousand ferns picked (see, also, "Ferns as a Hobby," in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for May, 1925).
boundary in the term of a day's drive (see map, page 340).

During that day one will now and then encounter a pretty village in which the New England tradition of white houses set under green maple and elm is carried out. Not too many villages nor many larger towns, for in her 9,554 square miles Vermont, in 1920, counted but fourteen places of more than 2,500 people, and only three, according to the United States Census, exceeded 10,000 inhabitants.

Everywhere is the reminder of a common ancestry. Not only are the place names to be found to-day in Devon and Essex and the Highlands of Scotland, but Vermont has a way of repeating village names, as England has. There are Middlebury Town and Middlebury Village, Bennington Town, Bennington Center, and North Bennington, Lyndon Town, Lyndon Center, and Lyndonville, Ryegate and South Ryegate, St. Albans, Chester, Tilton, and a score of others are to be found to-day on English maps.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN VERMONT

We discovered the new spirit in Vermont almost as soon as we entered the parklike reaches in the southwestern corner, which, with their swelling moors and wooded hills, inevitably provoke reference to older lands. Bennington is one of the elder towns, for the first church in Vermont was built here in 1766.

There were indications, here and there, of the financial doldrums through which the State has passed. A gray cabin on a hill, an abandoned road, grown thick with underbrush, that once led to a pioneer homestead. But this was only proof that Vermont is jettisoning the stale old things out of harmony with to-day.

There are new-laid streets in Bennington, new houses, and an air of briskness. But it is true that the unbusinesslike memory will cling longer to the recollection of Monument Hill, upon which is the 306-foot shaft commemorating the Battle of Bennington, as well as to the brilliant border of old-fashioned flowers around it, and the arcing trees over the colonial houses near the former site of the Green Mountain Tavern.

Vermont's forbears had a merry way
LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG "SPREADS BROADLY HER FINE WATERS"

Vermont shares with Canada the possession of this 30-mile-long lake, one-third of it lying within the State. Its numerous islands, bays, points, and headlands afford attractive locations for summer homes. During Colonial times it lay upon the route traveled by the French and Indians when raiding southern New England.
of hoisting a tied Tory in an armchair to the staff in front of the inn until he swung alongside its famous sign, a stuffed catamount. This treatment, it is recorded, invariably produced a cure for his political disorder.

The signs of the renaissance persisted up the western road through the fat valley of the Champlain. Here were new orchards, there a new barn with ensilage towers gathered about it. One was forever being called upon to give the right of way to a bevy of reflective dairy cows, well-bred ladies of a supercilious calm. They are of immense importance in the story of Vermont to-day, for upon them much of to-morrow’s prosperity depends.

Figures are to be feared at any time, but the Census reports show there are 40,000 more cattle in Vermont than there are people. Yet it is obvious that the dairying possibilities of the State have only been trenched upon.

Later we were to exclaim at the loveliness encountered at each turn of the road. I shall always remember the day’s drive from Burlington to Montpelier. Much of the way it followed a high road from which we looked down upon a broad stream forever checked and harried by rock barriers until it paused to meditate in long, slow sweeps that mirrored bending trees.

Another drive led from Montpelier, through Roxbury, toward Plymouth, that pinpoint of a village in which the President of the United States was born. Here the road at times so closely bordered
Making Fishing Rods at Post Mills

This is the only factory of its kind in Vermont, and the more than 3,000 dozen rods of metal, cork, and split bamboo, made annually go all over the world. The girl is wrapping a rod with silk thread, part of the finishing process.

A trout stream that one could see the brown-backed fish lurking beneath shadowed boulders. Yet if one begins to compare charm with charm, there will be no ending.

The Little Red Schoolhouse Is Going

In the lake valley the manifest financial growth of the State impressed us. Here were new schoolhouses, replacing the little red structures of our fathers. Nor may the departed be greatly mourned except by poets and convinced advocates of the "good old days."

The little red schoolhouses were dying forlorn by the roadside. Not red any longer: usually no paint had blessed them within the memory of living man. They were small, insanitary, freezing cold in this land where four feet of snow on the roads is a winter commonplace, and dustily hot in summer. The new district schools may lack something of romance, but are beyond comparison for educational purposes. Vermont’s percentage of illiteracy among the native-born ten years of age and over is but 1.1, one of the low records for the United States, according to 1920 Census figures.

The ride through the valley abounded in reminders of the change in conditions which is under way. Many tiny villages which had dozed since Revolutionary times are being revivified by the tourists that the automobile is bringing to their old inns, to the filling station or refreshment booth.

Not far from Bennington, for instance, is the once busy village of Stratton, now almost forgotten. Yet in the Harrison-Tyler campaign of 1840 Daniel Webster addressed there a gathering of 15,000 Whigs.

Everywhere the past is jostled by modern progress. Near Manchester is the hamlet of Shaftsbury, where the first steel square was made for carpenters. One again deprecates the unhistoric tendency of one’s memory. It is Manchester that is recalled, with white pillared hotels gleaming against a background of great trees, its marble sidewalks and Mount Equinox looming in the distance.
FIRMLY ROOTED TO THE ROCK-RIBBED STATE

This white birch chooses to grow in a big rock and may eventually split it (see, also, Color Plate XII).

One recalls, too, the anglers who sat upon the porch and told of the day's sport with a multitude of technical terms as bewildering as the talk of a young doctor. It was not until the next day that the listener recovered from a consciousness of his inferiority, when, on the way to Brattleboro, through the delightful valley of the West River, he saw an impish, ragged, graceless little boy catching trout with worms not fifty yards from an anguished angler who was catching nothing at all with two hundred dollars' worth of doodads!

On the Lake Champlain side of the Green Mountains are Rutland and Proctor, where are the marble quarries. I have not the faintest idea whether these are really the largest in the world, nor do I greatly care. It is interesting to know, however, that there are 100 varieties of marble found here, running through the colors of the spectrum, and some of the polished stones were almost jewellike in their luster (see page 335).

Hereabouts, too, is the town of Weybridge, where the United States maintains a farm for the breeding of Morgan horses. Handsome creatures they are.

"He can eat his grain out of a tin cup," said a stableman of his charge.

Hardly that, perhaps, but the broad forehead and lustrous eyes told of docility and courage.

Burlington, Vermont's largest city, has an unsurpassed location on the shores of Lake Champlain, here 10 miles wide and diked on the other side by the blue summits of the Adirondacks. The town itself is dignified and fine. Ira Allen, that extraordinary man who had formed a commonwealth at an age when most young men are leaving college, founded the college for the sons of farmers here, which was to be opened to students in 1800 as the University of Vermont. It maintains its tradition of able teaching and high standards.

There are also Middlebury College and other institutions which, with Vermont's excellent public schools, are contributing greatly to her steady development.

It is to my mind no indictment of the State that the number of farms in operation decreased in the 15 years preceding
1925 from 32,709 to 27,786. The young man who has learned in college the profession of farming does not battle unrelenting Nature with the savage fury of the pioneer, who had but an ax and rifle as tools. He circumvents her. He prefers to devote his energy to a local farm that can be made profitable rather than to break his heart on stony hills.

A MINIATURE ISLE OF MAN

The proof is that in the same period referred to above the value of Vermont's farms increased from $145,309,728 to $180,911,645. More farms are being operated by their owners, too, for tenancy decreased from 12.3 per cent in 1910 to 9.3 in 1925. The abandoned farms, delightfully picturesque, for the most part, are being sold to summer visitors. And each visitor wants milk, butter, and eggs.

Not far from Burlington is Grand Isle County, a miniature Isle of Man in the waters of Lake Champlain. One reaches it by a sand-bar bridge and drives for hours over hills which roll in billows to the water's edge. Two ferries over narrow necks of water return one to the main road, on which is St. Albans.

This tree-shaded town, sparkling with quaint old flowers, the very names of which are unknown to the present generation, was the scene of the farthest-north fight of the Civil War. Confederate raiders swept its banks of $200,000 and escaped to Canada, thereby producing an international incident.

In the valley of the Lamoille is a picture road that leads north through ever-green hills, deep-cupped meadows, and gray old farms set in protecting cliffs. Everywhere are indications of returning prosperity.

This was a logging country once; then a sheep country; and, with both logs and sheep gone, depression came. Yet the farmers held on, and not an undue share report a mortgage debt. We did not gather. I believe, a baseless optimism from those with whom we talked, but rather an understanding that the new wine is being put in new vessels, and that the cracked old pots are being scrapped.

At Newport one may wander toward Lake Memphremagog, 30 miles long, and Lake Willoughby, a blue-green gem.
AN EASTERN UNITED STATES SKI MEET AT BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

During this championship contest, Bing Anderson, of Berlin, New Hampshire, won the main event, clearing 194 feet. For an account of this sport in New England, see "Skiing Over the New Hampshire Hills," by Fred H. Harris, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for February, 1920.
under that Mount Pisgah, on whose summit the Rev. Samuel Peters in 1763 christened the State “Verd Mont, in token that her hills shall be green and never die.” Then, as we read in the Historical Magazine, he poured the spirits about him and “cast the bottle at a rock,” after which the party spent the night with great pleasure at a log cabin near by.

THE MAPLE-SUGAR COUNTRY

Toward St. Johnsbury, over roads that wind down lovely valleys and by the shores of placid lakes, one invades the heart of the maple-sugar country. It came somewhat as a shock to learn that a census had been taken of the sugar-maple trees, and that 5,000,000 more or less are working, while equally that many are luxuriating in forest idleness. It is, one understands, an industry which may enter the major class when tree owners properly appreciate their opportunities. Even now, the insidious odors of boiling syrup reach the traveler on the way, for almost every farmwife is a manufacturer on a small scale (see page 358).

The economic betterment noted in the Valley of Champlain was visible in its counterpart on the eastern side of the mountains, the delectable Valley of the Connecticut. No views have ever afforded me more positive delight than those broad meadows. Sometimes the road wound high among the hills and sometimes descended to march demurely through an ancient, covered bridge through whose lattice sides the sun checkerboarded the resounding floor.

Notably fertile, even in Indian times, when the tribes made long marches to burn off its meadows and plant their fields of corn, it is not so much for its agricultural abundance as for its beauty that it is remembered.

The Vermont winter must be considered—long, cold, and cruel, in which the snow heaps high against the homestead’s walls. Farmhouses in this part of the country are self-contained units; so that the farmer need never go out from under a roof from snowfall to thaw. Snowmobiles are in reserve everywhere, an adaptation of small automobiles, with caterpillar treads and sled runners, which are of service until the snow is two feet deep or more (see illustration, page 351). Then snorting Morgan horses are harnessed to the pungs.

That the farms are lonely during winter is admitted. The roads are kept open with difficulty (see page 360), and it often happens that rural homes are isolated by the deep snows for the better part of the season. The mercury sinks to depths unbelievable to a city dweller, when the forest trees burst, rife like, with the chill of night.

The country doctor makes his rounds on snowshoes, as does the rural mail-carrier. Outside of the manufacturing towns and the quarry centers social life must amble slowly, in spite of singing schools and taffy pulls.

Yet, as the owner of a little farm in a hollow on the very brow of a mountain—it was an adventure to climb to that elevation with a car, even in summer—said:

“The winters are savage and I am getting old. The frost gets into my bones, but—I don’t know—one has so much time for reading and for thought.”

In the long, cold winters, perhaps, lies the secret of Vermont’s strength. The estimated gross value of her property is the lowest in New England. She has only begun to realize upon the high promise of the future. Her greatest asset has always been in her men and women.

INDEX FOR JULY-DECEMBER, 1926, VOLUME READY

Index for Volume I (July-December, 1926) of the National Geographic Magazine will be mailed to members upon request.
NICARAGUA, LARGEST OF CENTRAL
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

WITH a wealth of natural resources which compares favorably with that of any of her sister Latin-American countries, Nicaragua, the largest State of Central America, only awaits an era of peace to come into her own.

In an area equal to that of New York State is sparsely scattered a population comparable to that of the city of Pittsburgh. Three-fourths of the inhabitants live in the mountainous and upland western half of the country.

A CHRONICLE OF CONTINUOUS SUFFERING

The history of the republic is a chronicle of the sufferings of the masses, principally of mixed Spanish and Indian descent, under kaleidoscopic changes of government. It is recorded that in one period of 16 years 396 persons in succession exercised supreme power—an average period of control of hardly more than two weeks per ruler!

Among the most dramatic incidents of Nicaragua's past was the William Walker episode, which in a measure paralleled the Maximilian tragedy in Mexico. During five years of his tempestuous career this young American adventurer became in turn "liberator," virtual dictator, president, and a refugee from Nicaragua. Twice arrested and deported by United States forces, he was finally made a prisoner by an officer of the British navy and was surrendered to Honduran authorities, who tried and condemned him to be shot. He was executed September 12, 1860.

Twice has Nicaragua felt the punitive force of European powers—in 1875, when Germany blockaded the republic's principal ports to force the payment of an indemnity of $30,000 for an alleged insult to a German consul, and in 1895, when Great Britain collected $15,000 damages for the arrest and expulsion of one of its consular officers at Bluefields, who had been charged by Nicaragua with conspiracy against the government.

The United States has repeatedly endeavored to bring peace out of the Nicaraguan chaos, and United States marines have been stationed in the republic inter-

mittenly for many years; but they were withdrawn in 1925, after thirteen years of continuous residence.

When Nicaragua's political parties eventually permit, or are coerced into permitting, the populace to settle down to cultivating the country's rich banana lands, her coffee plantations, her cacao groves, and her cotton fields, there is no reason why this largest of the Central American republics should not become one of the most prosperous.

The agricultural wealth of Nicaragua constitutes only a part of her natural resources, for there is a magnificent growth of mahogany and of other cabinet woods in her forests, and her hills are rich in gold and silver, while on the upland plains there is excellent pasturage for thousands of cattle.

PEACE AND TRANSPORTATION ARE THE REPUBLIC'S GREAT NEEDS

Next to peace, Nicaragua's greatest needs are improved means of transportation and communication. At present the national railway system consists of a single line, some 150 miles long, running from the principal Pacific Coast port of Corinto, via León, to the capital city, Managua, and on to Granada and Diriamba. A few private lines and a 3-mile steam tramway swell the republic's total railway mileage to 172 miles! In wet weather most of the roads of the country are traversible only by oxcarts, but some 300 miles of surfaced highways have been completed or are under construction.

The most striking physical features of Nicaragua are her chain of volcanoes lying parallel to the Pacific seaboard (see illustrations, page 378), and her two great lakes, Managua and Nicaragua, the latter being the largest sheet of fresh water in the Americas south of Lake Michigan and north of Lake Titicaca in the highlands of Bolivia and Peru.

Nicaragua enjoys the advantage of having almost at her door an eager customer for all her agricultural products. The United States buys two-thirds of all the republic's exports, and in return the latter purchases three-fourths of her imports from us.
THE BANANA PORT OF NICARAGUA

Bluefields looks down from a height into a landlocked harbor at the mouth of the Rama River. It is Nicaragua's most important port on the Caribbean.

PEERING INTO THE PATIOS OF NICARAGUA'S COMPROMISE CAPITAL

Managua is a town of narrow, cobbled streets and tinted houses with red-tiled roofs. The 126-mile railway connecting it with Corinto (see page 376) is the only one in the country, with the exception of a few privately owned tracks for industrial purposes. This city became the capital in 1855 as a compromise between the rival claims of Granada and León.
MUSCLE-STRAINING NAVIGATION IN THE VASPUC

After this Nicaraguan river grows too narrow for its little steamer, passengers transfer to a dugout canoe propelled by a gas engine, while the baggage is towed on a scow. At the many swift rapids the Indian crew of the scow must cut loose and pole the boat carefully, and sometimes the dugout also.

TRACKING A BOAT THROUGH A DIFFICULT RAPID

The Moskito Indians, who gave a corrupted form of their name to Nicaragua’s Mosquito Coast, are an intelligent race, highly skilled in the manufacture of gold chains, hammocks, straw hats, and pottery. Their exceedingly dark complexion is said to be due to intermarriage with shipwrecked slaves.
RAFTING BANANAS TO A SHIPPING POINT

While coffee is the great export crop of Nicaragua, the eastern seaboard of the republic is well suited both in soil and climate to the banana. The chief problems in the development of the banana industry are shortage of labor and inadequate transportation, but in spite of such handicaps, the banana crop represents one-sixth of the total of Nicaragua's exports.

ARDUOUS PORTAGE AT YAHOOK FALLS, VASPUC RIVER

At this rocky point (see also, page 376) and at similar obstructions to progress, the Indian crew poles or drags the pitonc (dugout canoes). The Vaspuc is a tributary of the Segovia, which, under various names, forms part of the Honduras-Nicaragua frontier and is the longest stream in Central America.
A RACING "FITPAK" ROCKS LIKE A BOAT IN A STORM

These Indians are lithe, of fine proportions, and have remarkable endurance. When racing their dugout canoes, they start off with a burst of speed; then settle down to a steady, long-continued pull. The constant desire of their wives for finery is believed by the mahogany companies, which employ most of the Indians, to make better workers of the men.

Photographs by Shirley C. Hale

READY TO BOLT INTO THE SAW-GRASS COVER

As the dugout drifted down the river, this tapir offered a tempting target to the Indian crew. The Banhama and Priazapola rivers of the Mosquito Coast teem with bird and animal life and furnish more of interest in this respect to the naturalist than do the Segovia (Wanks) and Vaspuco rivers, to the north.
ROBBING AN ALLIGATOR'S NEST

This hole yielded about 40 eggs having large yolks and flavored like ducks' eggs. Sometimes, instead of digging into the sand bank, the female builds a moundlike nest for the eggs, which are laid near the bottom and covered with sticks and decomposing vegetation, which produces the temperature necessary for their incubation.

PLODDERS OF THE MIRE

A bottomless road connects San Pedro with the Pías Pías mines, and baggage is transported on pack bulls, whose strength and spreading feet enable them to plod doggedly through mud in which a small-booted mule would flounder helplessly. This village on the Pias Pías, a tributary of the Vaspuca, is about 300 miles by river from Cape Gracias a Dios.
Photograph by George R. King

CORINTO HAS THE BEST HARBOR IN NICARAGUA

Though practically all of the republic's west-coast commerce flows through this port, it can boast of only 1,500 inhabitants.

Photograph by artists C. F. Beale

YAHOO FALLS, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE VASQUEZ RIVER
AN AIRPLANE VIEW OF BRITO, ONCE THE PACIFIC TERMINUS PROPOSED FOR THE NICARAGUAN CANAL

This is a mere inlet seven miles north of San Juan del Sur, but is, nevertheless, one of the three best harbors of the republic’s western coast. After the completion of the Panama waterway the United States, to avoid the risk of a rival canal being built in Nicaragua, bought the exclusive right from that government to cut a passage through the country at any time in the future.
A NICARAGUAN PEAK THAT CHANGED ITS SHAPE.
An eruption in November, 1923, completely altered the contours of the Cerro Negro Volcano. Its two peaks became one and the crater occupied the entire mountain top.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE CRATER OF A NICARAGUAN VOLCANO.
Nicaragua's chain of volcanic cones parallels the republic's Pacific coast line. Lava provides a good foundation for highways, of which the country stands in sore need.
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HENRY WHITE
Member American Peace Commission. Formerly U. S. Ambassador to France, Italy, etc.

STEPHEN T. MATHER
Director National Park Service

ORGANIZED FOR "THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF GEOGRAPHIC KNOWLEDGE"

TO carry out the purposes for which it was founded thirty-nine years ago, the National Geographic Society publishes this Magazine. All receipts are invested in the Magazine itself or expended directly to promote geographic knowledge.

ARTICLES and photographs are desired. For material which the Magazine can use, generous remuneration is made. Contributions should be accompanied by an addressed return envelope and postage.

IMMEDIATELY after the terrific eruption of the world's largest crater, Mt. Katmai, in Alaska, a National Geographic Society expedition was sent to make observations of this remarkable phenomenon. Four expeditions have followed and the extraordinary scientific data resulting given to the world. In this vicinity an eighth wonder of the world was discovered and explored—"The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," a vast area of steaming, spouting fissures. As a result of The Society's discoveries this area has been created a National Monument by proclamation of the President of the United States.

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If the book proves to be one that a subscriber would not have purchased of his own volition, he may exchange it for any one of a number of other new books, simultaneously recommended. Thus his freedom of choice among the new books is no more limited than if he browsed in a bookstore. The members of the Selecting Committee, which chooses the books, are: Henry Seidel Canby, Chairman, Heywood Broun, Dorothy Canfield, Christopher Morley and William Allen White.

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If the Book-of-the-Month Club made contracts with authors, if it published its own books, and if it did not give the privilege of exchange, it might be able to give its subscribers some books at a lower price. But that is not its function; its function is to choose for its subscribers the outstanding books among all the books that are published, whoever the author and whoever the publishers, so that its subscribers will not miss those books.

Since we do not publish our own books, since we must scrupulously consider the books of all publishers without favor, we are compelled to sell any book that is chosen at the same price the publisher charges. For there is not a single publisher of any standing, who will cooperate with us in selling a good new book at one price while book stores are obliged to sell it at a higher price.

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"I bought a new car just a little over a year ago and the speedometer now reads 24,450 miles. I have a lot of business in Los Angeles and the southern part of the state and go down several times a year. There are 44,000 miles of improved roads in California, and we certainly do enjoy them.

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"I don't suppose I'll ever get rich—don't think I've got it between my ears—but I'm making a good living, and getting a lot more out of life than I ever did before.

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<td>Yellowstone Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rainier Park</td>
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<td>Dude Ranch Vacations</td>
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as seen by an ambitious prince

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One put Lake Champlain here and the Hudson River there, with the Connecticut River running almost anywhere in between. A capricious curlicue did nicely for Cape Cod.

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FOR MEN who want to become independent in the NEXT TEN YEARS

IN THE spring of 1937 two men will be sitting in a downtown restaurant.

"I wonder what's going to happen next year," one of them will say. "Business is fine now—but the next few years are going to be hard ones, and we may as well face the facts."

The man across the table will laugh.

"That's just what they said back in 1927," he will answer. "Remember? People were looking ahead apprehensively—and see what happened! Since then there has been the greatest growth in our history—more business done, more fortunes made, than ever before. They've certainly been good years for me. . . ."

He will lean back in his chair with the easy confidence and poise that are the hallmark of real prosperity.

The older man will sit quiet a moment and then in a tone of infinite pathos:

"I wish I had those ten years back," he will say.

TODAY the interview quoted above is purely imaginary. But be assured of this—it will come true. Right now, at this very hour, business men are dividing themselves into two groups, represented by the two individuals whose words are quoted. A few years from now there will be ten thousand such laconic and one of the men will say: "I have got what I wanted."

And the other will answer: "I wish I had those years back."

In which class are you putting yourself? The real difference between the two classes is this—one class of men hope vaguely to be independent sometime; the other class have convinced themselves that they can do it within the next few years. Do you believe this? Do you care enough about independence to give us a chance to prove it? Will you invest one single evening in reading a book that has put 300,000 men on the road to more rapid progress?

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Another Victor achievement equaling that of the Orthophonic instrument, is the new Orthophonic Victor Record. It has new beauty and depth, a richer resonance. Recorded by microphone, and made from an improved material, practically all foreign noises have been eliminated. The new Victor Records are living re-creations of the artists themselves.

Words can give you but the faintest impression of the thrill in store for you at the nearest Victor dealer's. Have a demonstration today. Go... in your most skeptical mood! There are many beautiful models of the Orthophonic Victrola, from $95 to $300, list price. Silent electric motor ($35 extra) eliminates winding. You play... and relax.

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The danger from acute rheumatic fever is that the germs may attack the heart. A noted physician reports that not less than 40% of the persons who suffer from rheumatic fever develop chronic heart disease. Eight out of ten cases of heart disease in childhood are the result of rheumatic infection.

The germ of acute rheumatic fever probably enters the body through the mouth or nose and may pass through diseased tonsils, infected sinuses or teeth direct into the blood, and so to the heart.

Children often have rheumatic infection which passes unrecognized. St. Vitus' Dance is one indication. "Growing pains" another. Frequent attacks of tonsillitis may be a source of rheumatic infection. Protect your children. Have their throats, noses and mouths examined twice a year so that any possible condition which threatens acute rheumatic fever may be corrected.

While acute rheumatic fever is caused only by a germ, chronic arthritis may come from injury to a joint, faulty posture, improper diet, the poisons from infectious diseases, germs from diseased tonsils, teeth, gall bladder, appendix or intestines.

Unless effective measures are taken to check the disease, chronic arthritis may progress to a state in which the victim is crippled and deformed. At the first signs of arthritis—stiff neck, lumbago, stiffness or creaking of the joints—have an expert search for the source of the trouble.

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A survey conducted in England showed that among 91,000 working people of all ages and of both sexes, no less than one-sixth of the total "sick absences" during a year was due to "rheumatic diseases". And this was exclusive of loss of time due to heart disease developing from rheumatic fever that had occurred during the childhood or youth of these workers.

Send for our booklet "Rheumatic Diseases". It will be mailed free and may be the means of saving you and your family much unnecessary suffering.

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Look for the red-and-white label

12 Cents a Can

With the meal or as a meal soup belongs in the daily diet.
The Meeting Place

An Advertisement of
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And with this fresh beauty and luxury—at radically lower prices—are the characteristic performance, dependability and endurance which have won and continue to hold the loyalty of hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic Chrysler "70" owners.

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All prices f.o.b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

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That Hidden Tax of $420,000,000
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OVER four hundred millions of dollars! This is the burden carried these past
twelve months by owners of poppet-valve cars for one cause alone—to remedy the
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them to avoid the poppet-valve type of car and ensure
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troubles in the purchase of sleeve-valve Willys-Knights.

No carbon complications. No valves to grind. An en-

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These are the practical advantages that
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Ciné-Kodak for Home Movies

So real is it all that you can almost hear the children's shouts of laughter when your playtime movie of them flashes on the screen—in fact you can, for the youngsters themselves are right beside you and their enjoyment is keen—and audible.

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The Ciné-Kodak Model B, with Kodak Anastigmat f.6.5 lens, is priced at $70; with Kodak Anastigmat f.3.5, at an even hundred. A complete outfit now—Ciné-Kodak, Kodascope and screen—as low as $140.

The thousands of Kodak dealers are now prepared to demonstrate the Ciné-Kodak. If your dealer is not yet ready, write us for Ciné-Kodak booklets.

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Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., The Kodak City
Resinol Soap wins the praise of business women

In its Resinol properties they find the elements which every skin needs

Alert, clear-skinned, dainty, with the ever-present necessity for appearing well groomed—who could be a keener judge of toilet requisites than the feminine business executive? And these women—thousands of them—are endorsing Resinol Soap. Why? Because they have discovered what its Resinol ingredients mean to the skin.

They write enthusiastically about their use of this distinctive soap, and in the hundreds of letters received are such expressions as:

"My skin feels so fresh after using"
"Soothing as well as excellent cleanser"

"First soap I've found that leaves my skin feeling soft"
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"Leaves my face clean and the skin pliable"

The experience of these women can be yours. Get a cake of Resinol Soap from your druggist or toiletpoods dealer and give it a week's trial. You will find its fragrance refreshing and the particular Resinol ingredients in its rich lather will keep your skin soft, velvety and clear. You need not be afraid to use soap and water on your face—when the soap you use is Resinol.

You can prove our statements at our expense

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You will find these books of value in the solution of problems which constantly arise.

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Write for your copies.
No cost or obligation.
Twelve Presidents thought that this corner couldn’t be heated

But Walworth did it and has been continuously engaged in creative research for the solution of similar problems ever since.

Presidents of the United States, from John Adams to Franklin Pierce, had shivered successively in the frigid corners of the White House. General Jackson expressed himself on the subject with characteristic emphasis. It was not until 1853, however, when Mr. J. J. Walworth was called to Washington to install hot water heat, that the great mansion of our First Executive was made decently comfortable.

Another job for Walworth

Since then, the Walworth Company has gone out of the business of actually installing heating systems, even for Presidents, and has extended its manufacturing services to the country at large.

Now, as then, Walworth makes and supplies valves and fittings and tools for every requirement of industrial and domestic heating, plumbing, and power.

From a few hundred to many thousands of items, from one small factory to four great plants, from a single store to distributors all over the world—this is the record of Walworth's eighty-five years of leadership in an industry which is now essential to almost all the ways and means of life.

In your home or your business, for valves and fittings for any pipe that is to carry steam, water, gas, oil, or air, specify "Walworth" and your needs will be supplied safely and economically taken care of, down to the smallest item.

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Only 2¢
to the railroads

Only 26¢
for the telephone

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for gas

Only 21¢
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Only 42¢
for street cars

Only 3¢
for electricity

and out of the family dollar all these cost only 6¢

Cheap electricity is essential to the low cost of these public services. For a quarter of a century the G-E monogram has been on the apparatus developed to make electricity and turn it into useful light, heat, and power. It is on the big motors that run trolleys and trains, that pump gas and water—on MAZDA lamps and on the little motors that do the work of the home. Look for it when you buy electrical equipment.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Keeping
TEETH
Free of Film

To make smiles really count

Smiles are Dazzling When Film is Gone. Teeth Sparkle Like Polished Jewels

Send Coupon for 10-Day Tube

A method dentists now are widely urging.

MOST persons’ teeth and gums are imperiled, say many authorities, by a film that forms on teeth.

Ordinary brushing having failed to combat it effectively, a new way in tooth cleansing is being advised. A way that differs in formula and effect from previous methods. These are embodied in the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsondent.

Run your tongue across your teeth, and you will feel a film—a viscous, slippery coating which ordinary brushing fails to remove successfully.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why, according to leading dental opinion, teeth look dingy and “off color.”

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invades and breeds the germs of decay. And that is why it is judged so grave a danger to the teeth by authorities.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is, every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsondent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsondent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

PLEASE ACCEPT PEPSODENT TEST

Send the coupon for a 10-day tube. Brush teeth this way for 10 days. Note how thoroughly film is removed. The teeth gradually lighten as film coats go. Then for 10 nights massage the gums with Pepsondent, using your finger tips; the gums then should start to firm and harden.

FREE—10-DAY TUBE

FREE—Mail coupon for 10-day tube to The Pepsondent Company, Dept. 1024, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A. Only one tube to a family.

Name

Address

Canadian Office and Laboratories: 110-George St., Toronto, Canada.

PEPSODENT

The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth.
 REGARDLESS of the type of building it covers, whether it be a residence, a factory, a warehouse, a school, a garage, whatever the occupancy of the structure, a roof should provide:

Protection from the Weather
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Roofs which are formed from Sheet Steel provide all three of these essential forms of protection—adequately and completely. There is a form of Sheet Steel roofing suitable for every type of architecture and every kind of building. Corrugated Sheet Steel—flat sheets with standing seams and shingles of various shapes and designs—interlocking enameled tiles and the popular Spanish Mission tile, these latter stamped or pressed from Sheet Steel.

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The Perfected Lacquer for Every Service.

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Mimax Lacquer gives an enduring finish that is actually beautified by service. Many Nash models, Klessel Cars, and Duesenberg cars are finished with Mimax Lacquer. Write for name of authorized refinishing shop in your city.

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—write for details of our Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Engineering Service. Helps you improve quality, cut costs and solve problems in the finishing of your product.

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Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Factories, Milwaukee, Wis., Newark, N. J., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal.
Here range pronghorn and buffalo... wild horses of Montana... and giant bears

Stretching through the Northwest from Chicago to the sea is a startling panorama of the progress of civilization. A few years ago the first fur-traders and gold-hunters penetrated here—followed by the Covered Wagons fighting mile by mile against Sioux and Blackfoot. Today the four last mountain ranges are crossed by a great electrified railroad system.

At one end of the panorama are Chicago and the industrial cities of Wisconsin and Minnesota. At the other the highest mountains in America, covered with dark primeval forest sweeping to the edge of the Pacific, where Japanese ships dock by the side of beautiful cities that have sprung up from the wilderness.

Savagery and civilization touch with startling picturesque at almost every point.

The savage world beside the trail

Elk come down from the hills and feed among the white-faced cattle. Wild horses in Montana race beside the train. Wolves and deer watch curiously from the mountain slopes. Villages of prairie dogs stand at attention. Pronghorn antelope may still be seen upon the plain; and on some of the bigger ranches bison range free. Bear, cougar, mountain goat and bighorn sheep inhabit the forests. And the bald-headed eagle soars over all.

It is all startling in its vast primitiveness. The uplifting spaciousness of prairie and bench land. Tremendous unnavigated rivers. Unnamed mountain peaks. And everywhere living evidence of the recent wars that submerged the Indians beneath the flood of white migration.

Here is a reservation where the sullen Sioux keeps to his wigwam. You cross the giant Missouri up which the traders came in flatboats. Here is the newly discovered Gallatin Gateway to Yellowstone. Here Butte, gorged with copper and gold. Here is Spokane, heart of the Inland Empire, like Lombardy placed in the lap of the Rockies. Here dazzling Rainier looks down upon beautiful Puget Sound and the glories of the Olympics rising beyond. And here are the great ships connecting America with Alaska, the Orient and the South Seas!
A gloriously diversified trip in delightful comfort

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul route to the Pacific—electrified for 660 miles—is crowded with novelty and interest. The highest peaks, the greatest rivers, the most splendid plains, bounteous valleys, and range after range of glorious mountains, are all incidents of the trip.


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33
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PORTLAND Cement Concrete has brought to fulfillment many of the dreams of America’s builders.

Networks of even-suraced roads—giant dams diverting Nature’s forces to the use of man—towering structures combining safety with beauty and utility—all these are monuments to the almost endless possibilities of concrete.

For many years the Portland Cement Association has devoted its efforts to finding the facts about concrete and placing them in the hands of the user—thus enabling him to get greater value out of his construction dollar.

The work of the Association—far-reaching in its benefits—is made possible solely through the support of the eighty-four manufacturers of portland cement who comprise its membership.

Portland Cement Association
CHICAGO
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete
OFFICES IN 31 CITIES

"Mention the Geographic—It identifies you."
Automatic Gas Heating

lets your Pup be the Furnace Man

A good, automatic gas heating plant needs no more care than a pup can give it—not even a thought of attention for days and weeks at a time.

The wonderful comfort and convenience of gas heating are well within reach of most home owners. Present day gas rates are low in almost all communities throughout the country—many gas companies grant special rates on gas for home heating.

Let us tell you of the carefree heating service you can enjoy by letting the gas company heat your home. Ask for a copy of our latest gas heating booklet—if a Bryant office is listed in your local telephone directory, simply 'phone them, or write The Bryant Heater & Manufacturing Company, 17823 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

We Advise Men—

“Don’t Buy, Yet—
Accept, first, a 10-day tube of this unique shaving cream to try!”

GENTLEMEN:

We have been in business enough years to know that major success of a product rests entirely upon the merits of the product itself—not upon advertising, not upon “selling talk.”

So, from the beginning we asked nobody to buy Palmolive Shaving Cream; but first to accept, free, a 10-day tube to try.

We think it will surpass your present favorite in 5 important ways. Please mail the coupon, prove the point at our expense.

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1. Multiplies itself in less than 2 hours.
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Just send coupon

Your present method may suit you well. But still there may be a better one. This test may mean much to you in comfort. Send the coupon before you forget.

To add the final touch to shaving luxury, we have created Palmolive After Shaving Talc—essentially for men. Doesn’t drip. Leaves the skin smooth and fresh, and gives that well-groomed look. Try the sample we are sending free with the tube of Shaving Cream. There are new delights here for every man who shaves. Please let us prove them to you. Use the coupon now.

THE PALMOLIVE CO.
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10 SHAVES FREE
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Simply insert your name and address and mail to Dept. B-1295, The Palmolive Company (Del. Corp.), 3702 Iron Street, Chicago, Ill. Residents of Wisconsin should address The Palmolive Company (Wis. Corp.), Milwaukee, Wis.

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You will find Norfolk and its beaches equally delightful for long or short visits. And easy to reach—only a convenient overnight trip from many great centers of population. Write to the TOURIST INFORMATION BUREAU, Norfolk-Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce, Norfolk, Va., for Booklet.
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There are no cooking odors, smoke, steam or greasy fumes

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YOUR kitchen can be made a real joy spot if you ventilate it with an ILGAIR Electric Ventilator—an exhaust fan which removes excessive heat, cooking odors, greasy atmosphere, and keeps the air pure, fresh and invigorating. The cost of operation is only a few cents a day, and this compact, quiet running ILGAIR Ventilator can be easily installed in your transom, window sash or wall opening. See your dealer who handles electrical goods for demonstration, or write for free illustrated booklet.

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THE LAMNECK LAUNDRY DRYER
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The W. E. Lamneck Co.
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Unless the child's digestion and elimination are right, alertness, brightness in school, sturdy growth all suffer—hence the importance of bran.

For their health's sake—a nourishing breakfast cereal whose BRAN is warm, moist and cooked

There are good ways of eating bran—and there are ways that are not so good. In fact, as your doctor will tell you, there are some ways which have very real dangers.

Pettijohn's—the whole wheat breakfast cereal—gives you a safe and effective way to see that the children get their needed bran.

Safe for several reasons. First, because it is natural bran—all the bran of the whole wheat—no more, no less.

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Effective because Pettijohn's—a hot cooked cereal—gives elimination the added help of warmth and moisture. And warmth and moisture are two of the most important factors in correcting imperfect peristalsis (elimination).

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Aside from the very valuable bran it furnishes, Pettijohn's gives the child all the rich food elements of the whole wheat.

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The Quaker Oats Co.

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It is no trouble to prepare a Pettijohn's breakfast. Pettijohn's cooks in 3 minutes—a fresh, hot, nourishing cereal—with 28% natural bran.

Chicago, U. S. A.

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Oak requires little attention to keep its smooth surface in perfect condition. It saves housework. And Oak is permanent, improving in beauty with age, becoming more mellow and rich in tone.

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With red or white oak, plain or quarter-sawn, in modern color finishes, each room may be floored to express individuality and color harmony.

Your lumber dealer will show you how costs may be kept within the budget by tasteful selection among the standard grades of oak flooring.

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Complete working drawings available for all these houses at nominal prices.

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Plan now your own charming Face Brick

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COLORFUL Face Brick will make your new house a real home—substantial, comfortable, satisfying—one that will serve you a lifetime and pass down to your children’s children, lovely with the mellowness of the years, precious with the cherished memories of family fireside and genial friends.

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AMERICAN FACE BRICK ASSOCIATION
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In the beginning most people bought a 30c bottle of O-Cedar Polish as sort of a trial.

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If you would save time, work and money, you will use O-Cedar Polish. It requires less rubbing.

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Consider these facts. The three essentials of piano quality—tone, touch and durability—are largely controlled by the piano action. Because this is true, manufacturers of high-grade pianos seek the finest piano action obtainable to match the quality of their instruments.

For 52 years leading makers have used the Wessell, Nickel & Gross action—the world’s highest-priced piano action. The fact that these makers prefer to pay more for this famous action indicates its supreme quality. To insist upon a Wessell, Nickel & Gross equipped piano or player is to secure an instrument of genuine quality.

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Glass Heads—Steel Points
They harmonize with any color decoration. Easy to insert in woodwork or plaster. Will not mar surfaces on walls.

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Enchanting Glassware

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Through more years than cover a generation fine glassware made by Heisey has been a focusing point of wide admiration. For Heisey craftsmen are specialists in fine glassware.

Bell-like ring of true quality: charm of pattern and contour; delightful colors — the fascinating Flamingo and dainty Moon Gleam: the "look" and "feel" of the genuine — these you will find in Heisey's exquisite products.

For the Smart Table

From the almost infinite variety of enchanting creations by Heisey you can choose a complete service or a partial set to be added to later.

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A. H. HEISEY & CO.
Newark, Ohio

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Makers of IDEAL Boilers for coal, coke, oil and gas. AMERICAN Radiator, ARCO Hot Water Supply Heaters, VENTO (Ventilating) Heaters, Heat-Controlling Apparatus, and other products for drying, humidifying, cooling and refrigeration.
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IN-DOR-SEALS

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Yet, many a man who scorns a last year's model automobile is content with a boiler ten to twenty years behind the times; a boiler that wastes fuel, is unreliable, unequal to hurry-up calls for heat, and needs by far too many trips to the cellar.

If your boiler is old, replace it with the new Capitol. If you are building one house to live in, or a group of them to sell, install the new Capitol. Ask any heating contractor about its superiorities and savings, and learn how the right size for every job is assured by Capitol guaranteed heating.

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Uniform texture
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That's why -
67 million rolls of ScotTissue products
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their qualities are adding new buyers
every day
The building at the top of the page is the Scottish Rite Cathedral of Guthrie, Okla. Hawk & Parry Architects. Wold Company furnished the plumbing supplies and James Stewart Co. were the plumbing contractors. It is equipped with Tepeco All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures. The bathroom shown is a typical plan for residential service.

When Te-pe-co Is Specified
Does It Do to Permit Substitution?

For the institution in which you are interested, for the new bank of which you are a director, or a new residence for yourself, it is very likely your architect has specified Te-pe-co All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures. Yet you may be approached by some bidder with the request that he be allowed to quote on another make of goods. Why? He can get Te-pe-co Ware. It is available through any supply house. The Te-pe-co method of marketing makes possible competitive bidding on the plumbing contract and eliminates the possibility of excessive prices. Why should a contractor wish to substitute?

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The presence of Te-pe-co bathroom and toilet fixtures is hardly an accident in your architect's specification. Those who appreciate the enduring beauty of all-clay and the trouble-free operation of fine mechanical parts choose Te-pe-co as a matter of course—they know that the market affords no better. The truth of this is proven by our reputation as the largest manufacturer in this field.

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Bird Houses

Will the Wild Songbirds sing in your yard this year?

Without them half your pleasure is missing.

Birds abide where they feel protection and know they can obtain food and drink without danger of being molested. Under such conditions they raise family after family, singing and working the wonderland long, robbing the garden and trees of the injurious moths, weevils, worms, ants and moles that destroy your beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers. Invariably a DODSON house placed as directed will get those beautiful birds. The sweet singing wren, bluebirds and flickers take naturally to DODSON's scientifically made houses. The beautiful cardinals, thrushes and dozens of other songsters will seek your garden if the bird-house and shelter and food they like is provided.

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For more than 40 years Mr. DODSON has experimented and evolved every little detail, which, although seemingly insignificant, is vital to the approach of each fantastic species of songster.

DODSON's Scientific Wren House, as shown at top, the silver-throated Wren is one of our sweetest singers. A four-roomed house satisfies their habit of changing nests for each of their three broods. Beautifully finished in green, with cyprum shingles, it is equipped complete with rust-proof trays on handles 25 in., 18 in., to diameter. Price, $2.00.

BIRD BATH

This beautiful hand bath is an ornament for any garden. The bird bath is truly in it without fear of cats. With 32-inch stand, $12.00.

Automatic Feeding Shelter

Stocked with a few simple foods (as described in free book), ladies singsters from the whole neighborhood. Automatically revives like a weather-vane to protect birds from storms. Everlasting nickel-plated. Finished green. Size, 24 x 22 x 22 inches, including 8-foot pole, $8.50; with copper roof, $11.00.

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American Metal Products Company

Midnight Coffee

Free from caffeine

Here is a coffee you can drink at midnight without fear of wakefulness.

A coffee which doctors commend and usually do not stint. A coffee which makes substitutes unnecessary.

The name is KAFFEE HAG—a pure, exquisite coffee with the caffeine taken out. Caffeine is the sole cause of coffee's harm.

KAFFEE HAG is not peculiar coffee. The finest hotels now serve it. You never knew a flavor or aroma more delightful.

We simply open the pores of the raw coffee bean and remove the caffeine. It adds no delight to coffee. It has no taste. Even its stimulation does not come until two hours after drinking, so you don't miss that.

All the quick bracing effects remain. The flavor and aroma are untouched. The roasted beans come to you unground. So you have coffee—natural coffee—at its best.

Your grocer has fresh KAFFEE HAG. You can serve it at dinner tonight.

KAFFEE HAG

1634 Davenport Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

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Write for FREE descriptive folder.

American Metal Products Company
5831 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
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everyone can afford

$2,000 to $7,500 a year! That's what you'd pay for an apartment on Park Avenue, New York. The Church Sani-White Toilet Seat is used in these luxurious apartments. Nevertheless, it is priced low enough for the most modest cottage.

You can have one. It is low in price. You'll be surprised how much better it makes the bathroom look. You can easily put one on any toilet in a few minutes.

Its white surface is an ivorylike sheathing, as easy to keep clean as porcelain. It won't crack, split, wear off or change color. Phone or visit your neighborhood plumbing store today. They can supply you. Mail coupon for booklet and cross-section.

It sparkles
A stainless-steel toilet bowl is now easy to have. Stains, marks and incrustations vanish almost at once. How? Use Sani-Flush! Bowl and hidden trap are clean. You need only sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl, follow directions on the can, then flush.

Sani-Flush banishes every foul odor. Harmless to plumbing connections. Keep it handy.

Buy Sani-Flush in new punch-top cans at your grocery, drug or hardware store; or send 25c for full-sized can. 35c in Far West. 55c in Canada.

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He can name those few men and women who will probably enjoy for many years to come the priceless benefits of health and freedom from the worries that come when health is gone. They see their dentist twice a year . . .

Pyorrhea still claims 4 out of 5

Pyorrhea is on a rampage. Although its warning signs are plain and science has provided protection against this enemy, it reaps a heavy harvest.

Its victims are 4 persons out of 5 after 40 (thousands younger).

If allowed to pursue its grim course, Pyorrhea spreads havoc, often causing neuritis, rheumatism, anemia and even facial disfigurement.

These Uneven Odds Can be Bettered

To wait too long is folly. Take precautionary measures before your gums begin to bleed and before health slips from you. Go to your dentist at least twice a year for a thorough examination of teeth and gums. Start using Forhan’s for the Gums.

This scientific dentifrice, the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., helps to prevent Pyorrhea or to check it. It makes gums firm and healthy. It keeps teeth lustrous white and protects them against acids which cause decay.

Children like the taste of Forhan’s. Start them using it now and they will thank you in their later years.

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This dentifrice contains Forhan’s Pyorrhea Liquid, used by dentists everywhere. And the few cents more that it costs you is the small premium you pay for health insurance.

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Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Forhan Company, New York

Forhan’s FOR THE GUMS
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Brushes -- Paints -- a canvas

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Leather, lasts and tools! With them a new Banister Shoe Style is created. The way is pointed out for all; but only the Banister Shoe has that style and that difference which has kept these shoes in the lead for eighty-two years.

Illustrated is the Sudbury, priced at $14.50. The smart appearance of this shoe justifies its popularity among men in the higher places -- those who necessarily choose the best life offers. Other styles $2.00 to $12.50 a pair.

There is a Banister Dealer near you. If you are not acquainted, we shall be glad to send you his name. Write for style booklet.

JAMES A. BANISTER COMPANY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
"POSITIVE AGITATION"
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6. Its exclusive new bag is made of the most efficient dust-and-germ-filtering cloth yet devised.
7. Its form and finish are of startling beauty; and every new feature insures greater operating ease.

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The oldest and largest maker of electric cleaners • The Hoover is also made in Canada, at Hamilton, Ontario

The New HOOVER
It BEATS ... as it Sweeps ... as it Cleans
The Only Pen Besides Parker Duofold with the Duofold Point and Non-Breakable Permanite Barrel

Don't make the mistake of thinking other Jade Pens and Pencils are like the Parker Green Jade—so beautiful in itself—is immeasurably more effective when tipped with Black, as in the Parker Pens and Pencils.

But more than that, these beauties are made of Permanite—Parker's new, lustrous, light-weight, non-breakable material.

And the Pen has the jewel-smooth Parker Duofold Point that gently yields to any hand, yet ever retains its original shape. Hence a pen you can proudly lend without regrets. Oversize, $7, Junior or Lady Jade, $5. Pencils to match, $3, $3.50 and $4 according to size. They're easily filled by inserting a lead at the tip, no need to remove the inside mechanism.

Gift box de Luxe included in sets, called Parker Jade Duette, $8, $8.50 and $11.

Look with care for the imprint "Geo. S. Parker" on the barrels. It's the only way to be sure of the Duofold Pen point, and Duofold Pencil Mechanism.

Parker
Black-tipped Jade

Just like Parker Duofold except for color