

STUDY WOOD USES

Forest Service Plans to Conduct Large Experiments.

Laboratory Opened in Madison, Wis.—Rear Admiral Stockton Is Chosen President of George Washington University.

Washington.—Utilization of forest resources to the fullest possible extent is to be the aim of an experiment station that under the name of the forest products laboratory has recently been established by the forest service at Madison, Wis. Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service has returned from opening the laboratory and spoke enthusiastically of the outlook.

The station is called a laboratory, but this is hardly a descriptive name. The word laboratory usually infers chemical or physical experiments on a very small scale, and laboratory work is always differentiated from field work because it is not always certain that an experiment successful in the laboratory will be a practical and commercial success.

The work at the Wisconsin station is on a scale that is large enough to show whether the work carried on has a commercial future. There are a number of varied industries all connected with forest products carried on under the same roof, but they are carried on in a larger way than is common in a laboratory. There is a practical pulp mill for making paper out of woods that are to be found in the national forests, but that have never been utilized for paper making; there is a plant where new woods are being tried for making lead pencils, there are testing devices for determining the structural strength of woods, real chemical laboratories for determining chemical composition and the adaptability of woods for dyeing, tanning and other arts, and sections for kiln drying, fireproofing and preserving woods from decay. There will be an important branch devoted to saving wood refuse by distillation, the making of wood alcohol by cheap and practical processes and the like.

"The opening of the laboratory was in every way a noticeable success," said Mr. Graves. "It was participated in by a large number of lumbermen, representatives of wood-using industries and others interested in a practical way in what the laboratory is intended to do. I think these men were much impressed with the facilities for studying practical problems on a scale which will make the results valuable to users of what the forest produces."

"For instance, there was a paper machine making paper from species of wood which are being experimented with to discover their value for this purpose. Some of the woods to be tested are national forest woods of relatively low value for timber. Other tests were of construction timbers of large size."

"The success of the opening was largely due to the hearty co-operation



Chief Forester Graves.

of the representatives of wood-using industries and the lumbermen. One of the greatest advantages of the laboratory will be that it will bring closer together those who are studying to promote the most economical use of your forests, for the sake of making our timber supplies last as long as possible and serve their best use, and those who are engaged in the business of converting trees into marketable forms. The industries will gain both greater assurance of permanence and discovery of the methods which will pay them best, while the public will gain from the conservation of the forests."

The lumbermen of the country are particularly interested in the work of saving what is now refuse wood. It is cut in the forest now finds its way into the market, and they are just as anxious as any other people to save this two-thirds if it can be done at any profit to themselves. They have already furnished a good deal of machinery for testing and experiments and have suggested a number of lines for investigation.

The station is being conducted by the department of agriculture in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin. The latter institution has furnished the building and will supply the light, heat and power and the department will furnish the working force. The new building cost the state of Wisconsin about \$50,000.

While the aim of the station is to do work on a scale that will be large enough to pretty well establish its commercial possibilities, there have been arrangements made with a number of the commercial concerns interested in the use of woods to carry out on a commercial scale work that appears promising in the laboratory.

There will be an additional office maintained in Chicago. The work there will consist of studies of the wood-using industries of the various states, the collection of statistics and keeping in general touch with the wood market.

ADMIRAL HEADS UNIVERSITY.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, LL. D., U. S. N., retired, will succeed Dr. Charles W. Needham as acting president of George Washington university. He will take up the duties of his office September 1. On the same date Dr. Howard Lee McBain, assistant professor and dean of the College of Political Sciences, will become professor of political sciences and assistant to the acting president.

The appointments were made at a special meeting of the board of trustees of the university recently. As Rear Admiral Stockton's name had not been mentioned publicly as a probable successor to Doctor Needham, and as Doctor McBain is only thirty-one years old, both appointments were a surprise in educational circles, but the opinion was general that the selections of the board of trustees are excellent ones.

Rear Admiral Stockton will take up the work of reorganizing the educational and financial affairs of the university.



Rear Admiral Stockton.

versity, and when this is completed will retire in favor of a permanent president.

"The board of trustees contemplated and has for a long time contemplated the restoration of the endowment fund," said Admiral Stockton. "Through this will necessarily leave us in a strained financial condition, we believe that the public will come to our aid. Whether the university thereafter succeeds or not will depend upon the support we obtain outside and inside."

"Changes will be made in the educational administration and the university placed on a solid basis in every way. In the administration of educational affairs I will be aided by Doctor McBain, dean of the school of political sciences, who is an educator of marked ability."

Born in Philadelphia October 13, 1845, as the son of Rev. W. R. Stockton, Rear Admiral Stockton was appointed to the United States Naval academy when a young man and graduated in 1865. While still a cadet he served abroad the Macedonian in the summer of 1864 during the blockade of Confederate ports. After the war he went to the Pacific squadron and later was transferred to the Philadelphia navy yard. After serving on several vessels at the New York navy yard and at the hydrographic office he was ordered to the Washington navy yard as lieutenant commander.

In 1889 he was placed in command of the Thetis, and three years later he was ordered to the Naval War college for special duty. After two years in command of the Yorktown he was chosen president of the Naval War college in 1895. He was then a ranking captain and served in the war college two years.

At the expiration of the "new navy" Captain Stockton was placed in command of the Kentucky, and in 1903 became naval attaché at the American embassy in London. He was recalled to accept the position of president of the board of inspection and survey, and was afterward made president of the naval examining and retiring board.

Of the 46 years of his service 21 have been spent at sea. He was retired in October, 1907, with the rank of rear admiral. He edited a manual on international law and has written several papers on subjects relating to the intercourse of nations. In 1889 he was married to Miss Pauline L. King of New York.

Went to the Limit.

One night as Inspector McCafferty, then one of Hyman's detectives, was entering Lyons' old eating house, in the Bowery, he was accosted by a hungry-eyed tramp, who exclaimed: "For God's sake, mister, put me against the trough. I ain't eat nuthin' for three days."

He looked it, so McCafferty took him in and told a waiter to give him a full dinner.

When McCafferty had finished his dinner and walked out, he found the tramp on the sidewalk and was the recipient of profuse thanks.

"Well," remarked the detective, "I'm glad you got all the dinner you want."

"I didn't, boss," corrected the hobo, "but I had all I could eat."

Weather Observation.

"This climate is changing," said a woman to her husband at the breakfast table one morning.

"But my dear," replied the husband, "the weather records for the last twenty years show about the same average of temperature. Now if you will—"

"Oh, weather records be fiddled," the wife retorted, "don't I know that I'm putting our winter clothes away later and later every year? I tell you it's only a little while before we're going to have another ice age."

The Great Nimrod.

They were talking about Roosevelt. "Oh, anyone can be successful when he is born with everything in his favor," growled the pessimist. "You never hear of the wolf knocking at Teddy's door."

"Hardly," laughed the optimist. "If any wolf should be so foolish he would probably find himself made into a rug in short order."

THE LIMELIGHT

PATTEN UNABLE TO KEEP OUT OF THE LIMELIGHT



He wanted no more limelight. He was satisfied with the money he had made and he wanted to get out of the public eye.

But your old Uncle Sam had other ideas concerning Mr. Patten. Whether he merited or not, just or unjust, there is no intention of saying in this brief sketch, but the fact remains that Mr. Patten was indicted in New York on charges of conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Sherman antitrust act. It was alleged that the accused men formed a pool to arbitrarily fix the price of cotton.

Mr. Patten, as did the others, vehemently denied the charges. "It will be shown," said he, "that I had nothing whatever to do with this alleged cotton pool. I am willing to let the courts decide." Then Mr. Patten gave \$5,000 bail and retired to await developments.

It was a series of successful operations in oats and corn on the Chicago board of trade which first brought fortune to Mr. Patten. For years he was unlucky in wheat, the market getting away from him just as he was about to seize his profits.

In April, 1909, however, he put through the most successful wheat corner Chicago ever has known and won the title of "Wheat King." He forced the price of May wheat to \$1.34 and unloaded with a profit estimated at more than \$5,000,000. At the head of the bear clique, spirit of bravado in this deal, was J. Ogden Armour, said to have lost \$2,000,000.

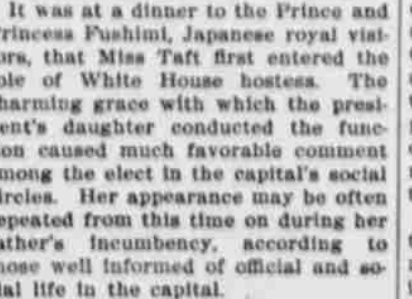
In September, 1909, Patten by daring trading brought himself out of a bad hole in September wheat and added to his fortune. Again Armour was a heavy loser.

Early in March of the present year Patten decided the 1910 wheat crop was going to be a failure and began to buy heavily for delivery not later than September. He told close friends it would be his last deal in wheat. Toward the end of May, on the eve of Patten's retirement from the board of Trade, Armour got his revenge when Patten was forced to unload at a loss of \$2,000,000.

Patten's heavy speculations in cotton led him last March to take a "pleasure" trip to England to look over the situation. In spirit of bravado he decided to visit Manchester, the English cotton spinning center, and ventured on the floor of the cotton exchange.

Patten did not remain long after the brokers recognized him. He was "holed" off the floor and out of the building by two scores of brokers who had lost heavily on account of his manipulations. Outside the crowd hooted him as "That Yankee," and he was forced to take refuge in an office building to escape violence.

HELEN TAFT IN ROLE OF U. S. "FIRST LADY"



SOCIETY in Washington was greatly interested when Miss Helen Taft, nineteen-year-old daughter of the president, returned to the White House from school at Bryn Mawr and at once took up the social duties at the capital to aid her mother as "first lady of the land."

It was at a dinner to the Prince and Princess Fushimi, Japanese royal visitors, that Miss Taft first entered the role of White House hostess. The charming grace with which the president's daughter conducted the function caused much favorable comment among the elect in the capital's social circles. Her appearance may be often repeated from this time on during her father's incumbency, according to those well informed of official and social life in the capital.

At the Fushimi dinner Miss Taft not only wore her first gown-up evening gown, but her first full length dress, and carried herself with the grace and dignity of one accustomed to the position of honor in such formal and trying functions.

Her gown of white was becomingly decolete and made en train. Her hair was dressed in keeping with the dignity of her gown, and there was nothing of the college girl on vacation to identify her, and her schoolmates of Bryn Mawr surprised her while she was acting as mistress of the White House and "first lady of the land."

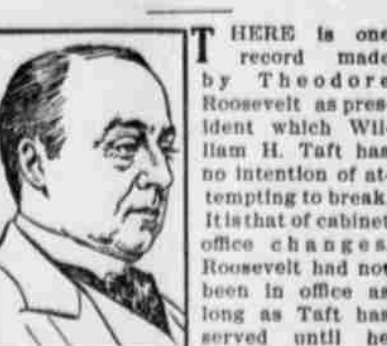
It is not intended that Miss Taft shall abandon her course at Bryn Mawr, but she is said to have realized that her mother must not be taxed with all the heavy White House social duties.

To prevent operators of small machines driven by electric motors from getting to turn off the current when they leave them, a mat containing a switch has appeared in the market. When an operator steps from the mat the circuit is broken.

When Money Was No Object. Ashley—Come on into the nickelodeon with me. Seymour—Say, you must be flush. Ashley—I am. I put \$250 in the savings bank a year ago and I've just drawn my interest.

duties, and to have conceived a plan by which she may be her mother's valuable aide and at the same time complete her college course next year.

SECRETARY KNOX TO STAY IN PRESIDENT'S CABINET



HERE is one record made by Theodore Roosevelt as president which William H. Taft has no intention of attempting to break. It is that of cabinet office changes.

Roosevelt had not been in office as long as Taft has served until he had turned the cabinet topsy-turvy. From time to time there have come rumors that certain members of the cabinet were going to get out. Few members of a president's cabinet turn over their portfolios voluntarily. Generally the president asks for them.

The latest rumor concerned Philander Knox, secretary of state, which is the ranking position in the cabinet. There was some basis for this in that certain Republicans in Pennsylvania wanted Mr. Knox as their candidate for governor. When the president heard of this plan he put his foot down on it in a hurry. It was barely announced that the Republicans of Pennsylvania wanted to take Mr. Knox away from the Taft administration and put him in charge of the state's affairs at Harrisburg, when the secretary of state issued a statement which President Taft requested him to make, saying he would not leave the cabinet. The statement followed a long conference between the president and his secretary of state in which Taft urged Mr. Knox to remain at the head of the state department, and in that connection the president made some very flattering statements with regard to the service that Knox was rendering to his country in the management of its foreign affairs.

The president without reservation assured Knox of his unqualified support and pointed out to him that his success so far has been so great in the matter of the court of arbitration justice and all the other policies bearing Knox's immediate primacy that he is bound to rank among the greatest of American secretaries of state if he will continue in office at least for the remainder of his term.

GOV. HASKELL IN THICK OF STATE CAPITAL ROW



THERE'S always something doing in Oklahoma. They have enjoyed statehood a little more than three years, but seldom a day passes that you cannot pick up a newspaper and find the newest star in the flag doing something.

Charles N. Haskell, governor of the state, is one of those strenuous persons who keeps in the limelight, and newspaper men in Oklahoma consider it a poor day when the chief executive doesn't do something to make a story.

Oklahoma hadn't shed its territorial garb very long before its legislature passed that bank deposit guaranty law. That certainly attracted some attention, and it got much more publicity when the Democrats in convention at Denver made it the basis of one of the party's platform planks.

Next came the move that resulted in Haskell's retirement from the office of the campaign committee. Then came the land fraud charges, which have never been thoroughly threshed out.

Now it is a fight over the state capital, and Governor Haskell may be found in the thick of the battle. The capital has been located in Guthrie since Oklahoma became a state, but he and the legislature recently when the matter was left to a vote of the people Guthrie lost. The matter was carried to the courts and injunctions, mandamus and such things were in the air.

As soon as he heard the result of the vote Governor Haskell prepared to move to Oklahoma City. He moved in an automobile and established his office in a hotel. The secretary of state went with him, but didn't take the seal of the commonwealth. In a wild midnight auto ride an official sped to Guthrie, captured the seal and took it to Oklahoma City. The assistant secretary of state got a duplicate seal and has been doing business in Guthrie.

Haskell got into trouble with deputy United States marshals, and there was talk of contempt of court proceedings against the governor. A daughter of the governor was stoned as she was about to board a train for Oklahoma City in Guthrie. This brought out talk of militia to maintain order.

Altogether it has been a lively battle and has kept Haskell and Oklahoma in the public eye.

U. S. Horse Ration. The standard horse ration in the United States army is 14 pounds of hay a day and 12 pounds of oats, corn or barley. This standard has been arrived at from the amounts used in practice, but the general observation has been that the hay allowance is greater than the horses will consume on ordinary duty.

A Change Impending. He—"If you accept me it will make another man of me, but if you refuse me I shall never be the same man again."—Punch

ARM AND GARDEN

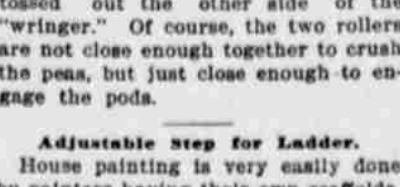
Handy Pen-Sheller.

A little machine that will be highly appreciated in the kitchen is the pen-sheller invented by a Utah man. This handy little device will shell a



SAVES OF TIME. Above the hopper a pair of roller bearings studied with blunt, pyramidal teeth are in close relation. A handle turns these rollers, while the mouth of the hopper opens over the table, where a dish can be placed beneath it. The pods are inserted between the rollers and turned the teeth engage the different shells of the pods and rip them open, allowing the peas to roll down into the bowl. The shells are then tossed out the other side of the "wringers." Of course, the two rollers are not close enough together to crush the peas, but just close enough to engage the pods.

Adjustable Step for Ladder. House painting is very easily done by painters having their own scaffolds, but a person desiring to do his own work will have only a ladder to take place of a scaffold. To paint and stand on the rungs of a ladder all day will tire one's feet. As the writer had to do some painting and a ladder was the only thing obtainable to climb upon, a flat detachable step was made to stand upon the rungs of the ladder to put on the same as a scaffold. The step can be adjusted to any part of the ladder for the painter to stand upon and paint a surface within easy reach. Two irons are bent V-shaped,



as illustrated, each end having a half circle to fit over the rungs of the ladder. Two holes are drilled in the top angle in which to put bolts for fastening the step. The step can be quickly changed from one position to another. A person will feel as safe on the step as if he were on a stage.—Popular Mechanics.

Milo Good for Dairy. Milo can take the place of corn in feeding dairy cows, and will yield an average of twice as much grain an acre as corn in dry regions. In seasons so dry that corn will be a total failure milo will usually yield fifteen bushels of grain or more an acre.

The heads of milo may be snapped from the stalks and fed to cows giving milk. This is an economical way to feed the grain, as a cow has to chew a head a considerable time before she is satisfied to swallow it, and the more she chews it the better it will digest.

The whole heads may be ground without threshing, and the small stems that hold the seeds form, when ground, a good material for diluting the meal and making it more easily digested.

The threshed grain may be ground before feeding. It does not pay to feed unground threshed grain, as the cow chews the whole grain but little before swallowing it, and a large proportion passes into the manure undigested.

Green Food for Chickens. Growing chicks demand green food, and by all means give them plenty of grass range if you have it; if not, supply them with an equivalent, such as lettuce, cabbage, weeds, clover, alfalfa; they relish it and will thrive on it. Provide chicks with shade and where a cool breeze can fan them in warm weather. This should be supplied, even if a temporary board roof is the only thing that can be furnished.

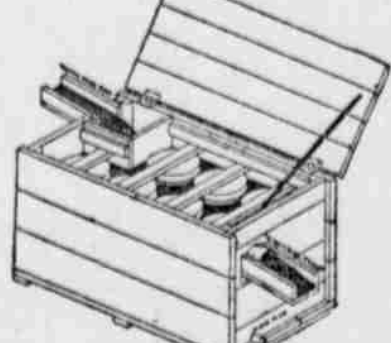
Tillage of the Peach. No tree is more sensitive to tillage than is the peach. Probably more failures in peach growing are due to neglect in tillage than to any other one cause. The most different views are held by different growers. One good grower will declare that the orchard should be tilled early in the season, and his neighbor will maintain that early tillage will endanger the crop.

Potatoes as Feed. Potatoes fed raw are not so valuable a feed, but cooked, boiled—by no means a difficult or expensive process—they make a good feed for either growing or fattening hogs. If the potatoes be mashed after boiling, and mixed with chopped corn or crushed grain of any sort, an excellent feed is provided.

What a Horse Will Eat. A healthy horse eats nine times its weight in food during a year.

A question of Economy. It is natural for every man to want to get the best possible when he goes in to bring out some new farm machine. This often brings a fellow to grief, however, since the desire to spend as little money as possible sometimes causes the purchaser to take the cheap machine. If confronted with a proposition to take a sulky plow, for instance, that will last five years for \$25, or another that will last ten years for \$35, which one would you take? Which one would it pay you to take? This is about the sum and substance of buying a cheap farm implement. It may not seem that way in the warehouse—when each tool looks gaudy with paint, the cheaper one looking even the more gaudy—but in actual work, in the rough and tumble of the ranch, this is about the way it always turns out.—Denver Field and Farm.

Deep Setting of Milk.



The best results in keeping milk sweet and maintaining the highest quality of cream are obtained by setting the cans in cold water. The box as shown should be near to the pump and ice house.

The Average Farmer.

Farms in the United States produced \$5,760,000,000 in 1909. But did the farmer get his share of it? We read a whole lot about the American farmer being king and we are told of the farmers sporting automobiles and sending their children to college or to Europe if they have been given the college course, but it is the one best bet that the average farmer is no plutocrat. The farmer is considered lucky if he can keep the interest paid up on the mortgage, and if finally, after years of hard labor, he owns his place clear of all indebtedness he is considered well off. The American farmer is a long way from being the real ruler of the country.—Field and Farm.

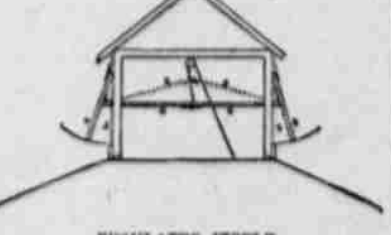
What Becomes of the Corn.

People often wonder, particularly those who have traveled for hundreds of miles through the corn belt, what becomes of corn which is grown every year. In the year 1908, when the total crop was 2,650,000,000 bushels, 241,000,000 bushels were consumed in flour and grist mill products, 8,000,000 bushels in the manufacture of starch, 9,000,000 bushels for malt liquors, 17,000,000 bushels in the production of distilled liquors, 40,000,000 bushels for glucose, 190,000,000 bushels for export and 13,000,000 bushels for seed, making a total of 518,000,000 bushels, or 19.3 per cent of the entire crop. The remaining 80.7 per cent, or 2,131,000,000 bushels, seems to have been used almost entirely for feeding.

Death Among Chickens.

The trouble which causes the death of many young chicks is commonly known as white diarrhea. Different breeders have different theories as to the cause of this trouble, among them being a lack of vitality of breeding stock, improper feeding and poor ventilation. Lack of sunlight and imperfect sanitation cause the death of many chicks. The diet should contain a sufficient quantity of animal food and the chicks fed often and not allowed to get so hungry that they will devour large quantities at times and then fast for long intervals.—South Dakota Farmer.

Stable Ventilator.



REGULATES ITSELF. This ventilator is always in working order as the hinged doors are kept closed on the windward side and at the same time the connecting board presses open the door on the opposite side. The cord and pulley enable the connecting board to be lifted to the dotted line when both doors will remain closed.

Number of Pigs Per Sow.

The number of pigs a sow raises is something worth taking into account if she is to be kept over for another breeding season; it is equally important to know something about her motherly instincts when young sows are to be selected from her litter for the breeding herd. For this reason every man should keep some record of the size of the litters his sows raise.—Farmers' Tribune.

New Harvesting Machine.

A new harvesting machine has been introduced in Nebraska. The harvester is propelled by its own power and is followed by a truck-carrying gasoline engine, which operates the harvesting mechanism of the machine. This is used mainly in wet fields, where the power of the harvester is not sufficient to make headway.

Electricity on Farms.

Electric power companies are being formed in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States which are thickly settled to supply light and power to farms. One Philadelphia company is now making contracts over six counties.

The Brooding Coop.

If the ground is low where the brood coops are placed, it would be well to set them on platforms a few inches from the ground, and then when a heavy rainstorm comes they will not be liable to get drownded.

ALL ABOUT THE HOG

SOME STORIES OF THE USEFUL IF UNORNAMENTAL ANIMAL.

Razorback Variety May Be Depended Upon to Furnish Something New—How Woodpeckers Fooled Drove of Arkansas Man.

The group on the porch was talking about razorback hogs and the storekeeper was telling a story.

"There was a feller travelin' through here," he said, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "He was a stranger in these parts. One day he came across a bunch of haws that had big slits in their ears. He figured at them slits. They were too big for brands. 'What else could they be?' After a bit a native come down the trail. 'Jess lookin' at them haws,' said the stranger. 'You was,' says the native. 'Dye min' tellin' me what them big slits in their ears is fer?' said the stranger. 'Not at all,' says the native. 'Have you noticed these hills?' 'What dye mean?' 'Noticed how steep they is?' 'Yes, I have.' 'Wal' says the native, 'that's it. We have to put them slits in their ears so they kin stick their hind legs through 'em and rough lock themselves down these hills to keep from killin' themselves.'"

There was a salvo of very hearty outdoor laughter at this, and Mr. Antwine stirred behind his newspaper. "That rem'n's me of one they used to tell down on the Arkansas line," he said. "There was a feller goin' through there, too. He saw a drove of razorbacks carryin' on mighty queer. There was about 20 of 'em, and they acted like they was crazy. They would run fast to one tree as then to another, tryin' to climb it. Then they would spin aroun' on their noses, crack their tails, an' squeal in the most plaintive way you ever heard. The traveler watched them haws fer 15 minutes, an' the more he saw of 'em the more they puzzled him."

"Finally he went on through the woods till he came to a house. There was a man out in front. He was bakin' in the ash. 'Is them your haws up there in the hills?' the stranger asked. 'Yep,' says the native. "At that the traveler stepped up an' looked him man in the eye. 'Say,' he said, 'what in the Sam Hill's the matter with them haws?'"

"The native kin' o' half smiled. 'They does act queer, don't they?' he said. 'I should say they does.' 'Wal, it's this way,' said the native. 'We had a hard winter in here this time an' there was no feed in the hills for them haws. Ah had to let 'em have corn. Along late in the winter Ah took such a bad col' Ah couldn't holler pig-o-wee any more. Ah had to call 'em up by hittin' the cornerb with a ax handle, an' now,' he says, lookin' up the hill, 'them damn woodpeckers is settin' them crazy.'"

Iron in Antiquity.

The following is a brief summary of the facts known as to the use of iron by the ancients: Interesting in the light of recent metallurgical practice is a part of an iron tool found in the Great pyramid, because it contains not only nickel, but also combined carbon, showing that it is not of meteoric origin.

Under a sphinx at Karnak an iron sickle was found. At Delhi there still exists an iron pillar, 50 feet high and 16 inches in diameter, made of 60-pound blooms welded together. This pillar, it is suggested, may be regarded as the doryen among products of the heavy iron industry.

The use of iron and steel in China has been traced to the year 2357 B. C. The Japanese are said to have had a curious method of making steel. They hurled forged iron in marshy ground and after eight or ten years, through some alchemy of nature, it came out steel.

Dolls' House Many Years Old.

There are at least two famous dolls' houses in England; one is at Nostell priory, the Yorkshire home of Lord and Lady St. Oswald. This dolls' house dates from 1690 and it contains some exquisite Chippendale furniture made in miniature. The dolls which inhabit it are dressed in gorgeous old brocades and the dinner service of which they eat is of silver. The other dolls' house is in a house near Petersfield and is not quite so valuable as nevertheless very beautiful and a much cherished possession. A curious fact in connection with the lovely Chippendale furniture, some of the finest specimens known at Nostell priory, is that the receipted bills for it are also preserved there, conclusively proving that it is genuine.

Many Women Farmers.

Almost a million women in the United States are either farmers or farm laborers. Thanks to the popularity of the homestead in the west and to a belated appreciation of agriculture as a field for woman's industry, this number is rapidly increasing. The United States, however, has not gone so far in this respect as England. There, in the dairy sections, women have entire control of the herds, not only the butter making, but the milking and feeding. In France nearly 3,000,000 women are engaged in farm work, while in most of the countries of continental Europe the finer breeds of cattle are mainly the result of woman's efforts.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

Actor's Triumph.

Ludwig Barnay, the German actor who made his appearance in New York before large audiences in 1867, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance on the stage at Hanover on May 2. At the time of his New York engagement the Thalia theater, in the Bowery, was the most popular place of amusement for the German population, and there Barnay was seen in a large repertory. Two playbills of that time—"Narcissa" and "Fried Acosta"—have been carefully preserved by one of his admirers in this city. Both bear the actor's autograph, pointing to which the owner said: "He was 'Herr' Barnay then—'he is 'Gehelmrath' now."—New York Tribune.