

Furniture Kept Pace With Man

Woodworking Genius Developed With Civilization's Strides.

Chicago.—Every time the lady of the house goes forth on a shopping tour and comes home with something new, a problem is created. What's to be done with the new acquisition when it isn't in use?

That question, which is mounting to serious proportions in this era of small homes and smaller apartments, is no new bugaboo produced by the twentieth century to pester mankind, according to furniture manufacturers. In fact, the need that underlies it was responsible for many of the pieces of furniture as we know them today.

Take the buffet. A study of its history shows that this familiar feature of the modern dining room became necessary when man first discovered that it was in some cases more convenient and in all cases more dignified, to transfer food to his mouth by means of specially constructed utensils, instead of by hand. What was to be done with the crude forerunners of our plates and knives and forks and spoons between meal times?

Origin of the Buffet.

Today the buffet, after considerable buffeting through the centuries, is fulfilling its special need in millions of homes.

In the beginning, the research men found, the first buffet was, in all probability, a tree trunk—a handy device where primitive man, seated on a comfortable rock after a hard day of hunting, could park the stone or flint utensils that comprised his "tableware," while devouring his evening meal. Later the chest, man's first piece of furniture, probably served as a buffet just as it was used for practically every other purpose.

The buffet as we know it, however, did not evolve until after the dining room itself had come into being. Skipping through the centuries and pausing early in the eighteenth, we find the division of the great hall into a number of smaller rooms just getting under way in England. The breakup of the feudal system and the prevalence of religious persecution at the time are cited by historians as important factors in bringing about this change.

At any rate, the master of the house, who had been taking his meals in the large hall, or "houseplace," with all his retainers and dependents, decided to become more exclusive. A smaller room was fitted up with a "dressing," a bedstead, a chair, some benches and a board on trestles that served as a table. This room was called a "parlor" or "private parlour" and in it the family enjoyed a mode of living a bit

closer to our modern ideas on the subject.

This change was not accomplished without a struggle, the clergy and the court party opposing it vigorously. In 1526 the new fashion was the subject of a court ordinance and a special pastoral from Bishop Grosbete. The text of this document pointed out that "sundry noblemen and gentlemen and others do much delight to dyme in corners and secret places" and this practice was greatly deplored.

The Custom Grew.

Nevertheless, the custom of using smaller rooms steadily became more common and soon they were divided, naturally enough, into living room, dining room, etc. Barret's "Alvaric," published in 1580, defines "parier" as "a place to sup in" and in 1755 Johnson's dictionary gives what is believed to be the first definition of dining room: "a room in houses on the first floor elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment."

Having provided man with a dining room, the way is cleared for the buffet. The word appeared during the sixteenth century, used to describe continental pieces of furniture, but just what these pieces were is difficult to ascertain.

The sideboard, as the buffet was called, may be said to have been introduced in England during the reign of William III, 1650-1702. The term "stately sideboard" occurs in Milton's "Paradise Regained" (1670) and Dryden, in his translation of "Juvenal" (1683) used the following in comparing his own times with the classic era: "No sideboards then with gilted plate were dressed."

The lack of sideboards is explained by the fact that architects of the period had a fondness for symmetry. Since one door into a room was necessary as an entrance and exit, they balanced this with another door, behind which they placed a cupboard in which was stored "glass, crockery and reserve wine." Examples of this custom exist today at St. James' and Kensington palaces.

By the middle of the eighteenth century, these extra doors and hidden cupboards had gone out of vogue and the need for a sideboard was thereby created. The nucleus was already present—the mahogany sideboards. This, however, offered no accommodations except upon its surface and more room was needed. So by degrees it became customary to place a pedestal, which was really a celiaret, on each side of the table.

Progress is Seen.

This gave the table in the center a rather lanky appearance, so a "garde de vin," or wine-cooler, was added, usually in the form of an oval tub of mahogany with bands of brass, raised

on low feet with casters for convenience.

Next a pair of uru-shaped mahogany vases were placed on top of the pedestals, one containing iced water for the guests, the other hot water with which the servants washed the tableware, since eating utensils were scarce and very valuable and it was necessary to make a few perform double duty.

Here we have all the ingredients of the modern buffet; it only remained for some one to put them together in one piece of furniture. Who it was that blazed the trail cannot be definitely settled, but Thomas Shearer is frequently given the credit. At any rate, Shearer's plate showing a sideboard, in 1788, is accepted as the first published document illustrating this article.

Hepplewhite and the Brothers Adam had some influence on the development of the sideboard and Sheraton, the master craftsman, brought it nearer to perfection. Reproductions of these designs are still in use. The pedestals, incorporated into the sideboard itself, became cupboards; the vases were transformed into knife boxes.

During the Empire period, sideboards became massive affairs, and backrails, fastened to the piece, made their appearance. These later developed into the elaborate mirrored decorations that flourished during the heyday of golden oak.

Novel Written by Shaw at Last to Be Published

London.—George Bernard Shaw, a writer of considerable promise and for whom a great future is predicted, has finally managed to find a publisher for his novel after 50 years of waiting.

It was 50 years ago that Shaw wrote "Immaturity." He was 24 at the time. Every publisher in London rejected the work. One who read it and turned it down was George Meredith, who at that time was a reader for the publishing firm of Chapman & Hall.

From then until now the manuscript lay about Shaw's chambers. Dust collected on it. Mice nibbled at it. Since then Shaw has written a few other things, such as some score of successful and world-famous plays, dozens of essays, a number of novels which were not rejected. This year "Immaturity" will see the light of day. It will be published in a collected edition of his works.

Proving once more that the first 50 years are the hardest.

Teamed Her With Horse; Wife Asks for Divorce

Portland, Maine.—Mrs. Bessie Elna Staples teamed with her husband's horse to perform field labor on his Windham farm, she told Judge Harry A. Mansur in the Superior court where she is seeking a divorce. They were married in 1904 and she described numerous alleged acts of cruelty on his part, also non-support and even averred that she paid taxes on his property.

MAY BE SENT TO JAPAN



W. Cameron Forbes.

Washington.—W. Cameron Forbes, Boston banker and former governor general of the Philippines, has been tentatively selected as the new ambassador to Japan, according to information learned in administration circles. Mr. Forbes, a close friend of President Hoover, served as chairman of the special commission which recently completed a survey and report on the American administration of affairs in Haiti.

RAILROADS PLAN TO HANDLE WHEAT CROP

About 60,000 Cars Are Being Moved to Side Tracks.

Chicago.—Plans for a quick, systematic movement of wheat during the annual harvest—which begins in a few weeks—were announced here by railroad officials. Between 55,000 and 60,000 freight cars will be made available, many already having been moved to siding in the Southwest grain country, a survey indicates.

"Conditions this season point to favorable shipping of the grain crop," stated a Chicago railway association official. "The problem of having cars available when the crop is ripe is becoming greater each year, as a result of the modern methods of harvesting with the 'combine' or harvester-thresher. Trucks and good roads bring this grain to the elevator and into the cars in a heavy stream that has at times caused temporary delays at certain points. No such condition is anticipated this year."

Never before have so few orders for delivery of the incoming wheat crop to seaboard ports for immediate export been listed at this time of the year, according to Chicago grain interests. Reports of private crop statisticians indicate that there will be about 245,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States on July 1, when the new crop season starts. This is the largest "carry over" of wheat the country has ever seen, the reports show.

"We realize these conditions and the Farmers' National Grain corporation, since it expects through its stockholders to handle nearly half the new crop, is almost daily announcing new acquisitions of storage space," stated William Stahl, vice president of the central sales agency created by the federal farm board.

While the 1930 crop will move through about the same channels it always has, he explained, indications are that more grain will be marketed by farmers' co-operatives than ever before in this country. Mr. Stahl returned a few days ago from a survey of the situation in the Northwest and Pacific coast.

Rail Rate Cut to Help Farmer Is Held Illegal

Washington.—Reductions made in freight rates by the Interstate Commerce commission in conformity with its interpretation of the requirements of the Hoch-Smith resolution adopted by congress about "ve years ago were held illegal in a decision rendered by the Supreme court reversing the District court for the northern district of California and setting aside an order of the Interstate Commerce commission lowering deciduous fruit rates from California to eastern destinations.

The decision which was written by Justice Willis Van Devanter is the first ruling by the Court of Last Resort on the Hoch-Smith resolution which was widely proclaimed as having farm relief as its objective through authorizing freight rate discriminations in favor of agricultural products.

Cochet Defeats Bill Tilden

Paris.—Henri Cochet of France, defeated "Big Bill" Tilden of the United States and Helen Wills Moody, the American empress of international tennis, defeated Helen Jacobs, her fellow countrywoman, in the French hard court singles finals at Auteuil.

Husband Pays \$150 for Thirteen-Year-Old Bride

Zurich.—A thirteen-year-old Senegalese girl was sold publicly to an eighteen-year-old boy, also a Senegalese. The parents of the couple, after haggling for two hours, agreed on a price of \$150. The party then went to the registrar's office and the marriage was performed. The young couple are employed at the Zurich zoo.

Killed by Switch Explosion

Omaha, Neb.—One man was killed and eight were injured by an explosion of a 13,000 volt electrical switch here.

NEW RECORD IS SET IN GRAIN HOLDINGS

Carry Over in Wheat Is the Largest Ever Had.

Chicago.—A situation said to be without precedent in the annals of grain marketing is confronting officials of the two marketing organizations sponsored by the federal farm board which have passed through months of unusual situations during the governmental operations in the wheat pits.

Government estimates place the probable holdings of grain in this country on July 1 at 270,000,000 bushels, or about one-third of last year's production. The "carry over" in wheat is reported to be the largest the United States has ever had.

With this amount of grain already in storage, traders pointed out that the first of the new crop will soon be on the way to market. News of winter wheat harvesting in the Southwest is reaching officials of the Grain Stabilization corporation and the Farmers' National Grain corporation, the two federal agencies. Another factor in the situation, it is said, is the high tariff barriers raised in Europe against grain imports from the United States and other grain growing countries.

Meanwhile reports of steady selling of Canadian grain for export came from lake port shipping officials. Grain shipments thus far out of Montreal, practically all of them wheat, were officially given as 16,890,494 bushels, as compared with 28,458,854 bushels at the same date last year and 24,955,911 two years ago. Officials at Montreal said they had orders on hand for 1,635,692 bushels.

Some increase in wheat shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur was reported, indicating further sales of Canadian grain to foreign consumers. These ports released 7,571,000 bushels last week, both figures much lower than previous years' exports at this time.

Canada, according to crop statisticians, will have between 70,000,000 and 90,000,000 bushels of wheat left on July 1, as compared with 118,000,000 bushels a year ago. Wheat pool officials have been reported as indicating a readiness to sell whenever buyers entered the North American market, and at prices said to be as much as 2 cents a bushel under quotations in the United States.

An announcement was received that Italy had raised its import duties on wheat and flour to 87 cents a bushel, in the face of a reported crop shortage there.

A compilation by a Chicago statistician shows that all foreign import duties reduced to the wheat equivalent, would have made a total tariff of \$16,000,000 in 1924, and \$182,000,000 on the 1930 basis. Nearly every European country has raised a duty wall against grain imports.

George S. Milnor, president of the Grain Stabilization corporation, said recently that he and the other officials were aware they had in recent months "overcome some difficult problems" and further realized the task of handling the incoming summer's grain harvest in the face of local and international market conditions.

He gave assurance to millers and farmers that while no attempt would be made by the government to "peg" or fix prices of grain, the stabilization corporation stood ready to insure what it regarded as fair prices.

Mexico's "Reno" Divorce Laws Are Held Illegal

Mexico City.—The Supreme court ruled that all divorce proceedings in the state of Morelos, Mexico's "Reno," are illegal and all who remarried are bigamists in the eyes of the Mexican law. Three hundred citizens of the United States and Canada have recently obtained divorces in Morelos, particularly in Cuernavaca.

The court held that Governor Abrosio Puente had no authority to institute a divorce law of his own by reason that he was only a provisional appointee. Antony was restored to Morelos two weeks ago and a governor was elected.

The validity of the divorce laws is to be tested under a ruling handed down by the court.

S.-A. War Pension Bill Is Disliked by President

Washington.—President Hoover reiterated his objections to the Spanish-American war pension bill which the senate and house passed over his veto. Though the measure liberalizes veterans' pensions, it is bad legislation, he said.

Substantial majorities in both branches of congress voted to pass the measure in spite of the Chief Executive's disapproval. The senate vote was 61 to 18 and that of the house 288 to 14.

Died in Lethal Gas Chamber

Carson City, Nev.—R. H. ("Bob") White, Elko gambler, died in the lethal gas chamber at the Nevada state prison here. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence of the murder of Louis Lavell, another gambler.

National Committeewoman Dead

Columbus, Ohio.—Mrs. Hugh Clark of Steubenville, Republican national committeewoman from Ohio, dropped dead in a hotel here. She was fifty-five years old.

LIGHTS of NEW YORK

By GRANT DIXON

Avoids Women
When you hear the name, Piers MacDonald, you unconsciously think of the phrase, "photographer of men." MacDonald has been a photographer of men for 30 years, and not once in that time has he made a woman's portrait. Sixty thousand men have posed for him in that time.

Men who make pictures of women make emasculated pictures of men says MacDonald, and he will have nothing of it. At Christmas time he wanted a portrait of his daughter, and he paid another photographer \$180 to do the job.

Women, MacDonald claims, wear uniforms, while the men dress distinctively. "Take the Ritz ballroom," he goes on. "Out of 100 women, 95 wear gowns cut to the minute. Their hair is done the same, and they powder and paint by decree."

And the strange part of it is that MacDonald, thirty years and more ago, won four successive annual prizes for the best photographs of women.

Then and Now

Hunter college, New York's college for girls, has advanced with the rest of the country since it was founded by Thomas Hunter in 1870. President Hunter ruled his wards with a stern hand, and one of his most strictly enforced rules was that only parents or guardians of the girls might meet them near the college. When, on a morning stroll down Park avenue, President Hunter met a girl in company with a gentleman, the girl invariably would say, "But, sir, he is my brother." President Hunter finally banished brothers. His wards couldn't eat candy, nor could they loiter on the sidewalk. And now let's look at them. Noontime comes, and they flock to drug stores for goody nut sundae; then they stand in knots at street corners and subway entrances, chatting with youths and defying the Hunter ghost.

Yale Fund

Every once in a while personal advertising columns in the New York newspapers carry an inquiry as to the whereabouts of anyone named Leavenworth. A man named Leavenworth has left a fund to provide a year at Yale for anyone having the same name. Only one Leavenworth a year may attend, and if there are several applicants, a competitive examination is held.

Helping the Poor

One of the older wills provided as follows: "I have 71 pair of trousers. They are to be sold to the poor, and the proceeds given to the poor. The garments shall not be meddled with, and only one pair shall be sold to any one person." The sale was held. The purchasers, when they took the pants home, found a \$1,000 bill in each pair.

Society Chatter

The New Yorker has found this item of society chat in the London Daily Express: "Among Mrs. Fielden's guests were Sir Jock and Lady Broughton, Major and Mrs. Jack Coats and Sir Anthony Weldon; and for Sir Anthony at least the sojourn among the quiet vales of Yorkshire must have provided welcome recuperation. For he had just undergone a singularly trying domestic crisis, due to the inexperience of a housemaid newly imported from Ireland.

"The maid stepped inadvertently on a trapdoor communicating with a flat below, and was precipitated, to the horror of everyone concerned, not only into the bathroom, but actually into the bath in which a marquis was engaged in the performance of his ablutions. Sir Anthony seemed, when I last saw him, as much distressed by this incident as anyone."

A Mistake

Architects, whom I admire chiefly because they have the knack of figuring out in advance just where the hot water pipe will go in every one of 200 apartments in a building, do make mistakes sometimes. I went backstage at one of the newer and better theaters the other night to speak solemn words with a comedienne, and found him in a funny little coop of a dressing room. "Not much for a star, is it?" he said. "When they built the theater they didn't figure on dressing rooms, and had to put them in later."

Hit by Conscience

New York.—Someone with a troubled conscience sent approximately \$108 in two-cent stamps to the "conscience fund, City of New York, department of finance."

Big Tree Cut

Stockholm.—A giant spruce, more than 275 years old and measuring 125 feet in height, has just been cut down in Gashorn parish, in Vermland.

Reins Choke Farmer as Bolt Hits Horse

Strathroy, Ont.—Orville Wadell, thirty, a farmer in Adelaide township, was choked to death while plowing when a bolt of lightning killed one of his horses and caused the reins adjusted around his neck to tighten and strangle him.

DAIRY FACTS

RULES GIVEN FOR RAISING CALVES

Nothing Better for Youngsters Than Whole Milk.

Nothing can take the place of whole milk, in part at least, in rearing good calves. Milk contains the vitamins, minerals and proteins which promote well-balanced growth. While it may be advisable to use supplements, and possibly to depend wholly upon substitutes, milk-fed calves always show superior quality, and those who appreciate good calves are apt to feed more milk.

Many dairymen follow what is called the minimum whole milk plan. By this method enough is fed to insure a good calf, but not enough to make the calf expensive. As enough young cows are coming on, only calves from ancestors of good records may well go for veal. Nothing equals whole milk to put gains on veal calf.

The prime purpose in feeding is to give the minimum amount of whole milk necessary to give the calf a good start and in the meantime to get it to eating hay and grain. Some calves will get on without milk at an earlier age than others. With ordinarily vigorous calves, the removal of milk from the ration may begin at from 45 to 50 days, and the change completed in about ten days more. With less vigorous calves the complete withdrawal of milk should be delayed.

Under this plan, from 400 to 500 pounds of milk will be enough to raise a calf. This provides for feeding about ten pounds of milk a day. In addition to the milk, a calf will require about 500 pounds of grain and about 300 pounds of hay during the first six months. Calves fed thus have little digestive trouble, and considering the cost and the necessary care in using substitutes, some regard such a plan of whole-milk feeding as most satisfactory. It is certainly preferable to the careless or indifferent use of substitutes.

No Increase in Value by Grinding Cow's Feed

Grinding of any feed does not increase the food value of that feed. A bulky roughage ground to a fine pulp does not make a concentrate out of it. Successful dairymen thoroughly understand this fact in feeding their dairy cattle. Neither the cow nor the grinder is a thing of magic and capable of using a roughage as a concentrate or making a concentrate of a roughage.

In grinding feed for the dairy cows recommended steps to follow are: To let the cost of grinding govern the amount of roughage grinding done;

To not feed ground roughages as a concentrate;

To grind small grain for dairy cows but not to a meal; and

To not grind small grain for baby calves.

Cows on Short Pastures Need Some Grain Feeds

Much has been said and written about supplementary feeding of dairy cows when pastures are short. Further evidence of the necessity of such feeding has recently been obtained by the bureau of dairy industry of the United States Department of Agriculture at its dairy experiment farm at Beltsville, Md. A half-acre plot of pasture grass was mowed at 10-day intervals and the grass weighed. In May, when conditions were most favorable for the growth of the grass, 420 pounds were obtained in one 10-day period; in August, during a dry spell the yield for a similar period was only 11 pounds. It is evident, therefore that under such short-pasture conditions, cows should be fed as heavily as during the winter.

Vitamin D in Cod Liver Oil Found Impractical

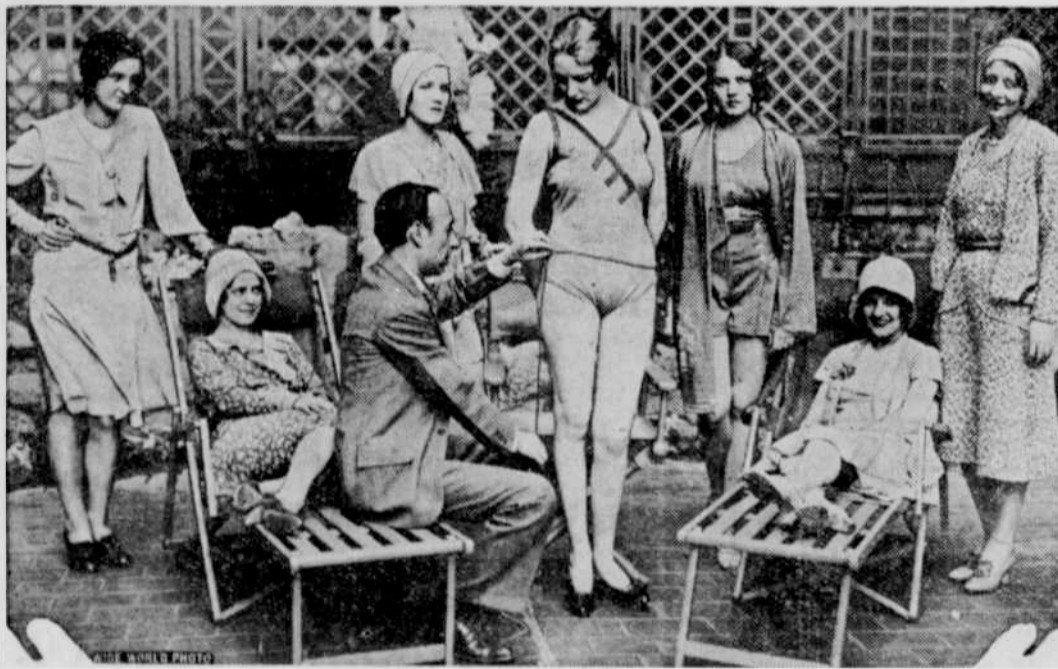
Cattle cannot use vitamin D in cod liver oil as demonstrated at the University of Wisconsin. Cows dropped in milk and fat production when the oil was added to the ration and increased production when it was removed.

Alfalfa hay exposed three hours to bright sunlight at Madison, Wisconsin, was not sufficiently supplied with vitamin D to enable cows, giving 40 to 50 pounds milk daily, to keep up the lime content of their systems. An exposure of three days of bright sunlight at Madison gave good results in maintaining body lime as cows lost about a third of the amount they were losing previously. The cows were on a ration of hay, silage and a grain mixture.

How Much to Feed

How much grain and the kind of grains to feed to cows on pasture depend upon the condition of the cows and the condition of the grass. Thin cows will need more grain than those that are in good flesh, and as a rule will also need grain rations that are not quite as rich in protein as the latter. If the grass is still fairly fresh and succulent less protein is also needed in the grain ration than if the grass has become mature and scanty.

Selecting the Most Perfect Model in America



Miss Jean Drummond, seventeen-year-old New York girl, was officially selected by leading Parisian and American fashion experts as the most beautiful and most perfect model in America. She is five feet seven inches tall, blond, and weighs one hundred and eighteen pounds. The photograph shows Miss Drummond being measured while other contestants look on.

IF JOHN D. TURNS SPENDER HERE'S WHAT HE COULD DO

Writer Presents Some Dizzy Figures on the Power of Rockefeller Fortunes.

New York.—A new book on John D. Rockefeller and his stupendous fortune has been published by the Institute of Public Service. It was written by William H. Allen, director of the institute.

This is what Mr. Allen says Mr. Rockefeller could do if he were to go on a spending orgy, his calculation being based on a billion-dollar fortune, whereas the Rockefeller family wealth is estimated at over two billion dollars:

"After giving away a dollar bill on 15 corners every half-minute for ten hours a day every day of the year he would have more money than he started with."

"Had \$500 a day been credited to Adam in the Garden of Eden for ev-

ery day of these 6,000 years his bank account today would be less than Rockefeller's."

"It would pay 20,000,000 admissions a day for a whole year to the country's motion pictures. It is \$2 a minute from Christ's birth."

"If the fortune Rockefeller has given away was laid end to end in 810 bills they would reach round the world nearly three times without using a cent of interest. With part of the interest added the line of bills would reach to the moon."

He Hammered Cartridge

Middletown, N. Y.—Angelo Marcellio, nineteen, needed a piece of copper to repair his automobile. He procured a cartridge and proceeded to hammer on it. The cartridge exploded and Marcellio went to a hospital with a mangled left hand.

Mount Ranier Snapped From 270 Miles Away

Washington.—A picture of Mount Ranier, taken from a distance of 270 miles, is the latest accomplishment of Capt. A. W. Stevens, air corps photographic expert, the War department announced recently.

This feat added fifty miles to the previous long distance photographic record established by Captain Stevens last year. The photograph was taken while Captain Stevens was in flight 30,000 feet above Crater lake in Oregon.

Husband Pays \$150 for Thirteen-Year-Old Bride

Zurich.—A thirteen-year-old Senegalese girl was sold publicly to an eighteen-year-old boy, also a Senegalese. The parents of the couple, after haggling for two hours, agreed on a price of \$150. The party then went to the registrar's office and the marriage was performed. The young couple are employed at the Zurich zoo.