

TREE FARM PROFITABLE WILL PAY TWENTY DOLLARS AN ACRE.

Government Gives Advice Which Will Also Help in Preserving the Forest Lands.

To the thrifty rural resident who owns a rock-ribbed stretch of country adjacent to the more fertile fields inherited from his paternal ancestors...

DO NOT CUT UNTIL MATURITY.

In the report got out by the government the interests of the country in general are advised, and in this light tree growers are advised...

USE OF SMALL TIMBER.

In some parts of New York and Pennsylvania large quantities of small timber are used in wood distillation plants for the production of wood, while all over the country small timber is used for the manufacture of charcoal...

DEMAND GROWS WITH USE.

So with all of the needs of the coming age and the numerous uses to which wood can be put there is no question about the demand for wood...

timber in their country and who, in a country where much carving is done, realize the value of the timber so well protected by efficient laws...

LITTLE MEN WHO ARE FAMOUS.

Celebrities in England Who Are Short of Stature, but Long on Brains. "Each man makes his own stature, builds himself," once wrote a certain bygone author...

TAKE NOTICE, AUTOISTS NUTMEG STATE HAS NEW RULES OF THE ROAD.

Regulations Concerning Licenses, Lights and Brakes Are Also More Stringent Now.

Hartford, Conn., July 10.—The changes which the Connecticut Legislature has just made in the state's automobile code strengthen the law of 1907, which has been regarded since its passage as a model and has been used by other states as such...

cluded and was passed at one stage of the legislation, but it was finally decided to try the three-mile-an-hour limit and see how it worked.

Still another new speed regulation makes prima facie evidence of reckless driving a speed of over ten miles an hour when the operator's view of road and traffic is obstructed, when approaching a crossing or intersecting highway or when traversing a bridge, sharp turn or steep descent or a curve in the highway...

The new law absolutely prohibits racing on the roads of this state, but that is not as serious as might be thought; the old law prohibited it and was never enforced on that point.

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European Advertisements. LONDON SKOFS.

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THE LANGHAM HOTEL. Position Unrivalled in LONDON. Family Hotel of the Highest Order.

MARGINAL NOTES PEST EXCEPT ON YOUR OWN BOOKS.

Annotations Valuable When Made by Eminent Critics, but the Public Library Usually Suffers.

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Located in the Fashionable Karntnering and the favorite resort of Americans. Perfect French Cuisine and choice wines.

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First-Class Hotel with Panoramic View over the Danube. Every modern comfort. Exclusive American and English patronage.

INTERLAKEN. ELEVATED. AIRY. QUIET POSITION. REGINA-HOTEL JUNGFRUAUBLICK.

DELIGHTFUL VIEWS OVER GLACIERS AND LAKES. J. OESCH, Proprietor & Manager.

ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE. GENOA. IN BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE PARK "EDEN PALACE."

fool, and doesn't know what he is talking about." In this library book upon sociology suffer most at the hands of annotators.

"Marginal notes," said C. N. A. Bierregaard, chief of the reader's department of the Astor Library, "although they greatly enhance the intrinsic value of a book when they are made by person of note and scholarly attainments, nevertheless greatly depreciate in 99 cases out of 1,000 the commercial value of a volume in a sale at auction."

In the case of a collection of rare books purchased from the libraries of the late Richard Henry Wild and his son, the scholarly post, William Cummings Wild, the Boston Library considered itself fortunate in obtaining the valuable annotations made by these men in the books they most cared for.

Those who write marginal notes upon their own books are likely to be persons whose notes are worth while reading, but the reverse is true of people who scribble in books belonging to public libraries.

"Never in thirty years' experience," said Mr. Bierregaard, "have I seen a valuable note written by a visitor to a library. Generally they write foolish things and invariably inane ones."

While political people are not credited with having the right of comment on the margins of books, they are not so scrupulous in their own writing. How strange it seems, therefore, to discover that the worst offenders against the law forbidding the marking up of a library book are individuals who possess strong political and religious opinions or emotions, and who feel bound to give vent to these in every book which comes into their hands.

Occasionally they condescend to indorse views which coincide with theirs, and in this case often underscore passages and underline words of aspect along margins. These are frequently further enhanced with comments of possible interest to the writer, but which merely arouse the disgust of the next person who handles the book so decorated.

TRAIL OF THE SCHOOL TEACHER.

Possibly because students of religious subjects have more time in which to comment upon what they read, some highly valuable and interesting volumes from libraries belonging to theologians and students of religious subjects have come into the possession of the Astor Library.

Typical of these is the library of the late William Williams, a Baptist minister and an enthusiast upon the subject of Baptist history. Many of his books are full of notes, and these are of great interest even to the casual reader.

Another library of a general religious character which has been purchased by the Astor is that of the late Isaac Meyers. His books, too, are filled with notes of a scholarly character and rare value.

Marginal notes such as these commend marginal criticism and the habit of marginal writing to be stamped were the world would lose more in erudition than it would gain by keeping its books clean upon the inner edges. The progress of the school teacher through a library—one assumes that the trail is that of a school teacher—is marked by corrections in the grammar of an author, and possibly in his punctuation, the reviser marking in a manner which shows a preference for the American staccato method of punctuation, as against the more English practice. One fancies that a book whose typographical errors have been pointed out and corrected with annoying persistency has been a source of peculiar enjoyment to some professor. Sometimes his work is marked by neatness in corrections and frequently with the untidy reminders of a housekeeper night owl in the small hours of the morning.

Correction takes many forms in a public library book. Many readers correct sentences to suit themselves, and still more inscribe, by way of "this," "this is a good book," and other state: "I'm sorry I read it." Readers of the latter class never pause to explain why they read a book through which deserved such a comment at their hands.

Librarians are glad they don't explain. Said a chief in a big New York library: "People who mark up library books ought to be hanged! The remarks inscribed upon the margins of our books are invariably inane—just such as any fool could make. For instance, one man in reading a book wrote against a passage that pleased his fancy: 'This is a very just remark.' Benish has appeared a second comment. This man is a



HUNTING FOR WILD HONEY ALONG THE BLUE NILE. Abyssinian natives, say certain travellers, seem to feel no ill effects from the stings of the wild bees along the Blue Nile, and they fearlessly invade a bees' nest whenever they find it in a forest tree. They are very fond of the honey, and with their keen eyesight can follow the flight of a bee through the air for a long distance.

"Tit-Bits." Take the present Cabinet, for instance. The shortest man is Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who measures 5 feet 7 inches.

Mr. John Burns is about the same height, although broader, while Lord Alcester is just over 5 feet 7 inches, his thinness and inclination to stoop making him appear somewhat less.

Mr. Asquith is 5 feet 8 inches, about an inch and a half taller than Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and three inches taller than Lord Rosebery. The shortest man in the House of Commons, by the way, is Mr. Stephen Walsh, Labor member for the Ince Division of Lancashire, who is only 5 feet 1 inch in height.

Mr. George Gosnell, the popular entertainer, who has just retired, is so small that Mr. Corney Grain once tucked him under his arm and carried him off the platform. Corney could have done the same with Mr. Arthur, Thomas Hardy and Mr. John Hare is only 5 feet 4 inches. Mr. Edmund Payne, the popular Gaiety favorite, is perhaps the shortest actor on the stage. He is just over 5 feet 3 inches.

J. M. Barrie, who has been known to play cricket, was once depicted by a facetious cartoonist peeping over the shoulder of a stout man in an effort to protect himself from one of Tom Richardson's quite so small as "delivered." Mr. Barrie is not extra-special speedy, but with his mustache off, and a little make-up he would pass for a very nice Eton boy fourteen or fifteen.

Mr. Barrie is exactly 5 feet 5 inches in height, two inches taller than Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, who is just 3 inches shorter than Rudyard Kipling, who is just 5 inches shorter than Mr. Arthur, and Hall Caine is only an inch taller. Turning to the other side of the scale, the two famous artists, Marcus Stone and Frank Dicksee are both 6 inches, the latter being 1 inch taller, and probably the tallest Royal Academician.

In general it is supposed that Lord Roberts is the shortest of the great military men, but the fact is a fraction of an inch shorter. General French, who is exactly 5 feet 6 inches, is General Sir Evelyn Wood, who is just over 5 feet 7 inches, Lord Wolseley being of the same height. Lord Kitchener is one of the tallest men in the army, standing 6 feet 1 inch in height.

In the legal profession Lord Halsbury holds the record for lack of inches. He is not quite 5 feet 3 inches in height, namely, 5 feet 2 inches, and 3 inches, while Lord Justice Darling is just over 5 feet 2 inches. The tallest man in the world of science is probably Sir Oliver Lodge, who is 6 feet 3 inches, while Lord Ray is only one inch shorter.

Lord Avebury and Sir William Crookes are both 5 feet 8 inches, coupled with the law inches the bishop of Canterbury and the Rev. R. J. Campbell of Toronto, who is one of the tallest of successful business men, and Andrew Carnegie, who is scarcely 5 feet 3 inches, is one of the shortest.

Accurate measurements of the King of Belgium, who is 5 feet 2 inches, holds the record for lack of stature, while the King of Belgium, on the other hand, is exactly 6 feet 5 inches.

approval to be carried out. The penalties for violating different provisions of the auto law are considerably increased and for second offenses there is no penalty but imprisonment.

Connecticut, from the standpoint of automobilists, is only a great highway between New York and points West and Northern and Eastern New England, and therefore the effect of the new law on non-residents is of moment. It was planned by the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Rivers, which reported this bill, to tax non-resident automobilists \$1 a day and have license cards for sale not only at garages and hotels in Connecticut, in addition to town clerks' offices, but also in New York and Boston hotels, but in the end the committee did not dare report a bill with this provision in it, so strong was the protest from Connecticut hotel men.

In this connection, however, a change of some importance has been made. Under the old law a visiting tourist was limited to ten days of test, successive days in Connecticut before being obliged to take out a license, but could leave the state on the eleventh day and then return and stay ten more days, and keep this up indefinitely. The new law gives non-resident automobilists only ten days in any one year to test the good roads of the state, now they are to pay \$2 an engine tested over Connecticut roads. This last is not in to except such engines as may be manufactured in this state and used in machines made elsewhere, which are affirmed to be quite numerous. Connecticut has four or five automobile concerns, all of them of size and importance. These will now pay for \$100 to \$200 a year each for the privilege of maintaining testing machines.

Another novel provision is that when an automobile is approaching a streetcar which is about to stop for the discharge of passengers or to take them on, it must be slowed down to not over three miles an hour and must pass the car at a speed no higher than a billiard ball, and must be stopped altogether under such conditions as seriously dis-

first offence, and imprisonment for from six months to two years for the second offence.

It is also provided in the new law that any owner, operator or passenger in an unlicensed car may not collect damages for a road accident, but the owner, operator or passenger of a licensed car, being damaged by an unlicensed machine, may collect double damages.

Connecticut has never had a special official charged with the enforcement of the automobile code, and there is a general feeling that there should be such in place of the Secretary of State's office, where three or four clerks now have charge of automobile matters. The proposition for an automobile commissioner did not, however, meet with approval this session by the Legislature, which has provided for a supervisor of automobiles as an attaché of the Secretary of State's office, and with a salary of \$2,000.

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT SEAL.

Chief of Division of Manuscripts Completes History of It.

Galliard Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts, has just completed the historical sketch of the great seal of the United States, the sketch of the various stages of its development through which the seal went before the one now in use was finally adopted.

When the Continental Congress made the obverse of the great seal the national arms it intended that the device should pass into common use among the people, as the flag had done, and, like the flag, it was to be used by all the States, and as an emblem of the power and sovereignty of the United States, which fact it bore above criticism.

Not all the fathers of the Republic, however, were pleased with the selection of the eagle as the national emblem. When the badge of the order of the Society of Cincinnati was made in France in 1774 it was objected to by some because the displaced eagle resembled a turkey.

"For my part," wrote Benjamin Franklin, January 28, 1784, to his daughter, "I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country. He is a bird of prey, and it is a disgrace to us that he is to be the emblem of the United States. He is a vulgar fowl, and he is a tyrant. He is a rascal, and he is a coward. He is a liar, and he is a cheat. He is a thief, and he is a murderer. He is a drunkard, and he is a gambler. He is a glutton, and he is a profligate. He is a scoundrel, and he is a villain. He is a rascal, and he is a coward. He is a liar, and he is a cheat. He is a thief, and he is a murderer. He is a drunkard, and he is a gambler. He is a glutton, and he is a profligate. He is a scoundrel, and he is a villain."

With all this injustice he is never in good case, and robbing, he is generally poor, and very often but. Besides, he is a rank coward. The little king bird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district. "Washington Post."