

# HE WAS A NOBLE SOUL

THE LATE HENRY BARNARD,  
EDITOR-EDUCATOR

A noted editor and educator passed away in the person of Henry Barnard, LL. D., whose death occurred recently at his home in Hartford, Conn., in his 90th year. Dr. Barnard was widely known in this country as the pioneer missionary of education and he was also considered one of the two most famous educators of modern times. Possessed of remarkable oratorical powers, he took to the platform in the interests of education at an early age, and in ten years lectured in every state of the union except Texas. He realized the decadence of the school system in Connecticut and in other states, and sought to bring about a change. His native state early established a fixed sum for school purposes, which at first was sufficient but, as school children increased, the annual amount for each child decreased until schools were in session but three months of the year. To reform the school system was the task to which

another school was opened for young women and thus the normal school system of the country began. Normal schools all over the United States owe their existence to Dr. Barnard's initial efforts in 1839.

Dr. Barnard was long recognized as the most progressive editor of education the world has ever seen. His works constitute the most complete encyclopedia ever issued. One of his publications contains over 10,000 treatises. He issued over 800 tracts on educational topics which were disseminated to all parts of the globe, and exerted great influence.

Dr. Barnard graduated from Yale college in 1839, studied law and was admitted to the Connecticut bar. Since his school days he had taken a keen interest in that which became his life work and he gave up law and went to teaching. In 1853 he was made president of the University of Wisconsin and later transferred his interests to St. John's college at Annapolis. In



PROF. BARNARD.

he gave himself. He was elected to the legislature in 1833 and succeeded in having passed unanimously a bill which placed free education on a solid basis. His reform movement included provision for better education of teachers and their training in the art of teaching. The Connecticut legislature refused to make an appropriation for a normal school and, in 1839, Dr. Barnard at his own expense opened a school and engaged the best tutors in the country. Forty young men attended for seven weeks. In the spring,

1867 he became the first United States commissioner of education. Dr. Barnard visited Europe seven times and interviewed such men as Wordsworth, Lockhart, De Quincy and Carlyle. He returned to this country with the most advanced ideas.

Dr. Barnard lived a single, unpretentious life and while at home passed most of his time in his library. All his life he was a very early riser. He was born in Hartford in the same house in which he passed his last hours.

## "DIANA OF ADIRONDACKS"

By a display of splendid pluck and a superb aim in an adventure with a bear, which she shot and killed in the Adirondacks, recently, Miss May Stanton, a Boston girl, has been proclaimed "Diana of the Adirondacks" for the year 1900 by the convention of Adirondack guides. The Dianaship of the Adirondacks is an honor that is bestowed annually upon the most successful hunter and fisher

and ran out of her tent. Bruin stood fair in the moonlight and taking a steady aim she sent a bullet crushing through his shoulder; then running up to the struggling animal she put a bullet through his brain. Miss Stanton is the object of many congratulations for her plucky deed and even the old guides marveled at her courage and nerve. The young Diana is an orphan and lives with her uncle, J. Estes Weed, of Brookline, Mass. She has been a redoubtable hunter and fisher from early girlhood, but it is only during the past three years that she has invaded New York state.

### Berlin's People's Theater.

The Contemporary Review gives an account of the Schiller People's theater which was established in Berlin to give the people good plays at a reasonable price. The idea was suggested nine years ago by a young workingman. The basis of the scheme was that seats should be sold for 12 cents, and hence it was thought that it could not be profitable. Nevertheless he succeeded in inducing several hundred people to invest an aggregate of \$25,000, which was enough to start the plan. After renting the theater he found that it would cost \$8,000 a year to run it, and it seemed impossible to secure such an amount. However a theater union was formed, each member of which pledged himself to buy a ticket once a fortnight, and then the theater began. At first it was unable to pay any actor more than \$40 a week, and at such a price could not get the first-rate artists. The first performance was given in 1894, and every one expected a failure. On the contrary, the scheme has been a success from the first, and the Schiller People's theater is now in the first rank of Berlin playhouses.



MISS FAY L. STANTON.

in the woods each season. Only unmarried women are eligible for the distinction. The custom was inaugurated in 1896 by Miss Edith Rockefeller, now Mrs. McCormick, of Chicago. The adventure to which Miss Stanton owes her honors occurred while the party with whom she was hunting was encamped at Long Pond. This place is one of the deepest recesses of the forests. Miss Stanton was awakened early one morning by the unmistakable growl of a bear and hastily donning her hunting skirt seized her rifle

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

### Cultivating with a Rake.

Few people know the use of a rake among little stuff in the garden. There is no tool more important. Get a wide rake, with long, straight teeth not too close together. You can do more work in an hour with it than you can in five hours with and other tool. Rake right across the plants; never fear that you will pull them up. You will be surprised to see how neatly the plants slip through the teeth. Young onions, radishes, beets, cabbage, tomatoes, etc., can be quickly and easily gone over. In plowing radishes, peas, potatoes, corn, etc., when young, they often have to be uncovered. I used to stoop to uncover each plant, but now I take the rake and can uncover almost as fast as I walk.—W. L. Anderson, in Orange Judd Farmer.

### Resistance to Frost.

They are trying a peculiar experiment at the Rhode Island station. In 1890 they planted three varieties of beans in a hotbed, and one cold night they removed a sash so that most of the plants were killed, a few were injured but did not die, and a few escaped with but little injury. From these last few they saved the seed, and made a similar test this spring. They removed the sash the night of May 10, when the weather records nearly showed a temperature of 28 degrees. The results were similar to that of the year before. Many of the plants were killed outright, nearly all lost their leaves, and one stood as if nothing had happened. They propose to continue the experiment, and see if they cannot from that one plant, and perhaps from some of the others that only lost their leaves, develop a strain of beans that they can warrant as hardy as peas are now.

### Set an Average for the Dairy Cows.

When a man of ordinary intelligence accomplishes something there is no reason why there should not be a great many others who could do the same thing when working under the same conditions.

Many dairymen succeed in securing from their cows an average of say 300 pounds of butter a year and all this is done by paying strict attention to business which is something that every dairymen could do should he chose to.

It would be dollars and cents in the pockets of dairymen who would try the plan of setting a fair average for his cows, and when he had succeeded in making his cows keep up with his average to slightly increase it year by year and make the herd live up to it by occasionally weeding out the poor cows that keep the average of the herd down and by practicing scientific and intelligent feeding. —New York Weekly Witness.

### Flat Turnips for Green Manure.

If flat turnips are sown among the growing crops of corn or other crops at the last hoeing in July or August, they will get a foothold so as to grow rapidly when the shading crops are removed. Before frost comes many of them will have grown large enough to have become fit for table use, while the others may be plowed under as green manure, or they may even be left to freeze and rot where they are. In this last case they serve as a partial cover crop to keep the soil from washing. Or they might be plowed under early enough to allow of sowing rye as a cover crop. We do not think they enrich the ground as much where they freeze and rot in the ground as when plowed in, but the difference is not very great. Nor are they as valuable as clover for green manuring, but they have considerable value, and seed costs but a trifle and the labor is not much. If this is done, corn may be planted again where corn has grown this year if desirable, as corn is of the grass family, and may be grown many years in succession upon the same soil if the fertility is kept up.

### Summer Pastures.

In summer the pasture is severely taxed. Some farmers believe the pasture from close and constant cropping by growing some kind of green crop, such as sweet corn, oats or cow peas, the cattle being turned on the crops when the plants are young in order to take them off the pasture long enough to give the grass a start. As the plants so grown can be used at any stage of growth, it requires but a short time to provide such green food for the stock. But little labor is required, the land being stirred with a disc, the seed broadcasted and the land rolled. The cost of such a temporary crop is but little, while the rest that is given the pasture will be of great benefit. If there is danger from trampling the green food it may be cut and fed to cows. A mixture of oats and peas, broadcasted together, has long been used by some farmers, but any kind of green crop will answer, as the object is to take the cows off the pasture and at the same time provide a substitute for grass in a manner not to diminish the yield of milk.

When the days are warm and the atmosphere is dry, there is constant loss of moisture by evaporation, evaporation not only from the plants but also from the surface of the ground. When the top surface is loosened it becomes a mulch and lessens the loss

of moisture. The importance of preventing the escape of moisture may be shown by the fact that in order to produce one ton of hay on one acre, 480 tons of water are used, which is equal to nearly four inches of rainfall. To save moisture, first plow the land to a depth that may be permitted without throwing the subsoil to the surface, allow no weeds and keep the surface soil always loose and fine.

### Testing Seed Corn.

Even at the risk of repeating a more than "thrice told tale," we cannot refrain from a word of caution about the necessity of good seed for the production of a good crop. To look through the agricultural press in early spring, one would say that all had been said upon the subject of testing seed corn, in order to be sure that it would grow vigorously, that need be said. To ride through the corn belt later in the season the appearance of many fields would indicate that enough had not been said. Aiming at a golden mean, we are not going to say a great deal, but merely to drop a word of caution that it is not enough for seed corn to look well. When assurance of the vigor with which it will grow can be so easily obtained, a test should always be made, and in making the test do not provide conditions that are too "coddling."

Try to make them as nearly like the field conditions under which the bulk of the seed tested will have to grow if it is to make a crop at all, and carry the test far enough, too, to furnish means of judging what kinds of plants the seed will make. A germinating test between wet cloths will furnish an indication of the percentage of seed that will put forth rootlets, but it takes a test in soil, where the plants are actually permitted to come up far enough to judge of their vigor, to determine what percentage of the seed will produce vigorously. Many a grain of corn that responds all right to a test between wet cloths might make at best only a "mubbin" producer if planted under field conditions. Test the seed, and in order to make the test tell what we want to know make it under conditions as nearly as possible like those that are to be given in the field.—Live Stock Indicator.

### Field Experiments with Fertilizers.

The application of a complete fertilizer, without consideration as to whether the crop in question requires three plant foods or only one, usually results in waste. The purpose of the field experiments being carried on by the Cornell college of agriculture is to interest farmers in testing their soils in order to learn that plant food is lacking for the crops they wish to raise, and also to find out whether commercial fertilizers are more or less profitable than stable manure. The question is often asked by the intelligent farmer, "What fertilizer shall I use on my land? The question is a hard one and can only be answered after a series of experiments. A poor yield of any crop may be due to one or more of several conditions. The soil may be too acid or it may be deficient in potash, nitrogen or phosphoric acid. Again it may be too heavy or cold or there may be a lack of humus. To apply nitrogen or potash to a soil lacking phosphoric acid is both useless and unwise, as in all probability these plant foods are present in sufficient quantity. Then there often happens to be an insufficient amount of humus in the soil. On such a field an application of commercial fertilizers would have little or no beneficial effect.

The work undertaken by the Cornell experiment station has for its aim helping the farmers of the state to detect and improve inferior fields. The station sends to such farmers as agree to do the work a sufficient quantity of the three plant foods, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash separately and in combination. These experiments, carried out according to directions, enable the farmer to decide what plant foods his soil requires. During the past three years a study of all the experiments shows that of the three plant foods nitrogen gave the largest yield in 26 experiments, potash in 36, and phosphoric acid in 58. This indicates that when these plant foods are used separately phosphoric acid generally gives the best results. When a mixture of two plant foods nitrogen and potash gave the best results in 24 experiments, phosphoric acid and potash in 48; the nitrogen and phosphoric acid in 52. In a comparison between the complete fertilizer and stable manure the complete fertilizer gave better results in 38 experiments, while in 54 cases stable manure produced the larger yield. The good results obtained from the use of stable manures were probably due as much to the improvements of the physical condition of the soil as to the plant foods they contained.—William Macdonald, in American Agriculturist.

### Where Vandals Stand in Awe.

The two places in Washington where the vandal stands in awe are the supreme court room and the White House, the former being the more awesome. In all other public places may be found the dirty finger prints of the vandal. The monument is chipped, statues are marred, fragments are cut from the furniture and hangings of the senate and house of representatives, and names have been scratched into the marble and on the bronze doors, but something holds the most ruthless in check when he comes to the supreme court.—Washington Star.

## THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City.—The smart and attractive waist illustrated is almost universally becoming, and is suited both to the thin materials of midsummer



A FANCY WAIST.

wear, foulards and the soft wool stuffs of early autumn use. It was designed by May Manton. The yoke and the waist proper are laid over a foundation, which fits snugly to the figure and closes at the centre front. The yoke is attached to the right side only, and hooks well into place, but the full, soft portion comes together with the lining, the closing being concealed by the folds. The fichu, which outlines the yoke, is singularly graceful and is so shaped as to provide folds without the least suggestions of clumsiness. The sleeves are both quaint and effective. The upper portions fit smoothly and are laid over a lining of the

The skirt has the stylish dip and measures nearly three yards and a quarter at the lower edge in the medium size. Medium and lightweight suitings, serge and chevot, foulard, taffeta and wash silks, pique, linen, duck, lawn and swiss and organza will all develop attractively by the mode.

To make this skirt in the medium size (without the frills) will require six yards of material thirty-two inches wide, or three and one-quarter yards fifty inches wide. One yard and a half extra of thirty-two inch goods is required for the two frills which are cut four and one-half inches deep.

### The Way to Wear Chantilly Tulle.

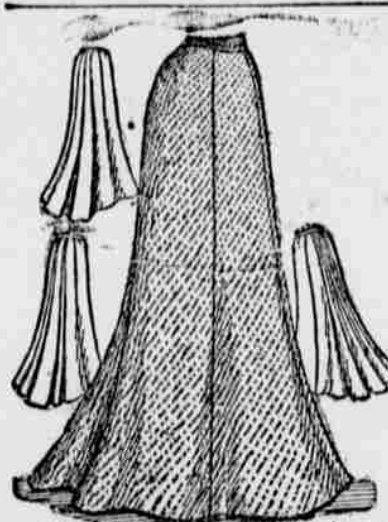
Fortunate are you if you possess black chantilly lace woven in the admired tulip pattern. These can be detached from one another, instead of being used as flouncing or as a transparent. The proper way to display these beauties is to introduce a panel of white taffeta silk on the skirt, either at the front or slightly to the left. Now apply your tulle over the silk and a most charming effect is the result. These black chantilly tulle over white taffeta can be used with almost any silken gown, excepting one of brown. But with a white and black foulard, an India or black taffeta, the idea reaches its better development. It also is a good way of testing a grey foulard, speckled with black. The panel should be triangular, with the base at the foot. It is not necessary to use chantilly lace in any other way on this costume. However, if you have a tulip left when your panel is complete, use it over white taffeta on the bodice, either as a gumpo or as a left-side decoration.

### Pretty Cycling Skirt.

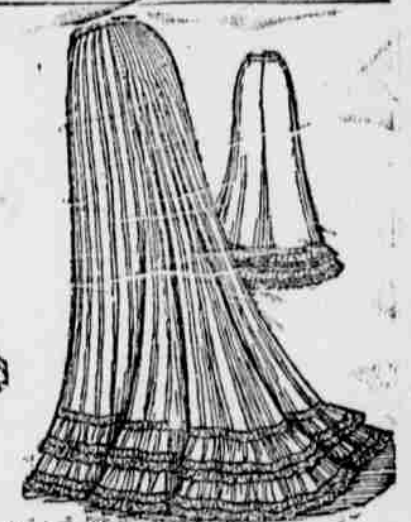
A pretty skirt for cycling is made with a rather deep yoke pointing down in front and at the back, the lower part being box-pleated on to this.

### A Smart Frock.

Little girls are never more charming than when simply dressed. The smart May Manton frock illustrated here has the merit of being eminently practical,



SIX GORED SKIRT.



FIVE GORED SKIRT.

same shape. They are faced and turned up at the elbows to form cuffs. As shown, the yoke as well as the undersleeves is transparent. The materials chosen for the model are figured foulard in pastel blue and white, all over net, with collar and frill of harmonizing lace. For later wear cheries, cashmere and suitings are all appropriate in combination with heavy lace of soft Liberty silks.

### To cut this waist for a woman of medium size two and three-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide or three yards thirty-two inches wide, with one and one-eighth yards of net eighteen inches wide, will be required.

No flounced or fancy skirt ever takes the place of the convenient, practical plain one. The May Manton model shown on the left of the large drawing has the merit of fitting with perfect smoothness at the upper portion, while it flares at the feet. Being cut in six gores, it is available for silk and all narrow materials, as they can be cut without piecing. The back, which falls in graceful folds, can be pleated in two single or one double box pleat, or can be gathered if preferred. As illustrated, the material is cream white camel's hair serge, and the skirt is designed for wear with separate waists, but it is equally suited to all wool goods, to taffeta and to washable stuffs, such as pique, linen and mercerized duck.

To cut this skirt in the medium size four and one-half yards of material fifty inches wide, seven yards thirty-two inches wide, or eight and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, will be required.

An odd skirt is a necessary adjunct to the wardrobe, and for ordinary wear inexpensive skirts of unlined lightweight wool or some of the pretty washable fabrics are a great economy.

The skirt illustrated on the right of the large cut is of blue and white striped linen batiste, two straight founces of the material edged with fine insertion and embroidery giving a fluffy finish to the foot. The fashionable shaping is accomplished by five gores, single darts fitting the sides smoothly over the hips, and the fullness at the back may be gathered or disposed of in a series of pin tucks as preferred.

at the same time that it is stylish and up-to-date. The model is made from figured batiste with collar of needle-work, but all the washable stuffs are suitable, and such light wools as challies with the popular India silk in an appropriate childish design.

The skirt is straight, hemmed at the lower edge and gathered into a band at the waist. The waist is in four pieces, two full portions and two for the yoke, the ornamental yoke collar being detached from the gown. The yoke is seamed at the shoulders, the full portions are seamed under the arms, then gathered at both edges and joined to the yoke and waist band. The separate yoke collar is in one piece, edged with a frill and finished with a band at the neck. The sleeves are one-piece, gathered at the shoulders and again at the wrists, where they are finished with bands and narrow frills.

To make as illustrated, for a girl of six years of age, three and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or two and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, with three-eighths yards of em-



GIRL'S YOKE WAIST DRESS.

broidery for yoke and collar, two and a quarter yards of edging and one and seven-eighths yards of heading will be required.