#### UNCLE SAM ON MILK,

#### Worried Mothers Told How to Proteet Helpless Little Stomachs.

Fearing that the bables of the nation were going to be deprived of pasteurized milk. Uncle Sam has ome to their rescue with a timely little pamphlet on "The Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home." In it he tells worried mothers all over the country how to pasteurize milk at He says:

Milk is most conveniently pasteur-ized in the bottles in which it is de-livered. To do this use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pie tin with a few holes punched in it will answer this purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of water and preventing bumping of the bot-Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer. The ordinary floating type of thermometer is likely to be inaccurate, and if possible a good thermometer with the scale etched on the glass should be used. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or over a gas flame and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 150 degrees nor than 155 degrees Fahrenheit. The bottles should then be removed from the water and sllowed to stand from twenty to thirty minutes. The temperature will fall slowly, but may be held more uniformly by covering the bottles with a towel. The punctuated cap should be replaced with a new one, or the bottle should be covered with an inverted cup.

After the milk has been heated as directed it should be cooled as quickly and as much as possible by setting in water. To avoid danger of breaking the bottle by too sudden change of temperature, this water should be warm at first. Replace the warm water slowly with cold water. After cooling, milk should in all cases be kept at the lowest available temperature.

This method may be employed to retard the souring of milk or cream for ordinary uses. It should be re-membered, however, that pasteurizaion does not destroy all bacteria in milk, and after pasteurization it should be kept cold and in a cleanly manner and used as soon as possible. Cream does not rise as rapidly os separate as completely pasteurized mllk as in raw milk.

It may be surprising to some housekeepers to learn that milk is in danger not only from flies, with 1,250,000 bacteria apiece, but also from the atmosphere of the or-dinary house. Fresh air, it seems, so good for milk as for babies. It is very sensitive stuff, this lactic fluid, and everything that comes near it makes an impression on it—bacteria from the air, germ laden dust, odors of other foods and the death dealing fly, Organisms which get into milk multiply very rapidly while it is warm; hence the need of keeping it in the refrigerator as much as possible and putting upon the table for family use the amount required for that meal only. Milk left over from the table should never be poured back into the botle with the purer portion, but kept the best place for milk, because den beneath the surface.—Baltimore cold air settles rapidly and the Sun. ottom of the refrigerator is therefore the coldest.

The refrigerator should be washed and scalded every week, and the ice compartment and outlet for wa- Old Family Bird Loses Its Home for ter formed by the melting ice kept free from dirt. The bottles, too must be kept clean and never used for anything except milk. The dealer is obliged to scald them each time he uses them, but he does not ficiently to avoid all danger to the next consumer.

All utensils with which milk comes in contact should be washed in pure water, never in water which has been used for other dishes, and should have their own private dish towel if they are to be wiped a all. be scalded every time it is used, and the nipple should be kept absolute-A bottle with corners which collect germs and are hard to clean, or a long rubber tube between bottle and nipple should not be tolerated.

The modern dairyman scrubs his in no danger of taking impure milk into their helpless little stomachs.

The pamphlet is published by the

United States Department of Agri-culture, and will be sent free to any one who applies for it. It is listed as Farmers' Builetin 413.

## Prodigals.

enjoyment. thought for the future.

the daily press during the past few ces. Such gifts, it is needless to say, months—and they are but samples are extremely rare. \* \* New York Till o'er the hills ambitions came, fast a few clergymen whose marriage loud riding through the land. blighted lives and wasted fortunes, fees average \$1,200 a year, of foolish men who, after spending leaster of a large Presby their all on hypocritical and eyeo-church on Broadway has estimated phantic fair-weather "friends," end-ed friendings, in obscurity and de-stitution. We can's help pitying The fee received by an American these poor predigals whose chief minister for officining at the wed-fault perhaps is their lack of same ding of one of his wealthy parishonand judgment—their failure to real- era in Paris a few years ago is said

warm-hearted, good-natured fellow.

best material, but it has never been developed by proper training or di-Probably he has had no one to put him on the right road and give him the right start. Superficial and shallow-minded people gen craily regard as fortunate the child born with a silver spoon in its month," but really unless such child has unusually fine inherited traits and wise direction, there could scarcely be a greater misfortune for it than to be born into a condition or state of life which precludes the necessity of exertion or personal effort—the only means possible the formation of character and the attainment of true and vigorous

manhood. Prodigals, like human nature generally, are much the same in all times and places; and the Prodigal Son of the Gospels is a true type of the prodigal of every age, while his respectable elder brother is a fair specimen of the opposite class. This poor young fool of a prodigal want-ed "to see the world," "to see life," as so many others have wanted before and since his time. He saw it and was speedily distillusioned. Impulsive and impetuous ambitious perhaps, full of animal spirits, weary of his dull, commonplace surroundings, of the ordinary, humdrum, routine life of his father's house, he yearned to go forth into the big world beyond and enjoy life to the With the generosity common to such natures as his, he spent his money freely, and of course quickly gathered about him a host of 'friends'—not his friends, but his money's friends. We can readily picture the depth and strength of their attachment so long as the money lasted. But when that went they went too, with the usual result that the erstwhile princely patron became a drudge and a beggar. The same thing is occurring under our own eyes every day in the year. The prodigals of the present generation, like those of preceding ones, will not take warning from the fate of their famous prototype.

To tell the truth, we have more

liking for the prodigal than we have for his respectable elder brother. And in this we are in line with the prodigal's own father. It is worthy of note that parents-mothers especially—seem to have a particularly warm spot in their hearts for the black sheep of the family. It isn't the badness in the prodigal that attracts, but the good native material that has gone wrong and been abused. Nor is it the really good qualities of the respectable elder brother that makes us like him less. It is his mean little ways. Probably he hadn't any very strikingly good traits but was one of the negatives or neutrals, observant of the conventionalities, attached, or at least resigned, to his surroundings, with no desire to get away from them. His sulkiness at the cordial reception given his prodigal brother is conclusive proof that there was something fundamentally mean about him.

It is a pity that there can't be something on the order of an orphan asylum, or a training school, for the poor prodigals; but as this plan is impracticable, the next best thing is for those who have any influence over such to realize that the prodigal is not essentially bad or irreformable, and try to devise suitable in a separate covered receptacle. ways and means to reach his heart The bottom of the refrigerator is and bring out the good that is hid-

## QUAY'S PARROT SOLD.

## Peculiar Reasons.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—An old been producd as witnesses in cases parrot which had been in the family of the late Senator Quay of Penn- "Our criminal system is faulty. If sylvania, at his Beaver home, has scrub them, Uncle Sam says, and a just been sold for a curious reason. fifthy bottle may not be cleaned suf- Before Lewis Davidson of Beaver wooed and won Miss Mac Quay, a daughter of the senator, her sisters had taught the bird to say "Good-bye, Lou," followed by smack sounds like kissing. The bird was a good crime first attack environment. Some out "Good-bye, Lou!" as her lover a boy, you must begin with his was leaving nights, the parrot would father.

> but a year or more after the mar-riage of Miss Quay and Mr. David- fined in some institution for reform. After that the son they separated. parrot constantly harped on "Good-bye, Lou! Smack smack."

The neighbors heard it, of course, cows, the up-to-date dealer keeps and for a time the street in front of everything spotlessly clean, and if the Quay home became quite a boulethe American housekeeper and bot-tle washer does as Uncle Sam tells sons who wished to hear the parrot, them the babies of the land will be Finally the bird became so hateful to Mrs. Davidson that she went to family objected, as the bird had been a favorite of the senator. Mrs. Davidson prevailed and the bird was sold.

What the Preacher Gets in New York

The Christian Herald says: Large Fortunate are they who have the happy knack of profiting not only by their own past mistakes, but also by the bitter experience of others. Verily they are the comparative few. Wedding fees are rare, even in New York. Fees of \$50 and \$100 are considered large. The \$1,000 fee, when it makes its appearance, usu-verily they are the comparative few. In spite of the abundant proofs of congregation who enjoys a salary of the inevitable outcome of vice and \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year. Larger folly, heedless, unthinking youth—— fees are sometimes given. The man and often heedless age as well-goes of wealth, actuated by a high regard on in the very uneven tenor of its for his pastor and friend, occasionally way, with nothing in view but pres- gives his check for \$2,000 or \$3,000 and no care or under the guise of a wedding fee. calling as of old. the wishes to help the minister, and The old road, the lost road, the road D. & H. CO. TIME FABLE --- HONESDALE BRANCH The thought is suggested by a knows the money would not be actumber of instances mentioned in cepted under any other circumstanthe daily press during the past few ces. Such gifts, it is needless to say, hood used to play. large Presbyterian ize that the friends of their pros-perous days are, in may cases, draws four months' vacution on the Conti-to them by sheer self-interest and consequently sure to desert them in ordinary. They are beyond the wild-consequently sure to desert them in ordinary in ordinary in ordinary in ordinary in ordinary. They are beyond the wild-est drawns of the system. The hour of need.

The gradical inn't always, or even generally, a radically bad man. On the contrary, be is generally a kind, warm-hearted, good-patured following the contrary.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CITIZEN.

Crime.

Judge Trexler, Affentown, in a re-The Prevalent Causes and Prevention of Crime," Among other things

"Criminal men are men who commit crimes, who transgress either human or divine law. The whole world realizes that upon the question criminality the world has much to learn. Men of affairs realize that our entire criminal system is wrong. That it is better than in the years and ages gone by is, however, known and acknowledged.

"Who are the criminals?" That requires some thought. A criminal is a man who is not properly aware of his contract with society. He has not learned the lesson of obedience. We must all admit that we are all criminals in the eyes of the law of man? How many men who smoke have not violated the anti-spitting ordinance of the city, not so much by day as by night? How many au-How many automobiles are strict conformers to the statutes? There is a tendency among people to rebel against constituted authority. Concerning Sunday laws a prevalence of criminality might be brought home to a good many church people.

"How are criminals made? Some ascribe the cause to heredity, and quote Scriptures to substantiate their belief and assertions. The modern idea is, however, getting away from the heredity idea. The children of a man mentally deficient may not be strong enough to resist temptation. Statistics show that but a small proportion of criminals can be traced to an hereditary taint, and very often men thus mentally and morally defi-cient are not criminals but lunatics.

"Environment is admitted by all the greatest cause of criminality. Take a child from the best of parents, and place him in a family sur-rounded by evil influences and you will find an evil man as the result, in time to get the good shooting.but take a child and place it in a good family and the chances are im-

mensely in favor of a good man.
"My heart bleeds for the meagre chance often afforded for children to grow up and become useful and lawabiding men and women. It is often a miracle how they attain manhood and womanhood with their morals not more seriously shattered and im-There is nothing so seripaired. ous as the evil influences of home life.

According to the report of a committee on the matter, one-third of those confined to jails had drinking parents, and fifty-one per cent. had either a father or mother who used drink The death of a parent before the child is sixteen years of age, and the unpleasant home surroundings due to a step-parent, are quite prom-inent causes of criminality in the child. There have been quite a number of such cases in Lehigh county, where the step-mother wanted the child removed to some institution. One-third of the delinquent children were found to use cigarettes. In my experience ninety per cent. of the boys brought before me said they used cigarettes. The experience of Judge Lindsay and my own has been that there is some direct connection between the cigarette and criminal. Two-thirds of the criminals of this country have used liquor, and three-fifths of them had never learned a More than one-half of them went to work before they were four-teen years of age, before the characer had been formed well enough to withstand temptations. One-fourth of the criminals had street trades. New York state has just passed a law that no child shall be employed as a telegraph messenger after ten o'clock at night. Telegraph boys have often

"Our criminal system is faulty. If you concede that environment is such a problematic cause of criminality then the criminal is not entirely at fault as a criminal. If environment is such an evil then society owes it that that should be remedied as much a boy, you must begin with his grand-father. The difference of parents is remarkable. Many parents would The baby's bottle, of course, should mimic her.

The scalded every time it is used, and This was all right, even if the rather continue their wayward chilneighbors did hear it, for a time, dren in the mills so as to enjoy their wages, than have the children con-

## THE HILL ROAD.

The old road, the hill road, the road that used to go Through brier and bloom and gleam

and gloom among the wooded ways, Oh, now that we might follow it

Davidson that she went to
The other members of the
The old road, the home road, the road of happy days.

The old road, the long road, the road among the hills, The hills of old enchantments and the hollow lands of dreams,

Again it calls with memories of days that nothing stills, And down the years, as down a lane,

its home light winks and gleams

Again we smell its dust, the rain distils into perfume; Again the night with finger tip of

fire-fly twinkling gold Points us the path to follow home through deeps of dewy bloom, And on the bough the whippoorwill

load riding through the land, The And bade us mount and follow them forever and a day,

> The old road, the hill road, the road we galleped down.
> The road we left of sweet content for

> one of care and toll,
> The road we talk would find again,
> and those two playmates

heads or lift a hand or face; P.M. A.M. ..... P.M. P.M. A.M. Ar And in the twilight there they dance

Not seldom he has in him the very Judge Trexler Tells What Causes While friendly voices say good might within a rose-sweet space.

> road that you and I Are fain to find and roam again beneath God's azure dome; the road into the old time hills

where we at last would lie gure within our mother's arms and safe again at home.

Madison Caweln, in New York

#### BIRD SEASON IN NORTHWEST.

#### Prairie Chicken and Grouse Have Flourished in Absence of Rain.

"This extended drought has been good for one thing, we certainly will have a large crop of prairie chickens and grouse," said a St. Paul sportsman who had just returned from a trip west.

It is reported from other sources that chickens are plentiful this year, and when the season opens there will be good shooting. In former years heavy rains in the breeding season have tended to drown out the nests of the prairie chicken and last year there were very few brought back by the hunters. This year promises to be better.

In the meantime the ducks are having a hard time of it. Reports show that the usual harnts of these and other aquatic birds, the small sloughs and ponds of South Dakota and Minnesota, have dried up to such an extent that the ducks are going north.

Many buntamen from the South sent their dogs and trainers North to break them for the opening of the season. One party with eighteen dogs passed through St. Paul from a hunting club in Georgia. They were on their way to a place north of Winnipeg, and will return to the States St. Paul Despatch.

### Triumphs of the Lord Chamberlain.

The Hon. Bobby Spencer that was, becomes now Earl Spencer, succeeding his sincerely lamented half-brother, whose death recently occurred. No vacancy in the Commons results of course, for the new Earl became a peer four years ago, with the title of Lord Althorp.

As Lord Chamberlain he has undoubtedly been a great success, the only failure in the department under him since his accession to office being the miscarriage of the royal wreaths for the Duke of Devonshire's funeral. All the tailors laud and magnify his name, for, himself a past master of the art of dress, he has reduced to writing and drawing all that there is to be said of court costume, a matter upon which the wisest formerly some times had doubts.-Sketch.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart Hillthing

An Everyday Bible.

Woman's National Daily" the old old road, the hill road, the says that a Bible printed in modern language, with obsolete words and phrases, which tend to confuse the text, eliminated, will be published not later than next May under the auspices of the Princeton Theological Seminary. We are told that "It is not to be a completely revised Bible, but is to be crouched in everyday language." This rooks very foolish to us, and we have no doubt that it will be very foolish when it is printed. A good deal will depend on what sort of "everyday language" is used. For example, will David be made to say, instead of "I said in my haste, all men are liars," "When I got a move on me I lined it out that all men are liars"? Instead of saying "it is well with the child," shall we be told, in the "everyday language" of Princeton, "the child is bully"? Why is it that the great learned men of the seminaries and colleges and universities will insist upon making sacred things common?

#### An Old Breconshire Church.

Patrishow Church, which has just been reopened after restoration, is a most interesting edifice to architects, archeologists and lovers of folk lore. It stands in a very remote and inaccessible situation among the Black mountains of Breconshire, far away from the ordinary tourist. It possesses a Saxon-or rather Britishfont, three stone altars, a curious little western chapel and a rood screen of remarkable beauty. In the adjoining churchyard there is a preaching cross, and out of the stem of an ancient yew grow a mountain ash and a holly tree, symbolizing the Trinity. According to local legend, this unique little structure was erected by a "foreigner," who had been cured of leprosy through the waters of a neighboring well, and left a "hatful of gold" to build a church by way of thank offering.-London Daily News.

#### Protecting the Birds.

Nowhere are birds better protected than in Germany. It is not only a subject of law there, but of education also, for children are taught in the schools the usefulness of birds in protecting trees, plants, crops and gardens. Bird-houses, and even bird-reflectories, are seen in every park. On the other hand, the enemies of useful birds, such as kits, buzzards, hawks, magpies, kestrels and jays, are remorselessly killed under the encouragement of local governments, which offer rewards for their destruction. One consequence is that the harvestfields and gardens of Germany suffer relatively little damage from noxious insects.

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Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 10 1910.

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