

FOUR INSTITUTES FOR THE FARMERS

Addresses to be Given by Experts

MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN HONESDALE, GALILEE, CALKINS, BEACHLAKE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF LECTURERS.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will conduct four Farmers' Institutes in Wayne county during the month of December. The times and places of meeting of these public exercises are as follows:

Honesdale, Court House, Dec. 16.
Galilee, M. E. church, Dec. 18 and 19.
Calkins, Dec. 20 and 21.
Beachlake, Dec. 22 and 23.

The exercises are public and free, and everybody is invited to attend. Local committees have been appointed in each town to look after the preliminary details of the convention. W. E. Perham, Pleasant Mount, is chairman of the institutes.

Educational and dairy, stock and orchard sessions will be held at each convention, when addresses will be delivered by Dr. M. E. Conrad, Westgrove, Pa.; H. M. Anderson, New Park, Pa.; Dr. J. H. Funk, Boyertown, Pa.; R. P. Kester, Grampan, Pa. Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe will speak at the Hamlin convention which is to be held there January 18 to 20, 1912.

A question box will be a feature of the Institutes. In the discussions all sectarian and partisan topics are excluded. As these meetings are for the benefit of farmers and their families and all others who may be interested, the institutes are held either in halls or churches. At least three state speakers will be in attendance at each meeting.

Music, properly conducted, has a place on every program, but is to be introduced as a recreation. \$25 is appropriated to each two-days institute, to be used for local expenses such as printing programs, rent of halls, necessary expenses of local managers, etc.

Brief biographical sketches of the institute lecturers who have been assigned to Wayne county follow:

H. M. Anderson was born August 26, 1871, on the farm which he has recently purchased from his father. He graduated from the York Collegiate Institute in 1894, since which time he has devoted practically all his time to agriculture. Has been for quite a number of years growing very profitable farm crops in what has until very recent years been called the York County Barrens. He is particularly interested in growing alfalfa, potatoes and corn and is doing experimental work with these crops; has an apple orchard of which he is very proud and is a close student of modern methods of increasing soil fertility.

Dr. Milton E. Conrad was born in southern Chester county, in 1851, of an ancestry of successful agriculturists. He obtained his education in the public and high schools and Millersville State Normal school. He was for some years engaged in farming in his home locality; later taking the course in veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1891, in which he has for several years been lecturer of Dairy and Milk Inspection and Veterinary Obstetrics. Throughout his veterinary career he has been closely identified with dairy interests, practicing for some years in a dairy locality, and having for over ten years given his entire time as inspector and Consulting Expert for a large number of the dairies furnishing milk to the City of Philadelphia from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

J. H. Funk, M. D., 6th generation from Bishop Henry Funk, who emigrated from Holland in 1719, was born in Lower Providence, Montgomery county, Pa., was brought up on his father's large dairy farm; attended public schools in the winter. In 1859-1860 attended Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College); began the study of medicine in the spring of 1863 and received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1865; opened the first drug store in Boyertown and run it several years in connection with the practice of medicine. Served several years as the Burgess of Boyertown, also as Town Councilor and eight years as School Director. Always being in love with horticulture, pursued, he planted a large orchard in 1879. In the year 1896, he planted another apple and peach orchard and has continued planting until he has about fifty acres of the most profitable orchards in the state. Such a thing as "off-year" bearing is unknown in these orchards. Was several years Pennsylvania State Pomologist.

R. P. Kester was born in Clearfield county, Pa., Jan. 18, 1867. He now resides on the farm which his maternal great grandfather "took up" and partially cleared nearly 100 years ago. It was farmed for 80 years in the old way and the fertility was depleted until it was one of the worn-out farms. During the past few years Mr. Kester and his younger brother have been farming and dairying by modern methods, until now even five blades of grass grew where one grew before. Their leading business is dairying, although fruit, poultry and trucking receive attention. He was fifteen years a teacher and always a close student. Mrs. George E. Monroe graduated from Geneva, N. Y. State Normal School Classical Course. Taught two years in Dryden, High school. Has lived in her present home, a farm of 60 acres, for the past twenty-five years. Before the College of Agriculture was founded at Cornell, she assisted Prof. W. W. Wing in carrying on poultry experiments. Since then has regularly lectured to the poultry classes, being there for "Farmers' Week" also. For three years she was on the Poultry Institute staff with Prof. James E. Rice, conductor. She has twice been in Connecticut State Meetings and for several years has been Institute Lecturer in this state. Has bred and exhibited Single Comb Black Minorcas for 21 years exclusively, taking premiums at Boston, New York, Newark, N. J., Atlantic City, Pan-American and St. Louis Expositions. Has also raised ducks and turkeys.

PLAN COUNTRY SCHOOL UPLIFT

National Education Association Launches Wide Campaign.

States Will Be Asked to Give Fair Share of Taxes—Better Trained Teachers Sought—Committee of Eleven at Work.

A nation wide campaign to raise the standing of the rural schools to a level with those of the cities and towns is the latest plan of the National Educational association, the organization of educators and teachers which is the largest body of the kind in the world.

The first step in the movement, an investigation of school conditions throughout the United States and supplemental inquiry into the subject of teachers' salaries, state and county appropriations and teaching methods, has been delegated to a committee of eleven which was authorized at the San Francisco convention of the National Educational association in July, when a fund of \$10,000 was voted to defray the expenses of the inquiry for the next three years.

The members are E. T. Fairchild, superintendent of schools of Kansas, chairman; Dr. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. E. C. Elliott, Madison, Wis.; Professor T. H. Harris, Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Adelaide S. Baylor, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. C. Morrison, state superintendent of schools, New Hampshire; A. C. Nelson, state superintendent, Utah; Edward Hyatt, state superintendent, California; L. L. Wright, state superintendent, Michigan; J. V. Joynes, state superintendent, North Carolina, and Professor Charles H. Keyes, New York city.

Phases of investigation. Among the important phases which the investigation will undertake are: Rational basis for the distribution of state school funds, which the various states may be led to adopt. Careful study of the several units of school organization with a view to urging the adoption of the most efficient unit.

Strong presentation of the advantages of centralization or consolidation of rural schools. Study of compulsory school laws in the different states should be made and a plan devised for a uniform law. System of standardization for rural schools and a small financial recognition or bonus on the part of the state to such schools as shall reach the standard.

Closer supervision of the rural schools. The Oregon plan of providing supervisors for each twenty schools is worthy of consideration. Plan Legislative Campaign.

The general plan of the investigation also includes a legislative campaign to raise the standard of courses of study and to obtain better trained teachers. These ideals are set forth as follows: Appointment of one or more rural school instructors, under the direction of the state superintendent, in each state.

Adoption of a course of study for all elementary schools and the compulsory use of such courses. Adoption of a law in every state fixing the minimum length of the yearly school period and giving state aid to weak districts.

More adequate preliminary training on the part of applicants for teachers' certificates in order to obtain a better grade of teachers in the rural schools. Investigation of normal training courses in high schools in certain states to determine recommendations for their adoption generally in solving the problem of getting better trained teachers.

Study of the principle of township high schools and the adoption of legislation providing for free high schools for all nonresident pupils. Model school buildings, equipment and grounds.

Rural School Big Problem. That the problem of raising the standard of rural schools is far and away the greatest in education was the declaration of Chairman Fairchild. "It is conceded that the rural school is the one laggard in the educational procession," he said. "The conditions governing these schools and the lack of adequate results are well known. It would therefore appear that the problem to which this committee can with the greatest advantage address itself is that of suggesting ways and means for the betterment of these schools and for the awakening of the public to a definite sense of their needs."

"In view of the general recognition of the need of a certain reorganization and redirection of the courses of study in our rural schools, special instructors in vocational work, particularly as it relates to agriculture, should be provided at county expense."

Wrights Buy Aviation Grounds. Orville and Wilbur Wright have closed a deal for 1,000 acres of land at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on which a permanent testing ground for aeroplanes will be established next spring. The stretch, composed of giant sand dunes and woodland, runs east and west across the "Blanks" from the Atlantic ocean to Croatan bay and includes three dunes, the highest of which is known as Thirteen and rises to a hundred feet.

FINES PAY EXPENSES OF NATION'S JUSTICE.

Attorney General's Annual Report Says Department Was Self Sustaining.

Attorney General Wickesham in his annual report states that in the last fiscal year his department has been self sustaining. The attorney general states that during the year a little more than \$4,000,000 in the nature of fines was collected by his department and that this more than paid the expenses.

Last year the department of justice collected \$3,500,000 in fines. It was not quite enough to balance the expenses of different bureaus of the department. The fines collected in both years were from half a hundred different sources, but the bulk of them came from timber and public land cases and trust prosecutions.

The report contains a statement showing just what has been accomplished in the line of trust and other prosecutions the department has brought during the year. On the three dissolution actions pending, the powder trust, the plumbers' trust and the harvester trust, the attorney general says no definite decisions have been reached. He said he could not say at this time, because he did not know, whether all three of the corporations named would dissolve without litigation. He said the negotiations between the department and the corporations looking to a dissolution without any more court fighting were on still.

From other sources in the department it was learned that the powder trust and plumbers' trust cases probably would be concluded in a few weeks and that the government and the trust officials had about reached an agreement. There is considerable doubt, however, about the government and harvester trust ever coming to terms. The government will not recede from its declaration last summer when the officials of the harvester trust first made overtures for a voluntary dissolution. It was said at the department that the indications are that the harvester people will not agree to the government's scheme of dissolution, but will fight the case in the courts. The government has its bill in equity drawn up and ready to file.

NEW ANAESTHETIC. Boston Surgeon Overcomes Disadvantage of Ether.

Ether, the adoption of which has revolutionized surgery in the last half century, may soon be superseded as an anesthetic as a result of the remarkable experiments being made by Dr. Frederic J. Cotton, a Boston surgeon. By a combination of gaseous elements of the air containing about half the proportion of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere Dr. Cotton has succeeded in producing anaesthesia not only without the slightest danger or discomfort to the patient, but so agreeable that the patient is unconscious of what is being done.

Technically speaking, Dr. Cotton calls his anaesthetic "nitrous oxide diluted with oxygen." He has already used it in operating on seventy-five private patients. Several of those cases were so grave that the nausea and "surgical shock" which would have followed the use of ether would have been fatal. Yet with the use of "doctored air," as the new anaesthetic might be called, the serious operations were performed with absolute safety, and the patients are perfectly well.

Appliances for the use of the "doctored air" are being installed in several of Boston's principal hospitals. The experiments have been made so quietly that few outside the medical profession have been aware of the tremendous importance of Dr. Cotton's discoveries.

STATE TO WRITE INSURANCE. Wisconsin Soon to Begin Management of a Mutual Life Plan.

Wisconsin may have a system of state life insurance in operation within the next few months. Insurance Commissioner H. L. Ekern is at work on forms for policies and blanks. As soon as these are prepared officials in the counties will begin to accept risks.

Wisconsin is the first state to attempt to write life insurance. The legislature of 1911 passed a bill providing for beginning the system. The state treasurer will be custodian of all moneys, and town, city and county clerks will accept applications and forward premiums. The state does not assume any responsibility beyond paying the expense.

TO RAISE PERRY FLAGSHIP. Old Warship Niagara Will Make a Tour of the Great Lakes.

Commodore Perry's flagship in the battle of Lake Erie, near Put-In-Bay, the Niagara, that has lain on the bottom of the lake in the Erie (Pa.) harbor for twenty-five years, will be raised, made seaworthy and taken on a tour of the great lakes in 1913 as a feature of the Perry centennial celebration. The state of Pennsylvania will be-

A MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATION

By HELEN R. OGELSBY

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Miss Matilda Weatherby on opening her morning mail read a circular letter, as follows: You are invited to be present at a meeting of bachelors and spinsters for the purpose of organizing a matrimonial exchange for elderly persons.

Because that period at which persons usually marry has passed there is no reason why marriage should be entirely given up. The exchange is intended for those who have before them a lonely old age, that they may be thrown together with a view to forming matrimonial copartnerships for their mutual comfort.

Miss Weatherby thought the matter over and concluded to attend the meeting. She was fifty-two, but did not consider herself old enough to entitle her to a membership to the exchange. Nevertheless she was very lonely and ready to catch at any straw that might bring her companionship.

On entering the room where the meeting was held Miss Weatherby received a shock. Men and women whose hair was either sprinkled with gray or had turned white were chatting together, any one of whom, she thought, must be older than herself. She was received by the chairwoman of the ladies' reception committee and made bold to express the opinion that those she saw present were entirely too old for marriage. To her astonishment the lady informed her that most of the women present were her juniors.

A gentleman was presented to Miss Weatherby, whose name she did not bear, who began to chat with her, naturally choosing for a subject the purposes of the exchange. Miss Weatherby declared that she had come simply from curiosity; that she was perfectly satisfied with single life and would not marry on any account. "Perhaps," said the gentleman, "years ago you loved some young man from whom fate separated you."

"Rather say his own innate wickedness." "And you were obliged to send him away?" "I certainly was." "Sometimes in such matters the woman is partly at fault."

"That was not so in my case." "I was dismissed by a girl I loved. I was but twenty-two years old, she nineteen. She considered herself very badly treated by me. I felt sure that she was in error, therefore if I yielded to her I would not only make a mistake in that instance, but be obliged to continue yielding to her, right or wrong, throughout our married lives. Therefore I refused, and she dismissed me."

"My case was very different," said Miss Weatherby. "I was entirely right, and my lover was entirely wrong. I had a brother who needed my care. I insisted on his living with me after my marriage. My lover very selfishly declined the arrangement. I naturally clung to my brother and let my lover go."

"Was your brother worthy of the sacrifice of the happiness of two persons?" "He was." "Affectionate, unselfish, honorable?" "All these." "Is he still living with you?" "No. He died twenty years ago."

There was a pause in the dialogue, during which the gentleman looked thoughtfully at his companion and with a tinge of melancholy in his eye then he said: "What would you think of your action if it could be proved to you that your brother was unworthy of the sacrifice you made for him—a sacrifice that involved your lover's lifelong happiness?"

"No such supposition is possible." He drew forth his pocketbook and took out a paper which he handed to her. She read it and every vestige of color left her face. It was a confession written many years before to her lover by this same brother that he had stolen money from him, the confession being made on condition that the debt was canceled and the theft kept a secret. When Miss Weatherby looked up she gasped: "And you are Tom?" "I am Tom."

"Why did you not tell me of this at the time it occurred?" "I preferred that you should choose between me and your brother rather than between me and a criminal. A lover, a husband who is willing to be second to any one is a weakling."

From the time of her entrance into the world to the present moment Miss Weatherby had been one of those women who are best described by the words, "She knows it all." This trait was strengthened by a strong will. The paper that trembled in her hand and produced in her a revolution. It came late, but it left in her not one trace of her former fault. From a loneness she had become a lamb.

"I beg your forgiveness for showing you that paper," resumed the man. "I had an object in doing so. For two decades I have lived in a foreign country. Returning, I received an invitation to join this exchange and accidentally learned that you were a member. I came here with one object, to meet you, and that we should meet understandingly I preferred to explain the past."

At the next regular meeting of the exchange the president announced that the first match had been made. Mr. Thomas Harrington and Miss Matilda Weatherby were engaged.

LOOK WHO'S HERE!



Or at least he is almost here. You will have to hurry if you get ahead of him. It is easy to see that from his eyes. DO THAT CHRISTMAS SHOPPING RIGHT AWAY or he will be on you before you know it.

Do you love this old man? The children do. If you love the children as much as they love Santa Claus you will go right out and buy those presents today. There is nothing more beautiful than to make glad the heart of a child. BUY THOSE PRESENTS NOW and you will be glad every minute till Christmas. Try it. It really works.

Canada's Senators. Canada's second chamber consists of senators who are over thirty years of age and each of whom has property worth at least £800.

Morocco Leather. The dyeing of native leather, for which Morocco has long been famous on account of the softness of its tone, its texture and its flexibility, continues to be practiced in Tattlet, Sus, Morocco City, Fez, Tetuan and Rabat, but artificial dyes are also being substituted in the modern process, supplementing the use of the secret vegetable ingredients formerly used to produce the inimitable tones of earlier times.

Pyramids of Egypt. The pyramids of Egypt, seventy-five in number and of various sizes, were constructed for the preservation of mummies of the kings and their families.

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