

Aetna Hose, Hook And Ladder Company of Newark, Delaware

In response to a suggestion from the Town Council of Newark a meeting was called in the Grange building December 17th, 1888. This was for the purpose of organizing a fire company for the protection of the town. The installation of the water works had made this a possible and reasonable demand. John A. Mullin was chosen temporary chairman and I. J. Moore, temporary secretary.

On motion of G. W. Williams, the meeting proceeded to organize at once. A committee composed of A. L. Fisher, George Spence, W. H. Steel, James A. Wilson, S. A. J. Wood, Harry McKinsey and John A. Mullin was appointed, which immediately went to work on membership. A charter list with 30 signers was reported. A committee to draft by-laws was named—James Hossinger, J. A. Wilson, Joseph T. Willis, A. L. Fisher and W. H. Singers.

On motion of Mr. J. T. Willis the name of the company was fixed as the Aetna Hose Hook and Ladder Co.

The work moved readily on, and on January 9, 1889, a permanent organization was effected. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Singers; vice-president, J. A. Wilson; secretary, I. J. Moore; treasurer, Jas. Hossinger. Election of directors resulted as follows—Jus B. Lutton, John Pilling, S. M. Dornel, H. B. Wright, G. W. Williams.

The active members elected Jos. T. Willis, foreman and H. B. Wright and G. L. Spence, assistants; fire-recorder John A. Mullin and pipeman, George Kar.

A committee was named to have the company incorporated at the session of the Legislature.

On May 22, 1889, a special meeting was called to consider some way in which to raise funds for a hose house. The directors were instructed to make a canvass of the town and report the lots suitable for such a purpose. A special meeting to hear the report of this canvass was held the following October. Four were under consideration: the Evans lot on College avenue; Pemberton lot Academy street and Delaware avenue; Hossinger lot, Chestnut street above Main, and Cable lot, on the Creek road above Main.

By ballot the Hossinger lot was chosen. After this meeting some dissatisfaction was expressed at this decision. At the next meeting a communication was read from Wm. A. Miller in regard to a lot he agreed to lease to the Aetna H. & L. Co.—the lot between the public hall and the property of J. W. Praul, for a term of 99 years, with privilege of buying for \$500 the rental to be \$25 per year, and he would donate the first and second years to the company, making the cost of the lot \$450.

On motion of Mr. Dornel the above offer was accepted and a committee named to consummate the agreement, and arrangements were at once discussed for the building to be erected. Mr. S. J. Wright, chairman of the committee on plans, visited Dover and Middletown, and inspected their hose houses. After a lengthy discussion the committee was instructed to get bids on both brick and frame buildings, the cost not to exceed \$2500.

On November 29, 1889, Mr. Wright submitted a sketch of a house designed by Mr. Carswell, of Wilmington, which was approved by all present.

Bids were at once received for a brick building according to plans, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder provided the cost did not exceed \$2000.

At the next meeting the motion in reference to limiting the price was rescinded and the contract given to Joseph T. Willis, the lowest bidder. His price was \$2302.

Work was at once begun, and the building immediately became the center of town affairs.

On February 17th, 1891, a resolution was adopted which provided for the setting apart of a council chamber and the giving of a key to every member of Council, the same to be returned to his successor at the end of his term.

A band was organized in June, 1891, and the use of a lower room was offered for practice. In 1895 Aetna base ball club was granted use of room for entertaining visiting clubs.

By the holding of airs and picnics, private subscription, etc. the company was gradually equipped for service.

The following items of interest are gleaned from the minutes:

"Fire Chief Thomas Riley reported the turning out of the company on October 7th, 1888, to greet the returning

members of Company E. Sipper was named to all by the ladies for which a vote of thanks was returned."

Dec 8, 1890.
"It was resolved that we give a vote of thanks to Town Council for their assistance in building hose house, and the donation of \$200."

"The motion of Mr. Wright that the company be limited to 50 members was carried, without a dissenting vote—(Feb. 8, 1901.)"

Nov. 8, 1901.
"Reported that Council had appropriated \$250 annually on the following conditions, that the company keep in good condition 750 feet of hose, pay all expenses of heating and janitor and keep apparatus in condition satisfactory to Council." This was accepted.

May 8, 1903.
"On motion of Thomas Riley the Hose Company organized a base ball team to be known as the Aetna Base Ball Club of Newark."

October 6th, 1904.
Committee was ordered to purchase hose wagon weighing 1450 lbs., with basket on side for carrying gum coats and gun boots, with side torches, etc., from W. W. Wunder, of Reading, Pa.

A parade and banquet was held on April 24, 1905, in celebration of the arrival of the new hose carriage. The night of the banquet \$55 was collected for a bell with promises of \$12.50 more.

H. B. Wright, Harry Hill and Geo. Powell were named as a committee to purchase bell, the cost of which was not to exceed \$50.

The membership limit was raised from 50 to 75 (May 5, 1905).

The bell committee secured a bell as directed, paying the full price allowed. There was much dissatisfaction expressed over the selection at first, and a number of objections were made in the sitting before the final adjustment was made.

March 2nd, 1906.
Use of room on second floor the second Thursday in each month, was granted to the Board of Trade.

June 1, 1906.
Fire company was appointed a committee as a whole, to invite the ladies to the town to use the room the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

February 2nd, 1907.
Banquet held in Powell's parlors. Members of Council and Strahorn Brothers guests of the company.

February 4th, 1910.
The Banquet Committee reported 163 members having signed their name to take part in the banquet on February 2nd.

The company, since its beginning, has given good and effective service whenever the call has come. Their first response to the alarm of fire was immediately following their organization. During the day barbe's, boxes and old lumber were quietly hauled to a vacant lot.

In the evening the pile was fired and the alarm sounded as a test of the quickness with which the men would assemble and the work they would be able to do. Since that time the company has responded at 32 fires, the first being at Mr. Harry Campbell's store August 26th, 1893, and the last, the Newark Optical Company, April, 1911. The largest of these were the Dr. Haines' barn, burned on September 6, 1890, the machine shops at Delaware College, April 26, 1898, and the American Vulcanized Fibre Co., July 21st, 1909.

The company is at present in a flourishing condition. Under the direction of Fire Chief Wilson steps are constantly being taken which indicate progress. One hundred eleven members are reported. During the last month 2000 phone numbers to be used in sounding the alarm have been conspicuously placed before the public. Last Friday evening it was decided to install Lilly couplings for all the equipment. Arrangements are being made for a performance of the Welsh Brothers Circus to be given next fall as a benefit for the fire company. (This circus is the one remembered by the townspeople as postponing their performance in 88 to attend the memorial service held in the Presbyterian Church, the day of the funeral of William McKinley.)

The company has rendered the town good service in the past, and the present outlook promises only greater usefulness in the future. It has the appreciation and good wishes of all our citizens.

Newark Public School

The following pupils have averaged 90 or above:

Tenth grade—Mildred McNeal, Eleanor Pilling, Frances Alderson, Carrie Jameson, Ona Singers.

Ninth grade—Margaret Cook, Edna Chambers, Olive Heiser, Alice Moore.

Eighth grade—Edna Chambers, Bond Brown, Elizabeth Stroud, Paul Lovett, Herman Little, Helen McNeal, Margaret Steel, Harry Green, Elsie Grier, Celia O'Rourke.

Seventh grade—Marguerite Crowe, Marion Brown, Hartzell Alderson, Alice Shepherd, Harriet Boys, Edwood Hoffecker, Helen Slack.

Sixth grade—Frances Clark, Anna Sanborn, Leroy Campbell, Francis Lindell, Eugene Kennedy, Gilbert Chambers, Walter Holton, Newell Reed.

Fifth grade—William Crossan, Alphonso Aderson, Margaret Doyle, Helen Leak, Gertrude Hill, Clyde Poole, Gertrude Day, Ira Steele.

Fourth grade—Sarah Brown, Johnson Rowan, Marian Gallaher, Margaret Geesaman, John Williams, Elizabeth McNeal, Gladys McAllister, Harvey Cook, William Marrs, Manan Lovett, Edith Edmanson.

Third grade—Mary Snyder, Katharine

Barnard, Beatrice Vansant, Margaret O'Rourke, Elsie Ewing, Sara Lovett, Richard Cooch, Ernest Emigh and William Singers.

Second grade—Jennie Williams, Mary Chalmers, Verla Hamilton, Alfred Ewing, Letitia Wilson, Royal Sanborn, Winslow Clark, Anna Frazer, Edith Chambers, Edward Hohn, Pauline Wassmer, Hazel Kennedy, Dora Davis, Margaret Rupp.

First grade—Mildred Major, Robert Cook, Sarah Steele, Emma Lovett, Harold Cook, Ethel Lovett, Edith Lane, Olive Porter, Mary Potts, Leonard, Fassett, Margery Rose.

Meeting Of Board Of Education

The Board of Education met last Friday night and organized for the coming year. E. L. Richards who was re-elected and Robert S. Gallaher, the new member, were sworn in. Mr. Richards was re-elected president and Dr. J. S. Gillilan secretary and treasurer.

It was decided to increase the teaching force from eleven to thirteen. All the teachers for the coming year were not appointed on Friday evening, but a special meeting for that purpose will be held on May 12th. Misses Martha Strahorn, Jennie Raub, Esther Pergu-

son, Anna Zebley, Agnes Medill and Louisa Swayne have been returned, also the principal Mr. Friedel. Miss Frances Medill has been appointed as one of the teachers above mentioned.

Mrs. Strahorn in addition to being kindergarten as last year, will assist Miss Ferguson in the first grade during the afternoon session.

The Board decided to finish the second floor of the Grammar School Building on Delaware avenue. Specifications are being made and bids advertised for at once.

Convict Serving As Evangelist In Prison

Pan Graynor, who fifteen years ago was committed to the penitentiary at Galveston under a forty years' sentence for murder, has refused an offer of pardon from the governor on the ground that he can do more good in the penitentiary than outside it.

Graynor is now thirty-seven years old and says he expects to serve out the remaining 25 years of his sentence. Not long after he entered the penitentiary this remarkable convict experienced a conversion to Christianity, and has since proved his faith most abundantly by his works. No less than 15 men who have been released from the institution since that time and who are now leading consistent Christian lives attribute their own conversion

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One Telephone Salesman \$200	Three Salesmen's Salaries \$500.
Telephone Toll Calls 200	Traveling 100.
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SIRE OF ELIZA L., 2.12 1/4

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Gitche Manito is a beautiful brown horse, 16 hands high and weighs 1250 pounds. He is sired by Jay Bird by Geo. Wilkes, and his dam is Kate Patchen (dam of 3) by Mambino Patchen. He obtained his record in a winning race on a half mile track. In the last three years he started in 34 races, winning 15 first, 13 seconds, 2 thirds and 1 fourth. Come look him over. You will like him.

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Extracts, Toilet Water, Soaps, Talcum, &c.

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SECRETARY: John S. Rossell, TREASURER: L. Scott Towson

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Commodore William Bainbridge

Naval authorities must have had very reliable inside information concerning the worth of the subject of this sketch. Twice in his career he met with disaster, in each case losing a ship to the enemy. And yet not only was he retained in the active service of the navy, but also given a most important command. Nor did he disappoint expectations. He was born in Princeton, New Jersey, May 21st, 1774. In the irregular war between France and our country he was assigned to the schooner, Ketaition, that had been seized from the French, and formerly bore the name Croyable. On November 20th, 1798, the Ketaition, Lieutenant Bainbridge, was sent ahead of the American Squadron to reconnoitre, and in so doing fell into the clutches of the French frigate Yvonnaire 30 and captured 32, but while a prisoner on the decks of the frigate the young American lieutenant succeeded in deceiving the French as to the fighting strength of the other two ships of the squadron, the information causing the French frigates to abandon the chase when they were rapidly overhauling the fleeing ships. On his return to the United States after a taste of French prison life, he was at once assigned to duty and later given command of the frigate Philadelphia. The scene then shifted to the Mediterranean Sea. On October 31st, while on the blockade of Tripoli the Philadelphia made out a corsair sneaking into the harbor. At once chase was made, and as the Philadelphia gained rapidly she left a bow chaser every now and then in the hope of crippling the corsair. After the chase had continued about an hour Captain Bainbridge, fearing that he was being drawn into shallow water, ordered the helm thrown hard over; but in a minute the frigate struck on a sunken reef, and there remained tight and fast in spite of the efforts of the crew to get her off. In the meantime, the pirates, seeing the plight of the frigate, closed in on her with their gunboats, and taking a position where none of the guns of the Philadelphia could be brought to bear on them, fired shot after shot into the helpless ship. Finally Bainbridge to save needless loss of life hauled down the American flag. He was carried off a prisoner to Tripoli and put in a dungeon. But even there he managed to communicate with the American Squadron, recommending that an attempt be made to destroy the Philadelphia. When his case came before a court-martial to try him for losing the frigate, he was honorably acquitted. When the war of 1812 opened he was therefore an officer who had the misfortune to lose two ships, and yet was held in high esteem. Indeed it was largely owing to him that the administration consented to allow the American frigate to leave port to try conclusions with the British on the high seas. Elevated to the rank of Commodore he sailed in the frigate

Constitution for South America. While cruising in the vicinity, where he expected to join the Horns and Essex, he met and took the British frigate Java. On the morning of December 31st, 1812, the cry of "Sail ho," from the masthead sent the crew of the Constitution to their stations to make ready for a hard fight; for the stranger was suspected to be an enemy. After considerable jockeying, in which the Java, because of her superior speed, gained the advantage, the ships at 2 o'clock p. m. began to exchange broadsides. The chief concern of Bainbridge was to avoid being raked, and this was a difficult task, because the Java sailed rings around the Constitution. Twice in the fight the Commodore was injured; first when a musket ball pierced his thigh, and a little later when a solid ball from the Java splintered the steering wheel, against which he was leaning, and drove a copper bolt into his leg. But he refused to go below. The bolt was cut out, and the wound hastily dressed, and he remained on deck to direct the battle. As the two ships maneuvered, cautiously edging up without risking a raking fire, they finally fought it out at pistol shot. Had the crew of the Java shown any real skill in handling their guns, the speed of their ship should have won them the victory. The fact that the Constitution came out of the battle without losing a spar, while the Java was reduced to a rolling log with all her masts hanging over her sides, shows the vast superiority of the gunnery on the Constitution. When the guns of the Java were silenced the Constitution drew off to make repairs, and in less than an hour returned to demand the surrender of the wrecked ship. The Constitution lost 12 killed and 22 wounded; the Java, according to British reports 22 killed and 102 wounded. Bainbridge declared that the British lost 60 killed and 101 wounded. Among the mortally wounded was the commander of the Java, Captain Lambert. For three days the Constitution stood by the Java to remove the wounded. Since she was badly injured, and in all probabilities would be captured by the British before she could be run into port, she was blown up. This was Bainbridge's last real battle. He had established the confidence in which naval experts held him. Hence his two earlier misfortunes were not counted against him. After the war he was honored with various important commands, both on sea and land. Transferred from the Boston to the Philadelphia naval station because of ill health, he finally yielded to the fatal disease and died in Philadelphia on July 28th, 1833. Two hours before his death, while in delirium, he called aloud for sword and pistols. When they were not given to him, he arose to a sitting posture and ordered all hands to be called to board the enemy. Thus did his profession assert itself to the very last.

W. J. ROWAN.

the enthusiasm of the listeners —
In good old Sussex County, down in little Delaware,
I often say to my old wife, "I'm glad we're livin' there!"
The country's kind of humble but, a stretchin' to the sea,
It ain't a stylish lookin' place, and

don't pretend to be;
They ain't a mountain anywhere 'n' lookin' of its head;
They ain't no rocks, but only sand a-shinin' there instead.
But they's a'lus welcome for ye, you can feel it in the air,
In good old Sussex County, down in little Delaware

At the Sign of the White Light

Absent Ones

Absence makes the heart grow fonder but the memory of the absent one becomes vague and dim. You long to picture in your mind just how "HE" or "SHE" would look, but there's a mysterious something which makes this mental picture impossible.

But if you had a photograph before you, then you could recall the forgotten face, yes, even the kind acts, the gentle words.

Wouldn't that "ONE" so far away appreciate your photograph too.

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For information in regard to the advantages etc. to be derived from affiliating ones-self with this part of the

First line of defense

Inquire of L. B. JACOBS,

Captain First Delaware Infantry,

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CHILD WELFARE

The following clipping from the Morning News, on the authority of workers and children of national reputation, the collection of more statistics as a means of promoting "child welfare" work.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND OUR CHILDREN.

Imagine the father of a large family being questioned as follows:

- "How many children have you?"
- "I don't know."
- "How many died in infancy?"
- "I never kept any account."
- "Are any of them working?"
- "Yes; don't ask how many."
- "Any blind?"
- "Some."
- "Any in jail?"
- "Yes; some."
- One says "Such ignorance is impossible."

The following testimony may suggest a similar ignorance, where there ought to be definite knowledge.

Owen Lovejoy: "We have at present no information on infant mortality or race degeneracy, on any national scale."

Leban Wald: "Ours is the only great nation which does not know how many children are born and how many die within its borders. Registration and statistics on these matters are but parental."

Samuel McCune Lindsay: "There is no other government in the civilized world that does not furnish more information, upon demand, than the government of the United States."

Hon. Ben Lindsay: "It has been a matter of chagrin to receive letters from the officials of European governments, and even from Japan wanting to get certain data regarding children of this country, and not be able to answer satisfactorily."

Some people may think that it is not the business of the government to occupy itself with such matters.

Is it the business of the government to occupy itself with the conservation of other resources of the country, excepting its most valuable resource—the children?

Dr. Powell of Chicago says: "So far as tuberculosis is concerned, there is no hope for the race, until childhood has been fortified."

As with tuberculosis, so with other diseases, so probably, with crime, pauperism and degeneracy, for it is believed that these evils result in large measure from defective health and development.

Investigators in this field want statistics gathered by careful study of the whole country, so that the facts may be known and their significance understood.

There are other problems concern-

ing the welfare of the children that need government investigation, but only one more can be noticed—that of child labor—the people should know what the effect of labor is on the growing child; what proportion of working children make progress toward a higher degree of industrial efficiency, what proportion develop normal health and strength, and what proportion become delinquent or criminal.

If government should give the authoritative word, it would be known whether child labor, as exists today, does, or does not, hamper the physical, mental and moral growth of the child.

Since the character of the adult population of the next generation depends on the conditions that surround the children of the present, it seems only axiomatic to say "The children's interests of today are the nation's interests of tomorrow." Surely these interests cannot be beneath the notice of our national government.

Songs Sung

The "Sons of Delaware," an organization formed in 1892, to "promote sociability among Delawareans living in Philadelphia, met in New Castle and Delaware City last Saturday. The following is the first stanza of the organization's song, which is sung to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland." It was composed by the late Joshua M. Pusey:

Our little State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Now, brothers, adieu, farewell,
Sing, "Delaware, our Delaware!"
Proud offspring of the azure bird,
With swelling tones our hearts be stirred,
And loud our praiseful song be heard:
"Delaware, our Delaware!"

The truth expressed in "Good old Sussex County" never fails to arouse

G. W. Singles

PUMPS

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WELLS

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Delaware

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which this company
very glad to have
advice concerning
WILL; the settlement
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RE-PRESIDENT:
B. B. Clarson.

TREASURER:
Scott Townsend.

MUSIC

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and \$5 per month. No

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home, if you want to

call a see me.

lots of high ground on

price, \$5 per foot.

T. P. STRONG,

Trust Safe Deposit Co.,

Newark, Del.

E OF Goods

13, 1911

Goods of Rebecca... R. T. JONES.

Milford Cross Roads

Mr. F. E. Hitchens and family visited Mrs. Florence Hendrickson Sunday... Struck out by Draper 6, by Collins 4...

Strickersville

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE) Miss Marguerite Hall has returned after an extended visit with Philadelphia friends... Struck out by Draper 6, by Collins 4...

yard when the bear charged at him... County W. C. T. U. Convention

The New Castle County convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Mt. Salem M. E. Church on Friday, May 12...

Fresh Kale At Cook's

We have a nice lot of young KALE growing, which we are selling at 10 cents per half peck, 25 cents per basket-cut fresh daily...

Mrs. Martha A. McCommons, wife of James M. McCommons, died at her home near Level, on April 24, aged 62 years...

Thieves entered W. N. Worthington's store, in Havre de Grace, one night last week, and carried off a lot of flour, some cigars and other goods...

FIRE INSURANCE!—Protect your Buildings, Stock, Household Furniture, Etc., in the best companies at lowest rates...

AUCTIONEER HOSEA R. SMITH, Newark, Delaware. Your patronage solicited.

COAL & LUMBER YARD

H. WARNER McNEAL

Headquarters for Ice, Coal and Wood

BUILDING MATERIALS Washington Building Lime BEST IN THE WORLD

ALCA LIME MORTAR FOR BRICK WORK--ALL READY TO USE

PORTLAND CEMENT Plaster-Hair-Terra Cotta Pipe LUMBER LUMBER

We have added Lumber to our stock and are ready to give you prices on your contract.

H. WARNER McNEAL

Will Give You Best Work for your Money

Because our Carriages are made from the ground up.

Always know what is under paint as we start from the raw materials and paint afterwards. 21 years of successful manufacturing and there is a reason why our first customers 21 years ago are still our customers...



If we cannot give you better work for your money than you have been getting we do not want your patronage, but we do know we can, the reason we want you to write us. You can pay us cash or you can secure from us any Carriage on most liberal terms...

Bürns Bros.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

200 PAIRS TROUSERS For Sale This Month

49c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.49, \$1.79, \$1.98, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50.

30 Boys' \$2.00 School Suits at \$1.75 20 " 3.00 " " 2.50 10 " 4.98 " " 2.98 Men's 5.00 Odd Coats at 4.00

Women's New Wear

Big assortment of new goods in Belts, Barrettes, Combs, Belt Buckles, Bar Pins, Stick Pins, Military Garters; Long Corsets, 49c; Children's \$3.00 Coats \$2.00; Girl's \$8.00 Coat \$2.00; Children's Wash Suits 49c; Seersucker Skirts. See the 25 cent Covers; Ladies' Muslin Drawers 19c. See the 50c Nightgowns; Children's Muslin Pants 8c; B. V. D. Underwear; Ladies' Velvet Top Rubber Shoes \$2.00; Velvet Pumps \$3.00; Ginn Metal Pumps \$2.50; Little Gents' Shoes, 9 to 13 1/2, 98c; new Wrappers \$1.00.

Armstrong's New Store

OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE Newark, Delaware Stop and Get a Calendar

DRUGS DRUGS DRUGS

Remember we have a fine line of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Sundries. In fact, anything you need from a Drug Store.

Prices Reasonable, Everything First-Class

THOMPSON & ELDRIDGE DRUG STORE

Phone 75-D Maxwell Property

Up-to-Date LIVERY

Finest Turn-Outs In Town Hauling & Carting AT YOUR SERVICE AT ALL HOURS A. L. STILTZ

Breed to a Prize Winner

FERN

Winner of First prize twice at New Castle County Fair, 1909-1910, among the Draft horses. FERN is a Norman horse and will make the season of 1911 at my farm, Near Ebenezer Church, Mill Creek Hundred. He is a beautiful black horse, coming 4 years old, is 16 hands high and weighs 1600 pounds. He has a disposition that can't be beat. He is sired by the registered Norman horse Greeley. His dam was a Norman mare, and her sire was an imported Norman horse. Come look him over—you will like him. JOSEPH HIGGINS Near Ebenezer, Mill Creek Hundred Phone 41-2 Hockessin Exchange

NOTICE

The Council of Newark... H. HOSSINGER, President.

COLUMN

Column in this paper... Want always look at the Want

1 Cent a Word... Have for sale? Put it in this

WANTED... Continental Fibre Co., Newark, Del.

WANTED—Boys and girls... A Jedel Co.

FOR RENT... Second story of my J. P. Wilson.

FOR RENT—The large store Newark Opera House... The best location and Scantle Rent in town. Newark Trust and Safe Co., Newark, Del.

FOR SALE... and at the pit or delivered. Crossways Farm.

FOR SALE—Roseville stone. Sold by Inquire Alfred Stiltz.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching... white leghorns, Watson's. Phone 160.

FOR SALE—15 shares of Capital National Bank of New R. W. Wilson, Administrator.

FOR SALE—At the College Farm... Selected White Excel-Corn from an eighty-four acre crop.

FOR SALE—Lots, about 50x550 ft... of Main street, East End. attractive. Real Estate Newark Trust and Safe Co.

FOR SALE—An ideal property... country raising. Six acres in dwelling; other good Spring water, supply in early buyer will secure. Real Estate Newark Trust and Safe Co.

Horticultural Education In Delaware

The report of the Peninsula Horticultural Society has been recently given to the public. It is filled with useful information and interesting addresses. The following clippings are taken from the Report on Horticultural Education as given by Dr. G. A. Harter, president of Delaware College, and Professor C. A. McCue of the Horticultural Department of the Experimental Station.

We are living at a time when the world is shaping itself anew, and when all mankind is being brought nearer together by the ease of transportation and communication with every quarter of the globe. In these stirring times agriculture is not lagging behind, and we hear from all sides of the enormous strides that are being made in developing the resources of our fertile land in the way of widening our range of crops and by improving our methods of cultivation, so that, year after year, there are richer returns from our harvests. Especially is the 20th century, of which we are just entering the second decade, marked by the expansion of fruit culture. This Peninsula that fifty years ago was celebrated for its peaches is entering upon a new era of fruit production. Its orchards are already producing apples of unrivaled flavor which are equal in form, size and color to those grown anywhere else in the world. Not longer than twenty years ago it was said that the soil and climate of Delaware was not adapted to the cultivation of apples. It was stated that apple growing was not to be considered, as the temperature and humidity of this Peninsula were such that late varieties would ripen in warm weather, and besides the soil was not suitable for the growth of trees. Despite these gloomy forebodings our orchardists have shown the utter futility of these statements by entering the race as formidable competitors with the growers of what were considered the more favored localities. Other fruits, grapes and berries by scientific cultivation and careful study of market conditions are grown in the greatest abundance and are usually readily absorbed by the great cities which are hungrily awaiting them just beyond the borders of this garden spot. In fact, it seems to be designed by nature as the orchard and trucking patch on a colossal scale to feed the millions of people who live almost on its borders.

Education is the fitting for the fullest enjoyment and the greatest usefulness in every relation of life. Horticultural education or education of the horticulturist differs from the education of any one else only in that it lays stress upon the various relations in life which the horticulturist is to live so as to fit the pupil for enjoyment and usefulness in that occupation. A few years ago nature study was introduced into our schools as something to brighten the dismal grind of the daily routine, and it did much to lift them out of the gloom that too often settles over the young learners. It is very useful in the lower grades, especially as at that age the young minds are very quick to acquire information and they gather great stores of such scrap knowledge. A little later they will become interested in the practical application of many of the facts and will gain a new zest by giving the instruction an economic turn. The proper sequence of processes is essential to their educational effect. The scientific study of the materials should be reserved until a later period. This stage should not be entered upon before the pupil has reached the high school. The right adjustment of the so-called educational subjects and those of vocational value is one that needs great care. In fact the boundaries of these two overlap each other at so many points that they become indistinguishable. It is fortunate that they are thus so closely related for any study may be made to contribute to the cultivation of the mind and to use in practical application by following it in this larger sense through all its ramifications and by taking into account every way it affects the relations of life.

Cultural studies may be roughly classed as those which enable one to appreciate beauty, to judge keenly and to act nobly. General culture comprises such studies as prepare one better to receive and enjoy service from society while training in the application of the sciences helps one to give better service to society. Thus an education is only completed when it fits for the fullest enjoyment and at the same time makes a man a useful member of society.

The tide of our population is flowing to the cities. Our rural population in some parts of the Union is less than it was ten years ago. The remedy for this undesirable condition of affairs consists in making our boys and girls feel that country life is fuller and richer than the artificial life of the towns. Good roads and good schools which will open up the minds of the young to the beauties of the country will go far to keep our rural population happy and contented to spend their lives in the midst of healthful and beautiful surroundings. The young need only to be directed and helped to feel that here on the Peninsula are offered opportunities for the largest and fullest life. The application of science to fruit growing and the study of market conditions furnish a field for the most profitable thought. The perfection of business organization and the attractive handling in shipping calls for the exercise of the highest faculties of dealing with men in masses. Besides if agricultural subjects were introduced in the school of the Peninsula many children would be led to go on to more advanced study offered by the Agricultural College. The determining factor in a boy's or girl's life as to whether he or she will go on to receive higher training is often found to be the prospect for an increase in earning capacity that is gained by such a course. Although it is known that the immediate result will not be to the advantage of the student it can easily be demonstrated that the trained mind will open up to

the opportunities and will soon outstrip the competitor who will lag behind by reason of his want of alertness in adjusting himself to the conditions of trade. The bright boys in our schools can be led to get down close to nature in her manifold workings in their education begins with the study of outdoor life and surely it would be a great help to the teacher to find relief from the deadening pall that is wont to settle down upon a school which adheres too closely to routine work. I should be the last one to urge the schools to increase the number of studies for judging from results they are not able to do good work in their courses now, but I ask for more flexibility in the prescribed work. I am sure that nature study or some economic turn gives to the ordinary exercises would put new life into the schools and more of the pupil's would go on to scientific work in the high schools and the colleges.

HE, WHO PLANTS A TREE.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants a friend of sun and sky;
He plants the flag of breezes free;
The shaft of beauty towering high;
He plants a home to heaven nigh;
For song and mother-croon of bird,
In hushed and happy twilight heard—
The ereble of heaven's harmony—
These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants cool shade and tender rain,
And seed and bud of days to be,
And years that fade and flush again;
He plants the glory of the plain;
He plants the forest's heritage;
The harvest of the coming age,
The joy that unborn eyes shall see—
These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants, in sap and leaves and wood,
In love of home and loyalty,
And far-cast thought of civil good—
His blessing on the neighborhood,
Who in the hollow of his hand
Holds all the growth of all our land—
A nation's growth from sea to sea,
Springs in his heart who plants a tree.
—Richard Watson Gilder.

HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION IN OUR COLLEGES.

(From Prof. McCue's address.)
In times past each Agricultural College or similar institution had a professor of horticulture, who was supposed to be an expert in all lines of horticulture, and to be an authority on everything concerning plant growth from the planting of a pond lily to the construction of a greenhouse or the growing of an apple orchard. In most of our colleges such an impossible situation has passed away and the work has been properly divided. In the up-to-date agricultural college a professor no longer has to step out of one class where he has been discussing the use of clover crops in an orchard, and enter one whose theme for the day may be the culture of carnations under glass. We are in an age of specialization, and there is enough to be learned about any one of the various branches of horticulture to occupy all of any one man's time. The teacher or investigator who attempts to divide his time equally between problems concerning growing orchard crops and growing vegetables, cannot hope to become expert in either.

However, we are most concerned with the training that our young men should receive along horticultural lines. The colleges cannot hope to turn out finished horticulturists, although they should be able, having proper material to work with, to turn out men who are well grounded in the fundamentals of horticultural knowledge and who have a proper basis for intelligent application of such knowledge. The student of horticulture needs to be broadly trained as the practical problems which he will meet with in after life are varied and complex. He should have a good fundamental knowledge of chemistry in order to wisely use his fertilizers and spraying materials. He should be well versed in soil technology, as knowledge of the soil is the ultimate root of all profitable agriculture. He should be somewhat of a botanist, as he has many plant diseases to cope with. He should know something of entomology, as his insect foes are many. He needs some training in the construction, care and handling of farm machinery. Along with the above mentioned technical subjects we need to have our young men trained in writing, speaking, history, economics, ethics, etc., for after all, we are most concerned in turning out men who will be able to take their place in the commonwealth as good citizens. The ideal course in any horticultural subject is one where the most of the principles can be taught by actual doing. No boy can ever learn to pack a box of apples without packing a box. No one really understands how to plant a tree until he has planted several. We horticultural teachers should always strive to amplify theory with practice. The student should not only be able to do certain operations, we will say in teaching himself, but he must be able to show others how to do them, and be able to give good sound reasons for his practice. Horticultural education should not stop at the college gate. A true "State College" is one whose students are not numbered by the men in attendance, but by the number of men it can reach by any legitimate means. Every farmer should look upon the Agricultural College in his State as his college just as much as does his son who may be in attendance. He should feel free to go to his college for advice or information upon any subject taught in that college. This view of the responsibilities of an Agricultural College brings up the

(Continued on Page 7.)

West End Market

High Grade Groceries

J. W. BROWN
Powell's Restaurant

Just a word about our RESTAURANT

Quick service at reasonable prices
That's the reason we have increased our trade over two fold during the last year.

OUR CREAM
The day of Ice Cream is here. You know what our cream is. We are making the same this season—if any difference it is better.
Orders promptly filled.

Walter R. Powell
D. & A. Phone 31-D

VACUUM CLEANERS FOR RENT

The Simple and Up-to-Date Way
The Sanitary and Economic Way
The Easy Way
ANY ONE CAN OPERATE IT

A. F. FADER
NEWARK DELAWARE

12 YEARS
Practical experience at
Sanitary Plumbing
Steam and Hot Water Heating
Tin Roofing and Sheet Iron Work
Estimates Gladly Given.

DANIEL STOLL
Basement Armstrong's Store

Newark Hardware Co.

We are giving better Values Than Ever

That is a strong assertion to make in the face of our already

LOW PRICES

But we are backing the assertion with the goods and prices as proof.

BROOMS, 25c to 50c

12 Qt. Galv. Buckets, 18c

PAINT Gallons, \$1.30
1-2 Gallons, 70c.
Quarts, 40c.

AUTO GOODS
Tire Pumps—Patches—Rubber Cement
Soapstone—Emery For Valve Grinding—Sponges
Polishing Cloth—Grease—Oils—Soap

Our Regular LINE

Atlas and Lehigh Portland Cement
Bag or Carload

Du PONT Blasting Caps & Fuse
Red Cross Dynamite

Columbia Dry Cells

Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser

Spotzoff Metal Polish

HAM'S LANTERNS

Lucas' Paint

Muresco Water Paint

Go See "Bill"

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Eastern Dist.
Joseph E.
Middle Dist.
B. Frazer
Western Dist.
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L. K. Bowe
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DIRECTORY

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL
Mayor—J. H. Hossinger.
Eastern District—Robert B. Morrison, Joseph Lutten.

NEWARK POSTOFFICE

MAILS DUE:
From points South and Southeast: 6:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 3:35 P. M.
From points North and West: 6:30 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 5:30 P. M.

BOARD OF TRADE

President—D. C. Rose.
Vice-President—Jacob Thomas.
Treasurer—Edward W. Cooch.
Secretary—W. H. Taylor.

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G. W. Griffin T. F. Armstrong
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H. W. McNeal

BOARD OF EDUCATION

President—Edward L. Richards
Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. Joel S. Gillman
William J. Holton
George F. Ferguson
J. David Jaquette.

NEWARK TOWN LIBRARY

The Library will be opened:
Monday—3 to 5:45 P. M.
Tuesday—9 to 12 M.
Friday—3 to 5:45 P. M.
Saturday—9 to 12 M.
Sunday—7 to 9 P. M.

BANKS

Meeting of Directors National Bank, every Tuesday morning.
Meeting of Directors of Newark Trust Company, every Wednesday morning at 7:30.

BUILDING & LOAN ASS'N

W. H. Taylor, Secretary.
Meeting first Tuesday night of each month.

LODGE MEETINGS

OPERA HOUSE.
Monday—Knights of Pythias, or K. of P., 7:30 P. M.
Tuesday—Imp. Order Red Men, 7:30 P. M.
Wednesday—Heptasophs, or S. W. M., 7:30 P. M.
Thursday—Ladies' Circle, S. W. M., 7:30 P. M.
Friday—Modern Woodmen of America, No. 10170, 7:30 P. M.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL

Monday—Jr. Order American Mechanics, 7:30 P. M.
Saturday—Knights of Golden Eagle, 7:30 P. M.
Thursday—I. O. O. F., 7:30 P. M.
Town Council—1st Monday night of every month.
Aetha Fire & Hose Company—1st Friday night of the month.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. Wm. J. Rowan, Ph. D.
Pastor
Services
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Preaching, 11 a. m.
Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.
Praise and Song Service, 7:30 p. m.
Wednesday evening Prayer-meeting, 8 o'clock.
Teachers' and Officers' meeting, 7:20 o'clock.

Merchant Tailor

Altering, cleaning and pressing neatly done. Clothes bought and exchanged. Some clothing for sale now at reasonable prices.
Notify me by postal and I will call for work.
Address, JOHN H. HERBENER, Newark, Del.
Near Squire Chambers'.

Horticultural Education In Delaware

(Continued from page 6.)

question of extension work by the college. In a State whose horticultural interests are as great as ours there is need of a man who could go about from farm to farm, talk over farm problems with the farmer, offer suggestions where they are needed or asked for, be willing to take his coat off if necessary to demonstrate a point in some orchard or garden operation. He should be a man of fact as well as knowledge, and consequently such teachers have to be wisely chosen. This peninsula needs such a man, or men, to go about among our fruit growers and vegetable growers and in a short time, if the right man had been chosen, he would more than repay the State for any money expended. The best way to teach is by personal contact.

The men in the Federal Experiment Stations are glad to do such work whenever they can; but they are usually tied down with other duties incident to their experimental work, and it is impossible for them to be in the field all the time, or answer every beck and call.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The work of the Experiment Stations is a phase of horticultural education that we have not as yet touched upon. It is hard to exactly define the relation of the horticultural department of the Experiment Station towards education. The aim of the Experiment Stations should be the working out of fundamental principles and methods whereby such principles may be put to practical use. The results of such work usually reach the fruit or vegetable grower in the form of bulletins which are often written in such technical terms that the ordinary man does not understand them. Such technical publications are absolutely necessary for the correct chronicling of new knowledge, yet there is a need of some publications that will put the results of experimental work before the man on the farm in such language that he cannot help but understand. The so-called popular bulletins issued by many stations do this very thing, and it is a practice that should be encouraged.

Under the terms of the Federal Acts whereby the Experiment Stations were established, it is impossible for a station to publish with Federal funds detailed results of work in other States, articles of information which deal with facts of general interest, such as a treatise on apple growing, green house construction, etc., unless such work has been actually done at the station in question. Such information is often just what the farmer wants and just what the Experiment Station would like to give him. Many States pay for the publication of bulletins out of State funds, and where this is done, there are not the same restrictions placed upon station publications, and the station is able to be of greater benefit to its constituents.

HORTICULTURE IN SCHOOLS

One of the greatest chances that is often neglected, however, for the advancement of horticultural education, is work in the rural schools and high schools. The importance of agricultural education in the high schools in small towns is secondary only to the importance of the Agricultural Colleges themselves. Agriculture is a proper and fitting subject for the curriculum of any high school where a large proportion of the pupils come from country homes. Many high schools are putting in courses in typewriting, book-keeping, etc., in order that their pupils may make a livelihood upon leaving schools. Why not have courses in poultry raising, fruit and vegetable growing, or household science, in order that the pupils may know something of better farming when they leave the high school?

In our horticultural districts, however, the problem goes back still farther to the country schools. Here is the teacher's great opportunity to interest the boys and girls of country homes in country life. Here in the humble country school-room can be inculcated into the very beings of the children a love for nature and farm life that can never be obliterated save by the hand of death. Educators in some of our Eastern States have been altogether too slow to recognize the value of agricultural instruction in some form in the country school. The older boys can be taught the value of spraying, pruning and packing; what varieties of fruit are suitable to their locality, points concerning the raising of certain vegetables, etc. The aim of the country school should be to interest the children in the life that is pulsating about them. I can well remember when as a small lad I was attending a country school, that many of the teachers told me that I should not want to be a farmer. Too often the teacher of the country school comes from a village home where there is little or no sympathy with the farmer's profession, and his or her influence is directed toward leading the bright boys away from the farm and toward some other profession. If the fruit growers of this peninsula wish to best further the promoting of horticultural education, they should see that some of the principles of plant life are taught in their rural schools.

NEWSPAPERS

The newspapers play no small part in the dissemination of horticultural information, as found in the "patent inside" sheets and may be more applicable in Wisconsin than in Delaware. The country newspaper could be a power for good in horticultural communities if they would only take the trouble. In Lawton, Michigan, where

grape growing is the principal industry, the editor of the local newspaper spends a great deal of his time and effort on articles that he knows will be of value to his grape growing readers. His paper is in a way a farm paper with a direct local application. Many country editors could well follow his example with profit to both themselves and to their readers. The agricultural papers published throughout the country are rapidly becoming a great power for good. Generally the writers for such papers speak from the school of experience and the information given by the better class of such papers can be found to be reliable. One of the greatest needs of this peninsula is a real live, up-to-date farm paper that is published for Delaware and Eastern Shore farmers. Such a paper could be made a means of disseminating a vast amount of horticultural knowledge. If necessary, it could be made the official organ of this society, or at least receive its moral support.

MOVABLE SCHOOLS OF HORTICULTURE

Under the law appropriating Federal money for educational purposes to the land grant colleges, it is expressly stated that all subjects should be taught at the institution receiving the appropriation. Under such a law it is necessary to hold all short courses, supported by Federal funds, at the Agricultural Colleges themselves. Greater benefits would, no doubt, be derived if these short courses could be taken directly to the people. In some States this is done by means of State aid. Where would a short course in apple growing be most largely attended, at Newark or Wyoming? Where would be the proper place to have a short course in vegetable and small fruit growing, College Park or Salisbury? If such schools could be provided for they could be held in several different places during each year. For instance, in Delaware for horticultural topics schools could be held at Wyoming or Camden, Milford, Bridgeville and Selbyville, or Frankford, and doubtless our Eastern Shore brethren could find several locations where such meetings would do a vast amount of good.

I am not advocating the establishment of such schools with the idea that they will actually come to pass, but for more the true purpose of showing that our efforts along horticultural lines would be productive of far greater results if we could only direct our forces to better advantage. The farmers' institutes might in a way be so enlarged as to do more work of the nature of a movable school; but usually the ordinary institute aims to cover in spots the whole field of agriculture in such a way that no attempt can be made to impart knowledge as systematically as could be done in a movable school of a week's duration.

Our Ad. Directory

- Newark's Leading Business Houses
THE PLACE TO BUY
AUCTIONEER—Hosea R. Smith
BANKS—National Bank, Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Co.
COAL—E. L. Richards.
DAIRY FEEDS—Kilmon, Richards.
DRY GOODS—Chapman.
DRUG STORES—George W. Rhodes, P. D., successor to Mrs. J. B. Butler, Thompson & E. Dridge.
GROCERS—Chapman, J. W. Brown, Kilmon.
HARDWARE—Dean Cash Store.
INSURANCE—George Kelley.
LIVERY—Charles W. Strahorn, Alfred Stiltz, Wilmer E. Renshaw.
LUMBER—John A. Hopkins, E. L. Richards.
MEAT MARKET—Charles P. Steele.
PHOSPHATES—E. L. Richards.
POST CARDS & MUSIC STORE—Ed Herbener.
PLUMBING, HEATING, ETC.—L. B. Jacobs, A. C. Pyle, Daniel Stoll.
PRINTING—The Newark Post.
PUMPS—WELLS REPAIRING—G. W. Singles, H. H. Shank.
RESTAURANT—L. E. Hill, W. R. Powell.
SHOES—Douglas Shoes—Charles Norowski.
TAILOR—J. H. Herbener, Samuel Miller, J. M. Gemmill.
UNDERTAKER—E. C. Wilson.
UPHOLSTERING—R. T. Jones.
VETERINARIAN—Dr. A. S. Honchin.
WILMINGTON—The leading Clothing Store—Mullins Delaware's Pioneer Trust Co. Security Trust & Safe Deposit Co.
PLUMBING—I am ready to attend to any work you may have. DANIEL STOLL, Rear basement of Armstrong's Store.

Shoes Shoes Shoes

Are you in need of FOOTWEAR for Spring?

If so it will pay you to look over our stock before purchasing. Our object and aim is to sell GOOD SHOES, shoes that are up-to-date in style, shoes that will be comfortable to the wearer, shoes that will wear and satisfy. To do this we buy only from reputable makers, makers whose reputation has been fully established.

The following names we think will speak for themselves.
RICE & HUTCHINS—Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
ENDICOTT JOHNSON & CO.—Working Men's Shoes
SPEAR BRO. & CO.—Children's Shoes

Our Prices are low as consistent with A No. 1 Goods.
The EDUCATOR (R. & H.) Men's Shoes, we cannot say too much in praise of this shoe. If you want comfort try them, price \$4, The ALL-AMERICA, up-to-date dress shoe in Pat. Calf and Calf, price \$4.
The ARMADA, another fine fitting and slightly Shoe, \$3.50.
The SIGNET, this shoe is well-known, a good wearer, stylish, in all leathers at a popular price, \$3.
The WYO, another good Shoe, perfect in style and finish, a good wearer at \$2.50.
The ARGOOD, the name indicates what it is, comes in plain and tipped, \$2. SPEAR'S Shoes for children at the old time popular prices of \$1, \$1.25, & \$1.50.
Endicott Johnson's Working Men's Shoes, Kromelk soles—a little higher in price than some other goods but certainly the cheapest shoe a man can buy. They wear, they are comfortable, they hold their shape. When a man discards them he will say I have had my money's worth. If not come back to Chapman.
Our Ladies' Stock consists of High Shoes, Low Shoes, Oxfords, in Tan and Black, also Pat. Colt and Cloth-top, up-to-date styles and bottom prices for quality.
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NEW FIGS===DATES

... The Old Man Around Town ...

Don't Exceed The Speed Limit
I dropped in to see the Old Man last evening and found him very much excited. On asking him what the trouble was he cut loose. "I've always taken an interest in education and society—never knew much about the inside workings of the thing and have often made fun of the Gentleman of the South, but this simple life has spread over the country and I approve of it if it doesn't get away with our manners. I remember back in my academy days, a student was a much dressed institution, in fact he was a combination of Beau Brummel and a Japanese diplomat where now—well, you can see 'em around the docks. Now, here's a happy medium—oh, yes, I know the man who takes the middle ground has trouble on his hands but COMPROMISE is the GOD OF COMMON SENSE, though few of us worship him until some hammy-pammy sermon points us to a sure perdition. These extremes—well, I agree with Teddy. Some one asked him what an Insurgent was, and Teddy, he answered him not as Princeton Wison would in some theoretical evasion which like your fortune teller—take it either way where you win if you pay your money. No, Teddy, he right out and said—"An Insurgent is a Progressive who is exceeding the speed limit." Isn't that plain? The editor told me that a lawyer subscriber said everything I said, Sparkets said or the editor said was so vague he couldn't understand it. It has worried the editor mightily, but when he told me I said: "Is he native bred and born—then he shouldn't blame me." What was I saying—oh, yes—this educational curve next man at the bat. I got a letter from a friend of mine, a sort of man, who examines the article before he buys. Loves a boy—got one of his own, you know. A well educated man but better bred. Well, this boy is in the academy preparing for college and we have planned just how that boy shall be. I, an old back, have centered a lot of my hopes in him and this letter has upset me. I'll read it to you. It's in account of a visit to a down East college town.

him out. And so would he, had it been his sister instead of my niece who was with me. Yet, it is not his fault. It is this darned called Simple Life. Trying to effect Jack London, he merely reached the Jack stage and a perfect specimen he was. Simple life, and Man is not reeflessness. A snob is about the limit—trying to appear more than he is. But to appear less than you are and make a point of it is beyond me. A snob, afraid to work, ashamed to be seen talking to a working man, with just enough of the classics to warrant wearing a high collar is bad enough. He's a Jack on parade. The other is a Jack without a collar. I prefer a good honest working college mule like you have down there on the farm. Other boys sitting around—agricultural student, I guess, just out of practical demonstration on ditching. What are we going to do with our boy? I want him to be a wholesome, manly boy. Fun, laws, yes, but I don't want him to forget that other boys' sister and the name he bears. Yours for good old times.

Well, what do you think of it? I don't want that boy to be a Beau Brummel, whose sole reputation is a Latin diploma he can't read, or the handsome leader of a "Frat" German which is a dissipated Virginia reel. Nor do I want him to upset the salt. You know what happened to Judas when he turned over the "seasoning." Nor a cowboy in the drawing-room, which proverbially speaking is "Bull in a china shop." I want him to be a Progressive, but not to exceed the speed limit.

I want him to be a MAN, who is not AFRAID, and as the Editor says, does things and is kind.

"A gentleman, you mean." I interrupted. No, just MAN—everybody can understand that.

Yes, I am going to publish his letter in this week's POST and comment on it some time.

My Dear Old Man: I write this hurried description. Let me hear from you.

I was passing by the college the other day and heard one of those embryo engineers make a smart remark about another pedestrian's long hair. "What fools we mortals be," as the poet said, and I might add especially if he is a Sophomore at a college, only a short time away from his mother and salt herring and corn bread. I looked around and saw the lad—no one could call him a man, and remembered only a few years ago his brother wore his hair long and finally sold it to a hat factory to pay his board bill. Years ago, boys at College wore their hair long presumably to protect brain matter. Some of them were so top heavy with the ideas that never shoo that they were compelled to part the hair in the middle to effect true balance. Now they cut it short part on heavy side just over the ear. One of these what-ever-you-call-them, walked into a restaurant where I got my dinner in flannel shirt, no hat, trousers reefed above the danger mark, with the usual cuff attached, displaying a tan Douglas and ill nourished ankle that would cause Apollo's statue to crumble. With an attitude of Weary Willie after an all night's ride, he upset the salt and addressed the waitress, "Ham sandwich, glass milk, sardines, oyster pie, baked beans, raisin pie, strawberry cream". (He had a book with him and I saw it was a treatise on Physiology.)

While the order was being prepared, he dropped what I would term, his clerical hoppers on the table and made remarks to another, audible to a young lady in the room, that would have gained him a thrashing had his father been there with his younger day cavalry. His appearance and bearing was in no wise in keeping with his station in life, his position in society and the proud name he bears. His father in his younger days would have been plainly and neatly dressed and walked in with an unassuming dignity in keeping with his position and had any such specimen walked in as I saw, he would have resented his speech and thrown

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H. H. SHANK IS AN AUTHORITY ON Pumps and Engines

WATCH FOR WHAT HE HAS TO SAY IN THIS SPACE.

Tabulated Analyses of Commercial Fertilizers, November, 1910 By CHARLES L. PENNY, State Chemist.

The methods of analysis followed are those of the Official Agricultural Chemists. Nitrogen, in whatever form it may be present, is always reckoned as Ammonia. In the case of untreated Bones (Bone Meal, Ground Bones, etc.), Bone Tankage and Floats, the Phosphoric acid given is the total, though printed in the column headed "Available," but marked with "T" in each case. "Fine" bone is such as will pass a sieve of fiftieth-inch meshes. "Coarse," such as will not pass. In Potash Fertilizers any chlorine present is reckoned as "Muriate" up to the limit of the Potash. In all of the Brands here reported the Potash is counted as Muriate. The Money Valuations are intended to show first the separate value of the Ammonia, the Total Phosphoric Acid and the Potash, and then their combined value, in a ton (2000 lbs.) of fertilizer. These values represent actual cost without allowance for expenses of manufacture, bags, freight, commissions, profits, etc. Hence the total values do not represent a fair selling price but are merely for comparison. The following schedule of prices, now used in most of the New England and Middle States, has been adopted, viz: Ammonia in Nitrates and Ammonia Salts, 13.2c per pound; in mixed fertilizers, "fine" bone, tankage, fish, etc., 15.5c; in "coarse" bone and tankage, 12.4c. In acid phosphates, Available Phosphoric Acid, 4.25c, Insoluble, 3c; Total Phosphoric Acid, in "fine" bone, etc., 4c, in "coarse," 2.5c. Potash as Muriate, 4.25c, as Sulphate, 5c. The "Guaranteed Analysis" gives in order the Ammonia, Available Phosphoric Acid and Potash, except that in the case of Bones the Total Phosphoric Acid is meant instead of the Available. Brands that fall below the guarantee in one constituent but that make up the deficiency by excess in any other, thus giving full value, are marked "FV." The brands of Ground Bone were found to have the following degrees of fineness, the figures denoting the percentage of "Fine" Bone, or that which passes through the fifty-mesh sieve: No. 748, 78 per cent.; No. 769, 55 per cent. ***There is at present in this country no acceptable basis for valuing Thomas Phosphate Powder, or Basic Slag.

Table with 8 columns: No., Names of Manufacturers and Brands, Where Sampled, Guar. Analysis, Percentages Found (Ammonia, Avail. Phos. Acid, Insol. Phos. Ac., Potash), Estimated Value Per Ton (Ammonia, Total Phos. Ac., Potash, Total Value). Contains numerous entries from various fertilizer manufacturers.

VOLUNTARY COUNCIL... Town... House on... Hossinger, Morrison... Andrew L... consideration... revision w... Messrs... Elk River... were pres... asked if th... offer or to... money said... proposition... informed... sider any t... but at this... from midn... the approx... is considere... time, it is... furnished b... Messrs... and later... writing... CHESTER... The Chest... Power Com... ent at any... er R. W... be provisio... of all cost... June 1... results are... ens per K... to. ELK RI... The Elk... road which... from 11 p. m... K. W. hour... ous servic... The 24 ho... consider... After qui... ders decid... to plants, l... tract. Some... se to give... a trial s... Arrangem... section of... Monday... Council ad... 8 p. m... Women's A... The annual... auxiliary o... d be held i... in Thursd... meetings w... evening, at... those name... Mrs. C. L... ntington, M... myrna, Me... ice-Preside... Middleton, W... insons; M... Wilmington, N... Visiting; M... nington, S... Lodge, Clay... Tallman, J... nited Offe... bbs, Midd... March Peri... The meetin... ebration... shop Kins... Rev. H. H... Bishop w... About two... parts of... mcheon w... the parish... gen. How... In the affe... of reports... this will b... recogness... shna, and... Mrs... Mrs. Albert... delegate... round. In... aid Welat... al' Confer... acher Ass... reported... The follow... report sp... it is need... ear many a... States an... report of... ren in the... ther Delaw... ington as it... by as to... ned retain... dren... Ege Contr... B. Jaco... ct for a b... rk amount... rt H. G. W... nd, about... res from N... pump in... which the... cially d... ions, etc... line to... Mr. Howar... take charg... finished w...