

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

August 11th. The next Big Time. Mrs. John Barry of Chicago visited Monday with Mrs. C. E. Nevitt. Mrs. William Blodgett is entertaining relatives from Plano. Mrs. Clifford James of Hinsdale has been in town this week. Mrs. M. A. Dockstader has gone to Mechanicsburg, O. Miss Cora Heintz visited relatives at Carville last Saturday and Sunday. Miss Louise Zoll, who has been on the sick list, has recovered. Miss Elizabeth Pischel visited with Naperville friends on Friday. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnacle, Sunday, July 25th, a son. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartolin, Monday, July 26th, a son. Mrs. Dr. Roberts is in town greeting her many friends. Dr. Lawton of Hinsdale is a regular attendant at the Chautauqua tent. Mrs. Joe Bertolin of Hinsdale visited here Tuesday afternoon. C. R. Hannum is enjoying a vacation from his duties at the city hall. Ask the Business Men if you want any information about the Picnic. The Business Men's Picnic is to be held at Electric Park, Plainfield, Wednesday, August 11th. Born, to the Rev. and Mrs. R. Wilbur Babcock, Wednesday, July 28th, a nine and one-half pound son. Special cars on the Q to Aurora, and special electric cars to Plainfield, Wednesday, August 11th. Miss Jennie Hawkins of Chicago is spending her vacation with her brother, Rex Hawkins, and family. Mrs. Ellen Bridgeman has returned from an extended visit to Carthage, Ill., and Quincy. Miss Vera Latz of Naperville has been visiting friends here the past week. Miss Elsie Pischel visited with Miss Leona Beidleman at Naperville last Friday. Hollo Peterson and Otho Ellenberger of Naperville were in town Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. Oldack and daughter, Katherine, of Chicago, week ended with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fisher. Miss Louise Studley of Neponset visited her cousin, Lester Barry, last week. Mrs. J. M. Riel and daughters, Nettie and Myra, are away on a vacation trip to Mackinac. Mr. Geo. Bridgeman and son, Curtis, have returned from a vacation trip to St. Louis and Quincy. Mrs. Warren Devereaux and son, Edward, of Aurora, are visiting relatives and friends this week. Mrs. Dickinson of Blue Island is visiting her sister, Mrs. George T. Hughes. G. O. Prickett returned from Marion, Ind., after vacationing a week with relatives there. Mrs. Ed Fleming and son of Ipava, Ill., visited at the home of I. B. David last week. Miss Georgia Bard of LaGrange visited with Mrs. Walter Barry on Saturday. Leo Bertolin attended the funeral of a friend, Louis Bosse, of Chicago Tuesday, who lost his life on the ill-fated steamer Eastland. Mrs. S. P. Frank and son Jesse of Aurora are spending a few days this week with Mrs. Frank's daughter, Mrs. Fred Reese. Mrs. O. M. Thomas and Miss Anna Thomas of Marion, Ind., were recent visitors at the home of G. O. Prickett, of South Washington street. Mrs. A. L. Lynch was the guest of Mrs. Frank Regney for luncheon Wednesday at their new home in La Grange. Mrs. W. H. Thompson of Rogers Park visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Perkins of Highland avenue, Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. John Harthou, who has been seriously ill the past two weeks, is improving slowly under the care of Dr. Robinson. Miss Dorothy Perkins returned home after spending a few weeks at Rogers Park visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Thompson. Were you there last year? Is better time than before," is what the

AGRICULTURE IS DENMARK'S PRIDE

SUPPLEMENTAL SYSTEM OF POPULAR SCHOOLS GIVEN CREDIT BY WRITER. By Edwin G. Cooley.

It is generally agreed by agricultural experts that little Denmark is a wonder. Here is a group of barren islands and peninsulas, with a total area about one-fourth that of Illinois, much of the soil swamp and much of it sand, which leads the world in agricultural matters. Look at this table of the agricultural schools of the country, of the number of courses and hours and students. Isn't this the answer?

Table with 3 columns: Name of school, Number of courses, Number of students.

The Danes believe that the farmer must supplement his own experience with the experience of others. For this reason the government has a system of more than one hundred agricultural schools, whose business it is to go about the country making experiments and giving lectures and demonstrations, conducting excursions, etc., for farmers. But as it is seen that such work cannot amount to much unless the way is prepared for it, the system of schools outlined above has been established to give theoretical instruction. Most of the work is done during the five winter months, although there are also supplementary courses of a practical nature during the summer months, and courses for girls and women are given at that time.

These schools, curiously enough, are private institutions, established by individuals or by agricultural associations. After they have been conducted successfully for two years, with an attendance of at least ten students, the government grants each a small subsidy of about \$750, as well as state aid to students who need it. According to the Danish plan, country boys after leaving the elementary schools, work on the land for several years. Then they attend for one winter a "people's high school," an institution which has for its main object the fostering of the spirit of co-operation and patriotism. Agricultural subjects, when they are taught at all, are subordinated to subjects of general culture. After that the young farmer is advised to attend an agricultural winter school, and after his winter there, to continue taking short courses in special branches of the subject and to get the help of the agricultural counselors as long as he needs them.

STUDY IN WINTER FOR SUMMER WORK

GERMANS APPLY SCIENCE LEARNED IN SCHOOLS—UNDER AGRICULTURAL EXPERT. By Edwin G. Cooley.

The idea of utilizing the experience of farm boys as a basis for theoretical instruction during the five slack months in winter, so that the experience of each new season shall be increasingly valuable, originated in Germany about fifty years ago. Many farmers could not afford to send their sons away to school and do without their help for two years. Boys brought up on a home farm would not gain especially by two summers of practice work. What they needed chiefly was to be shown where they made their mistakes, and where they could get better results. On this theory this system of special winter schools, quite distinct from the regular school system, has gradually grown up. Now they are the most powerful factor in German agricultural education, which has brought the country to a large degree of independence in the matter of food supplies. In 1876, in Prussia alone, there were twelve winter agricultural schools; in 1908 there were one hundred and eighty-four and must be now over two hundred. These schools give courses of five months each, for two successive winters. The boys are sons of local farmers usually, and are between fifteen and twenty years old. The course for the first year is:

Table with 2 columns: Subject, Hours.

In the advanced courses the following subjects are taught:

Table with 2 columns: Subject, Hours.

The schools are small and numerous, within reach of almost any farmer, the expense of attending one is very little, the boy still continues to earn his living either by helping his father or by working on another farm during the busy months. Agricultural Adviser Directs. The enormous practical value of these schools is not limited to the boys who attend them. Each director is also agricultural adviser at large to the community in which his school is situated. He has an enormous correspondence, in which he answers all sorts of agricultural questions; he attends and takes part in all sorts of agricultural meetings, and during the summer months when the school is closed, he goes about among the farmers, demonstrating, experimenting and giving advice on all sorts of individual problems. This function of his is similar to that of the newly established county experts in our own state and other states; but the officer gains enormously in influence and prestige by being also the head of the winter agricultural school. He trains the boys and keeps the older men up to date, and is the friend and adviser of all. The saving to the taxpayer by this method is obvious.

HOLLAND FOLLOWS FARM SCHOOL PLAN

DUTCH WILL, WITH WINTER COURSES UNDER EXPERTS, EQUAL AND EXCEL RIVALS. By Edwin G. Cooley.

About twenty years ago Holland waked up and found that however many acres she had reclaimed from sea and swamp, Germany was getting ahead of her in methods of working those same acres. She too had her higher institutions of agriculture and horticulture, but she was keen enough to see that the growing prosperity of Germany was mainly due not to these, but to the more recent institution, the winter agricultural schools, which were creating a nation of farmers who understood their business. By 1912-13 the Dutch had in their little tract of land—less than one-fourth as big as Illinois—ten winter agricultural schools, giving instruction to about 3,000 students altogether. These schools agree with the German plan of not having a farm in connection with the school.

"We do not believe," said an agricultural authority, "in trying to teach farmers' sons practical agriculture. Their fathers can do that. What we can teach them better than their fathers is theory, the science on which agriculture rests, and on that we concentrate." The qualifications for admission to a winter agricultural and horticultural school are about such as a pupil leaving school in the sixth grade would have, plus some practical knowledge of agriculture. The work is carried on from October first to April first, for about twenty-five to twenty-six hours a week. The courses given are much the same as in the German schools. Instruction during the summer months is given as in Germany. In addition to this, winter courses for older people are a striking feature of the Dutch system. In 1912-13 406 such courses were given in agriculture and 120 in horticulture, organized by agricultural associations or by commissions with state aid. The average attendance is between ten and twenty in a course, with a tendency toward the higher number. The courses for young men are for two winters for about three hundred hours; and for adult farmers, a dozen gatherings of two hours each. There are also courses for country boys in garrison during their military service. As a result of all this activity little Holland is forging to the front. An eminent German educator is quoted as saying recently that he took off his hat to the superior knowledge of her farmers, even the small ones. Illinois ought to be trying to get a proper system of agricultural schools that will educate not the few but the many. In the Netherlands, as in Germany, the agricultural system is entirely separate from the general system of public schools. It is felt that each would only interfere with the other if they were under the same control. Where the academic schools are uniform in their endeavors to meet the general needs of the nation, the agricultural schools not merely require specially trained teachers, but they differ from one another in trying to adapt themselves to the local needs of each community. For that reason very few schools follow exactly the same plan.

If you want an industrial school, you must establish it ad hoc. I believe we must persuade school men to leave this alone or do it right. You must go to the industries and work back, not work out from the school.—Dr. David Snedden, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts.

No evening schools for pupils under sixteen years.—Dr. David Snedden, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts.

Tree at Timber Lion.

A few timber-line trees five a thousand years old, but half this time is a fine old age for most timber-line veterans. The age of these trees cannot be judged by their size, nor by general appearance. There may be centuries of difference in the ages of two arms-in-arm trees of similar size. I examined two trees that were growing within a few yards of each other in the shelter of a snag. One was fourteen feet high and sixteen inches in diameter, and had 337 annual rings. The other was seven feet high and five inches in diameter, and had lived 492 years!

One day by the sunny and sheltered side of a bowlder I found a tiny seed-bearer at an altitude of 11,800 feet. How splendidly unconscious it was of its size and its utterly wild surroundings! This brave pine bore a dainty cone, yet a drinking-glass would have completely housed both the tree and its fruit.

Diet Fit for the Great. Cholly (in a restaurant)—Bah the way, the papah says King George, by the doctah's orders, eats nothing but the plainest food. Aiyg—Wattah! Corned beef and cabbage.—New York Weekly.

His Bent. "What is your son going to be when he grows up, Mr. Jigthorpe?" asked the visitor, patting little Willie on the head. "Well, really, I don't know yet," replied the proud parent, "but from the size of his appetite I think he has a decided bent toward the beef-packing industry."

Sensible Soothsayer. "You are going to have a great deal of money some day," said the clairvoyant. "Am I going to marry it or earn it?" asked the pleased client. "You are going to marry it, but you'll earn it, all right!"

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DOWNERS GROVE FOLKS. We wish to announce we are exclusive Downers Grove agents for the simple mixture of buckhorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-ika. This remedy, used successfully for appendicitis, is the most THOROUGH bowel cleanser we ever sold. It is so powerful that ONE SINGULAR RELIEVES almost ANY CASE of constipation, sour or gassy stomach, Adler-ika never gripes, is safe to use and the INSTANT action is surprising. The Houseman Drug Co.—adv.

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No Household Task.

Stephen Graham says that the most common woman has little or no housework to do, as there are no beds to make, all the family sleeping on hay in the barn or on coals on the floor. There are no stoves to clean, as they all go barefooted, and so dishes to wash, as they all eat out of one dish and take the meat in their fingers. All the cooking is done in one pot, meat and vegetables being cooked together. Mothers do not bother about their children and practically all the housework they have to do is to sweep out the room once in a while.

Town Dwellers. A little girl, whose parents had recently moved from the country to town and who is now enjoying her first experience in living in a street, said: "This is a very queer place. Next door is fastened to our house." Her young brother added his impression by declaring: "I like to live where the sidewalks have edges."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Monster Whale's Delightful Diet. The blue or sulphur bottom whale is one of the largest animals that has ever existed on earth. Although its mouth is so large that a dozen men can stand upright in it, its throat is only nine inches in diameter. Another curious thing about this enormous creature is that its diet consists chiefly of tiny crustaceans—shrimps three-quarters of an inch long.

Errors of Dramatists. (Before Shakespeare) were led to form an erroneous conception of tragedy. In order to secure for it its due importance and the greatest possible effect they exaggerated the tragic element to such a degree as to make it hideous and horrible, and to accomplish this they had recourse to the most forced situations, to the delineation of coarse outbursts of passion and to a diction which was unnatural, forced and bombastic.

Damage Done by Lice. These are many species of lice. One of them is the destroyer of rose bushes, known as the "green bug," which is equivalent of over one thousand lion leaves of broad in Texas and Alabama alone.

Table with 2 columns: Dish Name, Description.

Free! Free! Free! Free! Free! One 15c bottle of Club House Catsup with every purchase of two pounds of Coffee or one pound of tea while they last. F. GERWIG & SON NORTH SIDE GROCERY AND MARKET

! MATINEE ! Saturday, July 31st. at 4:00 O'Clock - ADMISION 10 Cents. PROGRAMME: "The Champion" - CHARLIE CHAPLIN "Paramount Travel Series" No. 3 "THE PAY TRAIN" - Hazards of Helen and Other Good Comedies!!!! Thursday, August 5, '15 "THE PORT OF MISSING MEN" by the noted novelist Merdith Nicholson with ARNOLD DALY

Show Nights are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Two Shows each night 7:30-8:45. Admision. DICKE THEATRE DICKE BUILDING

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Canada's First Province. The province of Ontario is fortunate in the abundance and variety of its natural resources as well as in the variety of its principal products. Though second in area to Quebec among the provinces of the dominion, Ontario easily ranks first in agricultural, manufacturing and mining products and second in the lumber industry.