Aenveratic Matchman Bellefonte, Pa., September 1, 1911.

"I AM OLD," SAID THE EARTH.

"I am old," said the Earth, "I am old, I am wearied in all my frame, I am stiff with the northern cold: I am seared with the southern flame; I am worn with ways of men: Death reaps them down like corn, They are hid in my breast and then Straightway uew men are born, And their laughter is all in vain, For they count the days and years; And they babble of loss and gain, And they drench me with their tears Is there never an end of all? May a great world never die, And rest like a mighty ball In the depth of the awful sky, Or feel at last in sea and sod

New quick'ning touch of the hand of God?" -Filen M. H. Gates.in "To the Unborn Peoples."

AN ADOPTED DILEMMA.

Now, Louisa, my girl, just you come here; I've got something very important Quite well. Returning Komgin Luise, leaving Naples June eighteenth. to tell you." Louisa, thin of face, pallid-lipped, with

pathetically deep gray eyes, approached her new father shyly. In one hand he held a cable which had just arrived; with the other he raised her up and set her upon the arm of his chair. "You see this piece of paper which was handed in at breakfast?"

She nodded her head vigorously in af-

firmati "Well, Louisa, it's to tell me that you

new mother is about to return. I want to warn you. When I speak to her I call her Maria, and she usually calls me Vau-dry. You mustn't do that. You must call her mother, and me father. "Do you understand?'

"Yes, sir."

The answer was uttered in an awed whisper, with downcast eyes. There was silence, and the little half-starved body began to tremble.

The old man watched her reproachfully; then suddenly drew her off the arm down into his breast. She lay there sob-bing, conscious that in some way she had erred. Very gently he stroked her short, thin growth of hair; in appearance she thin growth of neuropsessing—just a ma-chine-made, charity-bred girl. "Maidie," he said, "you must not call me, sir. You must call me father. Now

determination as he said it. He went out to the stable and harness-ed ih his mare. Then he lifted the little girl into the sign on the south head the little

say it after me-'father.' " She repeated the word, looking up into his face, and, to make atonement, placed s face, and, to make atonement, placed r arm about his neck. "Supposing you were bidding my wife "Supposing you were bidding my wife" He had felt a shamefaced modesty about her arm about his neck.

good morning, how would you say it?"

She puckered her eyes and thought awhile, fidgeting with the hem of her woolen skirt. "If you please, father," she said, "I think I should say, "Good marnin, 'ma'm.'"

He sat her upright on his knee, beetling his brows, and shook his finger at her. "But, my child, that's exactly what you must not say; you'd make her mad. Remember you're not a servant; you're my little girl. If you're mine, you're hers. You must call her mother. Now tell me again, what would you say?'

"Good marnin', mother.

"That's better; only say morning, not marnin'. Now run into the yard and play to get my rig out." Dr. Vaudry and his wife had been married thirty years, and had never had any children. When married people are childless, one of two things happens; either they become more to each other or very much less. In the beginning, before hope had been abandoned, the former had re-sulted—they had bridged over their emptiness with additional tenderness. But as years went by and the nursery, which hey had half furnished at the top of the house, remained still vacant, they had grown embittered-with themselves, then with life, and lastly with each other. The maiden name of Mrs. Vaudry had been Maria Fitch. All the Fitches, excepting her, had had large families. Her hus-band, though he never blamed her, felt himself somehow duped, and in secret resented her involuntary departure from precedent. When it had become evident that they were to have neither sons nor daughters, they had both pretended to each other, and to their neighbors, that they couldn't abide children and prefer-red to be without. Maria Vaudry would tartly say, "They're sure sorrows and un-certain blessings." When her husband had displeased her she would tell him. "If I'd had the raising of you, Vaudry, you'd have made a vastly different man. You weren't beaten enough as a lad." He agreed with her in that statement but did not venture to ask how he would have differed-whether for better or worse. At such times he was almost glad that he was childless Another of her sayings, expressive of her attitude toward children, was, "Mark my words, Vaudry, if we were all born grown-up, we'd be a happier world." ny words, Vaudry, if we were all born rown-up, we'd be a happier world." be difficult in so short a time to train an institution-bred child to the politer man-ners of the house. Among her other failas a matter for congratulation, was short-With Maria, howing was to be a father. ever, the pose became permanent and, through force of habit, took on the appearance of being real. When the doctor came in from his rounds and announced a new birth in the town, she would throw up her hands, exclaiming: "Poor people! Poor people! And they've got a dozen more or less, of the creatures already. Even the news of a death seemed to affect her with no greater sadness. At first he believed that she was still pretending. "Maria, how you do act!" he would say. "You know that you're foollove children as well as any ing. You

loing a thing to which he is accustomed, listening for the sound of water-splashing. At last he called to her through the keyhole, "Louisa, are you in the tub now?" she rose, exclaiming, shrilly: "The man who wrote that was a fool. He could

who wrote that was a fool. He could never have been married." Her husband, who had covered his face with his hands and was meditating on the opening words of his perition, looked up at her from his knees sarprisedly. "My dear," he had remonstrated, mild-ly, "you are mistaken. David composed that Psalm and, on the contrary, he was very much married. What you're saying is blasphemy, my dear: those words are A small voice answered him: "No, father. I can't undo my clothes at the back."

When he opened the door he found her When he opened the door he found her red in the face with stretching across her shoulders to undo the hooks and eyes. The water had become chilly, so he had to heat it afresh. Before he left he took her on his knee and loosened all her gar-ments at the back. The he hung her induction of a chair beside the stove and is blasphemy, my dear; those words are in the Bible." nightrobe on a chair beside the stove and said, "Hustle along, Louisa; it's time children your size were in bed." He took on the confident airs of a man of vast ex-You can cut out the prayer this morning, Vaudry, so far as I'm concerned," she had retorted, vulgarly; after which she had departed to the nursery, leaving the

doctor horrified. Since then, in all the twenty years which had elapsed, she had never once trusted him to select the Scripture-readperience who had reared a large family. perience who had reared a large family. Once outside the door again matters began to move more briskly. He told her when to soap her hvir, when to get out, and just how thoroughly to dry her-self. When she had slipped into her nightrobe, he re-entered and finished off the drying of her head. Then he took her in his arms and having heard her say ing. She saw to it herself, and handed him the Bible with a slip of paper insert-ed, on which the chapter and verses of the passage she had chosen were markin his arms and, having heard her say her prayers, carried her up to the nur-sery which had been so long prepared When Louisa had closed the door be-

hind her, he rose from his chair, twisting the cable in his hands. He was greatly and so long untenanted. For some time he sat beside her, hold-ing her hand. He did not leave her until she was asleep; and then, before he reachagitated, and paced up and down the room, muttering to himself. Then he halted by the window and reread the mesed the stairs, he came back to listen to er breathi

When he did steal out of her room for

Quite well. Returning Komgin Luise, leaving Naples June eighteenth. MARIA." It contained no reason—no ghost of an explanation. Only six weeks ago she had set out for Italy in the personally con-ducted party of a theological professor whose morals were impeccable. Her tick-ets which were to cover three months of travel, had been purchased and paid for ahead...and here she was returning. He knew his wife on her economical side too well to suppose that she would forego two hundred dollars merely be-cause of homesickness. He was too mod-He knew his wife on her economical side too well to suppose that she would forego two hundred dollars merely be-cause of homesickness. He was too modest a man to attribute her action to an overwhelming desire to see himself. He did not believe her capable of being so af-fectionately demonstrative either to to

did not believe her capable of being so af-fectionately demonstrative, either to her country or to himself, as to sacrifice two hundred dollars. She might have been once, thirty years ago. Now there could be only one reason—that she had heard. Some officious neighbor had written, probably anonymously, and told her about Louise. hood, he lost his fear of Maria. If she didn't choose to love Louisa, she could do the other thing. But if she refused to be kind to her, she would have to leave his house. There was a cruel element in hif passion for the child, as there frequently is in a new formed friendship—a new love often fattens on a dying or worn-"I don't care a—a darnation," he said; "I'll be a father before I die, even if it means a separation—and losing her." And his old face was all ashake with fear and out affection.

Yet, as his respite shortened, he found many of Maria's phrases coming back; for instance, that children are sure sorrows and uncertain blessings. There-fore, he redoubled his efforts to make

Louisa passably presentable. On the twenty-seventh, the day before the Konigin Luise was due to dock, he regirl into the rig on the seat beside him, and drove defiantly out to face the eye of ceived a telegram from his wife, telling him on no account to meet her in New York. It must have been sent by wire-He had felt a shamefaced modesty about proclaiming his paternity. But since re-ceiving that cable he felt reckless; the cat was out of the bag, and he didn't care. Besides, he had the papers from Wash-ington in his pocket, making the child his legally. She was Louisa Vaudry now. As he turned into Main Street he ex-periore the kind of pride a boy feels in less—a piece of startling extravagance. To him it was an indication of the stormy depths of her anger. She wished them to have their first encounter in a place where she would be free to speak out all her mind. This decided him not to imperil Louisa by taking her with him to the station. perienced the kind of pride a boy feels in

So the next day, having received the intelligence that Mrs. Vaudry would ar-rive home by the nine-forty evening train, exhibiting a new rabbit or a new puppy— the pride of ownership, that this live thing which he loves is in his control, dehe attired Louisa in her meagre best and pendent on him for happiness and even

pendent on him for happiness and even for lite itself. He kept a watchful eye, scanning the faces of the people as he passed them, searching for any sign which should be-tray the writer of that letter to his wife in Italy. The street was fairly busy for

THE NEW SCHOOL CODE.

Under the new school code, all school boards which elected officers in June, 1910, will re-organize on the first Monday of June, 1911, or as soon thereafter

day of June, 1911, or as soon thereafter as possible, and will levy their tax and and elect their teachers for one year as heretofore, except in independent dis-tricts which will be abolished on the first Monday of July. Teachers can be elected for one year only. School boards that have heretofore levied the the school taxes in June should do so at the same time and in the same manner as heretofore as heretofore.

The duplicate should be placed in the The duplicate should be placed in the hands of the collector by the first Mon-day of July. All independent districts are abolished on the first Monday of July, and all districts that levy any taxes this year after the code was signed, in which there is any territory that belongs to an independent district including such terindependent district, including such ter-ritory as comes to it on the first Monday of July 1911, when the independent districts go out of existence.

To all school taxes assessed and levied in all school districts of the second, third and fourth class which are not paid on or before the first day of October, a pen-alty of five per cent. will be added; no rebate allowed for prompt payment.

School boards can proceed with the erection of school buildings as heretofore except, that after the State Board of Education is organized, the plans and specifications of new buildings and im-provements must be submitted to that board for suggestions.

Every contract in excess of three hundred dollars made by any school district for the introduction of heating, ventilat-ing or lighting systems or the construction, reconstruction or repair of any school building, or work upon any school property, shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, after due public notice has been given upon proper terms asking for competitive bids. The present members of the school

boards in second, third and fourth class districts, except in independent districts, will serve until the first Monday of De-cember, 1911, when they will be super-seded by the school directors elected in November, 1911. In districts of the first class. (Philadelphia and Pittsburg,) the present directors will be superseded on the second Monday of November, 1911, by the directors appointed by the court. No school director can serve as tax collector.

In school districts of the second class the secretary and treasurer shall not be members of the school board; in school districts of the third and fourth class memkers of the school board may serve

as secretary or treasurer. The accounts should be audited on the first Monday of July, and the auditors should publish a summary of their re-port either in a newspaper, or by prompt-ly posting six copies in as many different blic places. pul If in any year before the first day of

August the board of school directors of any school district of the third class decide by a majority vote of the members thereof not to have medical inspection in any or all of the schools of such district

such medical inspection shall not be made in such schools during the following school year. If the board of school directors of any

school district of the fourth class shall decide by a majority vote of the members thereof not to have medical inspection of the pupils in a part of the schools of such district and the Commissioner of Health at Harrisburg is officially notified thereof

To Avoid Loss By the Hessian Fly.

A Northumberiand county farmer, who has suffered with thousands of others in the eastern half of Pennsylvapla from the unusually severe destruction of the wheat

crop by the Hessian fly, wrote to the State Zoologist, at Harrisburg, saying. "Our wheat was almost entirely de-stroyed by Hessian fly this season. Can the same ground and that which is near the second row wheat this season?" be safely sown to wheat this season?" The reply of Professor Surface is as follows:

"The loss from the Hessian fly this year was, indeed, very considerable throughout the entire eastern part of

Pennsylvania. Some fields which have yielded from thirty to forty bushels per acre are, at this time by actual threshing measure, averaging only three bushels per acre. The loss by this pest alone in this State will amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Some years ago I commenced a series of investigations on the Hessian fly, and have continued them with the greatest care. I learned that some years the fly care. I learned that some years the ny is more abundant, and in others much less abundant, but never entirely absent. I also proved that at the latitude and alti-tude of Harrisburg in those fields where wheat was sown before the 25th of Sep-tember, there is danger of the fall brood of the fly being present and yery destrucof the fly being present and very destructive.

There are two distinct broods or gen-erations per year in this State. The fall brood passes the winter in what is known as the flaxseed stage, and from this in the spring comes forth the winged fly, which lays its eggs near the basal parts of the wheat, and from these hatch the spring brood, which causes the wheat to break down or become strawfallen. Ow-ing to the badly broken condition of the straw this year, many farmers entirely abandoned their binders, and cut their wheat with mowers, because they could cut it lower with these implements. It was then raked together and handled

like hay. Nearly all the flies remain in the field

in the stubble. Very few are taken into the barn with the straw, for the reason that they do not live high enough in the straw to be cut off with the sickle. It is and for then are could many it down the soil is turned over completely by the plow, so that the stubble is thrown under, the fly will be destroyed. Of course, the objection to plowing or burning is that the clover or grass sown in the grain is thus destroyed. Also, it scarcely justifies one man, or even a few men in a neighborhood to do this unless all will cooperate and act in perfect unison. One single field in a township will contain enough specimens of the fly in its stubble to infest an entire township, if it were possible to spread them in every direc-tion. Therefore, the plowing and burning is not absolutely necessary, but will prove an aid. One can have good results

preserve the grass. These other methods consist in pre-These other methods consist in pre-paring the ground and planting a trap strip, of one or more drill widths across the field, in the latter part of August. This is to act as a trap to let the fly lay its eggs during the early part and middle of September. Then about the 20th of September, it can be turned down, and the ground hardward and reached the ground harrowed and reseeded.

by other means, and at the same time

Thus the entire field can be planted at Thus the entire field can be planted at the proper time, and this strip saved as a When no collar is worn, as on the gowns rap to catch and destroy the eggs. 1 his of this season, a necklet of some sort is is advisable on a single farm, even though others do not act in accordance. In fol-lowing this method it does not become inevitable, and some of the jewelers have designed the most lovely things in seed pearls, turquoise and other dainty stones. very important as to whether this was a All the big Paris dressmakers now field that was in wheat this year or not. You will be ahead of the fall brood of the make it their business to fit on the dress the right sort of handbag, and with a rainy day rig the right kind of umbrella. They are very fond of the long cord for Hessian fly. The only trouble is, that if your neighbor should plant too early, his wheat will receive the eggs from the flies that are now in the stubble, and then the handbag. The smart women carry bags in tone with their costumes unob if his wheat is near yours, next spring the trusively and easily, leaving the fashion of slinging them from the shoulder to flies will come to yours from his, and it is this spring brood that is especially destructhose who wish to attract attention. tive by making the straw break and fall, as mentioned above. Therefore, co-operation in late seeding, or uniformity in this, throughout the entire section, is the keynote to the best possible method of

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. DAILY THOUGHT.

But not to understand a treasure's worth, 'Till time has stolen away the slightest good, Is cause of half the poverty we feel, And makes the world the wilderness it is.

-Cowper

Dress for fall will mean to the average woman and girl the coat suit or the coat woman and girl the coat suit or the coat dress. Naturally she will require evening dresses and other extra items, but sum-mer's (if not last winter's) left-overs are likely to serve for these occasions. Should the occasion be very important, the dress best winted to the weather may be gotten best suited to the weather may be gotten into shape with some little trouble and money outlay if one does not yet feel to decide on the raiment for next winter. Serge, cheviot and the various cloths will be most used for street wear, as they are the most serviceable. Soft satins and taf-fetas will figure, too. As for trimmings, braid is to be as useful and ornamental as

ever for the taut little street rigs, while fringe, velvet, ruches, plaitings and shir-rings are the things for more elaborate garments, with chiffon and lace serving on yet greater elaborations.

Not that any of these creations are to look elaborate. The great desire is rather to cover up all traces of work and have the garments offering the maker the greatest difficulties appear absolutely sim-ple. Skirt widths measure two yards in Paris, and a quarter of a yard more here.

Paris, and a quarter of a yard more here. Some alarmists insist upon predicting low-ered wasp waists, but the few women who are having gowns sent over from Paris find their zone as large and almost as high as ever. This does not mean that women of distinction trot about the streets with girdles under their armpits even though they may go in for empire modes indoors and for evening dress. There's a vast difference between that and the slightly raised waist line which distinguishes modish tailored garments. There's to be a change in the wearing There's to be a change in the wearing of the hat.

POSE OF THE CHAPEAU.

The pose of the hat is distinctly differstraw to be cut off with the sickle. It is a good plan either to burn the stubble or to plow the field before the latter part of August. Even earlier plowing would be more sure of turning them all down. If the soil is turned over completely by the plow, so that the stubble is thrown under, line which is becoming to most faces. The width of brim on the large hats increases at the sides and lessens over the brow, and at the back of the head, and one of the most popular shapes is that which rolls back from the brow and turns up behind. The toques also show turned-up brims behind, and the variations on the Napoleonic hat are still in vogue. The trimmings on toques invariably have a backward tendency, but large hats are now trimmed in every possible way—at the side, all over the crown, from the front, and also from the back.

ACCESSORY CHIC.

No neck ornament has ever been so popular as the side-frill cravat. Some women are now showing a preference for the long lace jabot worn quite straight from the throat and trimmed just under the chin with tiny silk roses or a small black velvet bow. A slender platinum chain with a pendant may also be added, or a string of pearls, but anything at all

To which she would reply, angrily, "Thank you, Vaudry, for telling me I'm a story-teller," and would bounce out of the room—frequently to be found hours later crying in the empty nursery.

They were accustomed to commence each day with prayer and Scripture-read-ing, for both had been brought up strict Methodists. One morning, ten years after their marriage, the doctor, thinking only of his grief, had blundered into reading the hundred-and-twenty-eighth Psalm, de-scriptive of the temporal well-being of the righteous man: "Thy wife shall be as a fruitful vine by the sides of thine house; thy children like olive plants round about thy table. Behold, that thus shall the They were accustomed to commence thy table. Behold, that thus shall the man be blessed that feareth the Lord."

Maria, with her handkerchief pressed stay outside. I'm going to sit in the pas-against her mouth, had heard him to an sage. If you don't know how to get end in silence. As he closed the Bible along, just call out. I'll tell you what to and was kneeling down in the perfunc-tory, unobservant manner of one who is ' He waited some time in the passage,

in Italy. The street was fairly so small a town; because it was Saturday, all the women were out marketing. Sev-eral of them raised their heads and nodded to him, then stared at sight of the tiny girl.

Already he had formed his own suspicion as to the mischief-maker. The man who had done this thing was Gaskel, the undertaker. Gaskel, he knew, had a grudge against him because he delayed the custom of his clients. Creditors and debtors, bankers and bankrupts, doctors and undertakers, must be forever at war. When he drew near his establishment,

Gaskel was seated outside his door, rocking himself in a cane-chair. He did not look up while the rig was passing; but, when it had gone by, he stared after it, grinning with wide-open mouth, and the doctor, turning abruptly, caught him full in the eyes. That settled it; the undertaker was the culprit. "Darnation! I don't care," he mutter-

ed. And Louisa looked up at this strange man who spoke aloud with himself; and he smiled down. It was really ridiculous that so forlorn and small a creature should occasion so much commotion in the heart of a great fellow nearing seventy. When he reached home he lit his pipe and, seating her on his knee, bidding her

be quiet, commenced to think matters out.

be quiet, commenced to think matters out. This sailing on the eighteenth from Naples upset all his plans. He had only had Louisa a fortnight and he had hoped, with six weeks at his disposal, to be able to "put a little polish on her" before his wife's return. Those six weeks had now

been cut down to eleven days. It would

ings, he found that she would snatch at lived in the case of the doctor. He quick-ly resumed his sincerity, and declared, in slovenly in her washing habits; also her eason and out, that his paramount yearn- grammar was frequently incorrect, and she was invariably too subservient. Of each of these errors Maria was particularly intolerant; and she was not one to

hide her annoyance. "Well, well" he thought, "I shall have to take Louisa in hand at once, and do what Leap." \$225. Robert M. Lloyd's heirs to C. & C. St. Railway Co., July 20, 1911, tract of land in Rush Twp.; \$573.

His taking in hand commenced that night, when he carried the bath-tub into the kitchen and set water to heat on the fire. There was one blessing—he had no servant to interfere with him; they were local data and the server of t

alone in the house. Maria, a month before she left, had

given notice to Agnes. She had explain-ed her action to her husband, saying: "See here, Vaudry. This trip of mine is going to cause us a deal of expense. We

going to cause us a deal of expense. we don't want to throw away money. I reckon you ought to be able to make your own bed; and you can get your meals out. In all the years I've known you, Vaudry, I've never had a real vaca-tion. So I don't feel selfish. Now you know that, and you can't deny it. We

soap and towel on a near-by chair. "Now, Louisa," he said, "you undress and get into that. I'll close the door and

pared. His courage was at a low ebb when he heard the bell and saw the lights of the approaching engine. He nerved himself up for the climax by reiterating, vear. But I will be a father, anyhow."

The train came to halt upon the tracks. Glancing up and down the station, he caught sight of his wife; she was alighting, and clambering down behind her was a dusky little boy. He found the steps too nuch for his legs and cried out. Her husband was surprised to see her turn and assist the boy to the platform. That was not Maria's way-to be kind to children.

He went forward to greet her, noticed, even before he came up with her, that, instead of appearing hostile, she looked nervous and embarrassed. When he had embraced her he picked up both her grips and led the way to where his mare was tethered. After he had pushed

them well under the seat he turned, and found that the child had followed and that she was holding him by the hand. "Who's this, Maria?" he asked, point-

ing his finger at the boy. "This is Antonio," she said. "And. oh, Vaudry, I do hope you'll like him." "Like him! I don't dislike him. Does

he live here? I suppose he's some Italian's child."

"He was," she replied; "but he's ours now, Oh, Vaudry, I do hope you aren't going to be vexed. I have adopted him." -By Coningsby William Dawson, in Har-per's Weekly.

Real Estate Transfers.

A. W. Reese et ux to Moses Manes, July 22, 1911, tract of land in Port Matilda; \$40.

Ambrose V. Ray, trustees to John W. Bathgate et al, August 16, 1911, tract of land in College Twp.; \$300.

Geiser Mfg. Co. to Catharine Swires, July 12, 1911, tract of land in Rush Twp.;

July 3, 1911, tract of land in Huston Twp.; \$1.

el Musselman et al to Ambrose Ray, July 26, 1911, tract of land in Col-lege Twp.; \$1.

Jacob Gephart et ux to W. T. Auman, July 31, 1889, tract of land in Millheim borough; \$160.

University Water Co. to J. H. Meyer, August 9, 1911, tract of land in Ferguson township; \$1800.

John Halasa et ux to Michael Ohradzanski, August 12, 1911, tract of land in Rush township; \$30.

Eisenhuth et al, July 29, tract of land in Penn township; \$100. Catherine Allen et bar to Sarah

Sarah Philips et bar to Commonwealth of Penna., May 22, 1911, tract of land in Potter township; \$10.75.

C. P. Long et ux to Sarah Philips, March 30, 1903, tract of land in Potter township:

-----If you want high class job work come to the WATCHMAN office.

in writing before the first day of July, such medical inspection shall not be made in such school during the following school

Present independent districts will be abolished after the first Monday of July, but the courts may, upon petition, reconstitute them at any time after that date.

Text-books and school supplies will, until January 1, 1912, be selected and adopted under the old laws. The present fiscal year will be extend-

ed by one month and will expire on the first Monday of July, 1911, at which time the school accounts should be audited and the annual report and affidavit and certificate made out and forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This year the accounts will be audited by the same officers as heretofore.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Provisional certificates may be issued to persons who pass satisfactory exami-nations in spelling, reading, writing, physiology and hygiene, geography, Eng-lish grammar, arithmetic, elementary algebra, history of the United States and of Pennsylvania, civil government, including state and local government, school management and methods of teaching. Provisional certificates are valid for one year in the district or districts under the

supervision of the superintendent issuing them. No superintendent shall make valid by endorsement a provisional cer-Revised Game Laws. Following is a summary of the game laws of Pennsylvania revised since the

tificate issued by another superintendent. Applicants for professional certificates must pass a thorough examination in the branches required for a provisional certificate and in two additional branches which they may select from the following sub-jects:-vocal music, drawing, English literature, plane geometry, general his-tory, physical geography, elementary physics. They must satisfy the super-intendent by oral or written tests that

they have carefully and intelligently read two books on pedagogy approved by the superintendent of public instruction. For this year the superintendents are request-ed to confine this oral or written test to

two books which recently have been in the reading course adopted for the county or city teachers' reading circle. No teachers' certificates shall be grant-

No teachers' certificates shall be grant-ed to any person who has not submitted, upon a blank furnished by the superin-tendent of public instruction, a certificate from a physician legally qualified to prac-tice medicine in this Commonwealth, set-ting forth that said applicant is neither mentally nor physically qualified by rea-son of tuberculosis or any other chronic or acute defect from successful perform-

or acute defect, from successful perform-ance of the duties of a teacher; nor to any person who has not a good moral character, or who is in the habit of using

opium or other narcotic drugs in any form, or any intoxicating drink as a bever Shore bird-Unlimited. September 1

age. The law regulating the minimum sal

ncrease during the next two years. Ex-plained by Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

vedding?'

she could attract attention to her new December 1.

Out from behind the locked doors of millinery rooms filters the fact that the first autumn hats are to be either very avoiding destruction by the Hessian fly. small and very tall or very large and very There is no known remedy after it once flat.

"There is no doubt," says one of the creators of "creations," "that plenty of range is given as to size and shape. There is no happy medium. Either it is the towering kind or the aeroplane mod-It is wrongly believed that the fly at-tacks the grains themselves. It does not work in the head of the grain. The in-sects doing this are quite different pests, which degraed activity of the grain of the sector. which demand entirely different treat-

ment. In the eastern part of this State a There seems to be little choice between small moth has been exceedingly destruc-tive within the grains of wheat. For this the two extremes, according to those who have been studying them closely. Both the best possible remedy is to thresh from are artistically correct so far as designing is concerned, so that it remains for the a field as early as possible. This has proven effective and satisfactory."

wearer to find which is most becoming to her particular style and make her s tion accordingly. Small hats, fitting tight to the head, with a crisp of hair or curl escaping here and there, are extremely smart and chic looking, besides being

very comfortable in the wearing. Broad brimmed felt hats are picturesque, a charming frame for the face and hair. Verily, the autumn girl is likely to Verily, the autumn girl is likely to be left in a quandary as to her head covering.

Queen Mary's pantry at Windsor is said to contain the most valuable collec-tion of tableware in the world. Every reign since Queen Elizabeth's has contrib-uted to the collection, which is stored in two rooms. The walls are lined with cases made of glass and mahogany, with similar cases occupying the centre of each room. The most imposing thing in these two rooms is the dinner service of sold gold used only for dinners of the highest state. There is a table of solid silver three feet in length. A rose water foun-tain of silver has a dome supported on tain of silver has a dome supported on columns around which are grouped horses and hounds. A silver gilt flagon almost a yard high is said to have been saved from the Armada. A pair of bellows mounted in silver and gold was once the property of Nell Gwyn. There is a massive pair of firedogs in solid silver made for Charles II and a huge punch bowl was contribut-ed by George IV.

Sauted Soft Sheil Crabs.—Wash the crabs thoroughly to free them from sand; lift up the flaps and remove the gills, sandbags and intestines. Dry thoroughly on a towel, dust with salt and pepper and roll each in flour. Heat two or more ta-blespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan, lay in the prepared crabs and saute on one in the prepared crabs and saute on one brain for a moment on unglazed paper, and serve in a hot dish, sprinkling them with finely chopped parsely.

There is no very great change in glove styles as the Parisians see them.

to January 1. Snipe: Jack Wilson—Unlimited, Sep-tember 1 to May 1. Squirrel: fox, black or gray-Six of the ombined kinds in one day-Norember 1 Webfooted wild water fowls of all kinds

-Unlimited-September 1 to April 10. Not to be shot at before sunrise. Wild Turkey-One in one day, two in one season. November 1 to December

ast session of the Legislature. Hunters and others would do well to remember

limited. September 1 to January I. Deer, male with visible horns—One each season. November 15 to Decem-

vember 1 to December 15.

enters the plant.

ber 1.

ber 15.

ary of teachers remains unchanged, since no appropriation was made to pay for any increa to December 15.

Why It's Done.

"Did the mother of the bride cry at the

"Yes, indeed. That was the only way

Woodcock-Ten in one day, 20 in one week and 50 in one season. October 1 to

the dates: Bear-Unlimited, October 1 to January 1. Use of steel traps forbidden. Blackbirds all kinds, and Doves-Un-

English or Mongolian, Chinese and Ringneck Pheasants-Ten in one day, 20 in one week and 50 in one season. November 1 to December 15. Hare or rabbit-ten in one day. No-

Hungarian quail-Five in one day, 20 in one week and 30 in one season. October 15 to November 15. Plover-Unlimited. July 15 to Decem

Quail, commonly called Virginia part

ridge-Ten in one day, 40 in one week and 75 in one season-November 1 to December 15. Raccoon-Unlimited, September 1 to

January 1. Ruffled grouse, commonly called pheas

ant—Five in one day, 20 in one week and 50 in one season—November 1 to Decem-