

A BARGAIN.

I sold my conscience to the world; The price I thought was good. The conscience—'twas a useless thing; I needed clothes and food.

FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. A Visit to the City of Gwalior, Where Fairies Seem to Live.

JHANSI, DECEMBER 18th, 1913 Dear Home Folk:

I sure do not think this can really and truly be Christmas, and yet it is only a week off. The weather, although it is cold is, nevertheless, delightful and one even forgets to see the bare trees and dusty shoes, in sprinting along with head in the air.

The violets, "poor dears," as the Scotch woman says, are sending up poor puny little pale blossoms, just to show how they would do if they had the chance, but the ferns are simply rioting in life. What a stunning lot of them you could have if you cared to take the trouble, and as a decoration against our brown walls, I don't believe they could be surpassed; and just let me tell you this house is much more home-like now than when I came here and I am not ashamed to ask folks into the front room when they call these days.

Oh, how glad I am to be going home, only wish my boxes had gone then truly I would be joyous. I am having them crated and it is three weeks now since they started and still the crates are not finished, so guess next Christmas may come before you receive your remembrances. I shall not bring the tables home but will send for them afterward, if you would like to have them. I can't take time to attend to them now and I know Dr. G., who takes my place, will have them shipped when I send for them or bring them along in two years, when her term of service is over.

I went sight-seeing to Gwalior on Monday and now I know where the fairies live. If ever you want to know just go to see Sarafa street, in Gwalior. Plebeians call it the "street of bankers," but some years ago, one day it was very cold here and ice froze, and I think that day in Gwalior Jack Frost decided to show humans just what fairies should live in so he took a great pattern of his most delicate work and hung it out; then I reckon because it made the next house look poor and mean, he drew another beautiful design and having frozen it in mist hung it up also; and then he just went down a long street, using lovelier and lovelier patterns each time, no two alike and no two at the same angle, and all pure white. Can you imagine how all this exquisite white frost work would look when it was large enough to be used as the fronts of two-storied houses and then the whiteness was warmed up by the soft, rosy glow of the dying day—a lovelier thing in streets I have never imagined; not even the finest stage setting with the most perfect calcium lighting of a gorgeous back curtain could in any way touch that street scene.

The old fort was interesting and very wonderful, but I close my eyes and recall that marble-fronted street with exquisite joy. But must I add the rest; we were to come home by a twelve o'clock train, getting into our beds by two a. m.; instead those "gray-hair makers" (the clocks) were just striking four as I, cold, tired and dreadfully sleepy pulled up my covers and wondered hazily whether sight-seeing was worth the effort, and when six o'clock struck and I had to get up, I knew I had been a fool to even plan to go the long way back to you all; but thank goodness the aches have all gone and now I know I am wise to see it all for I won't come this way soon again. What a different point of view one has in the morning from at night, when tired and sleepy.

I have had two such nice invitations to visit in India, from English women, before I shall leave and I am planning how I can go and see one of them; the other I'll just not see, and I will be sorry for she is such a nice young woman, but she lives at Quetta and that is away up in the north; I can't afford such a journey and my present wardrobe won't suit either the weather or her social position. When I told the other one I couldn't come on account of my wardrobe she wrote back and told me it was myself and not my clothes she wished to see. Someday, I wish I would just once have

all nice things happen at the same time; when I came out my clothes were nice and in style and then I wasn't asked to stay with charming English hostesses but now, when my only truly garment is my nightdress (the rest are rags) here comes the invitation. How can I make a good impression?

But my lamp is making desperate efforts not to go to sleep before I finish this and the *tempus fugit* warns me that only one hour of beauty sleep remains of this day to me, who needs a whole year of them. I'll run and grab that little sixty minutes and just maybe the wrinkles on my forehead won't look quite so deep tomorrow. I wish I were to call "Merry Christmas" to you next week.

(Continued next week.)

Turpentine Orchards.

Each tract of turpentine land is called an orchard. In the early part of the year, before the juice of the pine is ready to exude, the trees are "boxed." The boxes are not, as the name would seem to signify, appendages attached to the outside of the tree, but cup-like cavities cut into the trunk about a foot from the ground. They measure from ten to fourteen inches across, and are four inches in width and seven inches deep. Each of them is presumed to hold a quart.

Usually there are two, and sometimes even three or four such boxes to each tree. The life of the pine, as of other trees, is drawn from the soil through the bark; thence it is necessary always to leave an incut strip of the bark between the boxes. The number of boxes depends, therefore, upon the size of the tree and the width of the intervening strips.

The instrument used by the cutters is an axe, made especially for the purpose, measuring three inches across the blade and nine inches in length, and having a handle which is bent several degrees out of a straight line, ordinarily to the right; but if the user cuts "left-handed," it is bent toward the left.

To one who has never used such an axe it seems extremely awkward, and one who uses it for the first time is apt to come to grief. In his hands it is a kind of boomerang, and it is impossible to tell just where it will hit. An experienced cutter, however, takes his position near a pine, gives the axe a peculiar swing, and in a few moments has cut and cleaned out such a box as an inexperienced hand would hardly hope to make with an hour's labor.

The box-cutters work in gangs, every gang being accompanied by a "scorer," who keeps a record of each day's work. Instead of using his name, the cutter is known by his number. Many of the workers are negroes, and very good music they make, crying in weird cadence amid the ring of the axes, "Twenty-nine!" "Forty-seven!" "Seventy-five!" as a box is completed. This call is not to signify the number cut, but the number of the cutter.

As the weather grows warmer, the boxes become filled with the exudations of the tree, and the first year's product, being the most valuable, is dipped out and kept separate from that yielded by trees that have been boxed in previous seasons. After a time the running rapidly diminishes, and then another small, steel-pointed instrument, the scraper, must be brought into requisition.

Beginning above the center of the box, with one dexterous movement the workman cuts a gash through the bark extending downward toward the corner of the box. Then, beginning at the same point above, he cuts another in the opposite direction, the two giving the appearance, when completed, of an inverted V. This process is repeated as often as proves necessary, and over this sacrificed surface the crude turpentine finds its way into the cups. Much of it is thickened by the heat of the sun before reaching its destination, but is scraped off and, with the rest, subjected to the process of distillation. That in the cups, being very adhesive, is removed by means of flat scoops.

Beasts Flee the Fighting Zones.

It is reported that wild animals of all kinds are fleeing from Germany and parts of Austria, frightened by cannon and rifle shots, and entering the Swiss forests and the Alps. These include wild bears, deer of several kinds, goats, etc., as well as wild fowl, and in the lower Engadine even bears have entered the Swiss Yellowstone Park. The Swiss lakes and rivers are said to be crowded with feathered tribes, but shooting is prohibited by the authorities. Birds will have a rest before continuing their southward flight to warmer climes. A large number of wild boars from the Black Forest have entered the Jura Alps across Alsace and Lorraine, passing through the fighting armies without being noticed.

A Temperance Medicine.

There is one feature of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in which it differs from nearly all other medicines put up for women's use: It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic. It is, in the strictest sense a temperance medicine. "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders for women. It gives weak and nervous women strength of body and nerve. It removes the drains, inflammation, ulceration, and bearing-down pains which ruin the health of women. It practically does away with the pains of motherhood. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Just to be Tender.

Just to be tender, just to be true. Just to be glad the whole day through. Just to be merciful, just to be mild. Just to be trustful as a child. Just to be gentle and kind and sweet. Just to be helpful with willing feet. Just to be cheery when things go wrong. Just to drive sadness away with song. Whether the hour is dark or bright. Just to be loyal to God and right. Just to believe that God knows best. Just in his promise ever rest. Just to let love be our daily key. That is God's will for you and me.

—Put your ad. in the WATCHMAN.

Some Items of Interest About the Bellefonte Schools.

The Bellefonte schools have been chosen among others in Pennsylvania to cooperate with the United States Bureau of Education in an extended investigation of the conditions and cost of conducting the subject of English in the elementary schools of the Nation. This will be one of the most exhaustive studies ever made of a single branch in a school system, and it ought to result in much that will be of value for the subject of English in the public schools of the land. Washington's birthday was very fittingly commemorated on last Monday throughout all departments of the public schools. Interesting exercises were held in the various rooms, terminating with a general address before the High school by Dr. George E. Hawes. Since the two national holidays come so close to each other in February, it has been the policy of the schools to emphasize the work and place of Washington one year, and that of Lincoln the following year. Hence, it will be understood why Washington was especially featured on Monday's program.

It will be interesting to know that twelve graduates of the High school entered college last fall. This is a phenomenal record, and shows how well the school is trying to serve the community, even though college preparation does not have first consideration in planning the courses of study. Graduates who have selected certain courses may enter practically all of the leading colleges and universities of the country. Recent arrangements which have been made with such women's colleges as Wellesley and Mt. Holyoke to admit girls from the Bellefonte High school on certificate, is a public recognition of the standard of work done in this institution.

A further inquiry concerning the graduates of the last ten years shows that two hundred and thirty-five young men and women have received their diplomas from the local High school. Of this number, fifty-nine entered college, and twenty-one took up studies in other institutions such as Normal schools and Business colleges. This shows that on the average about twenty-five per cent. of those who graduate go on to college, while about one-third of the number pursue courses of a greater or less extent in institutions beyond the High school.

Through the courtesy of the Hon. Harry B. Scott, Member of the General Assembly, a case of very fine exhibits of commercial materials has been presented by the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia to the Bellefonte schools. This educational collection, as well as others previously received, is in regular use by the advanced geography classes in the grades, and by the commercial geography students in the High school.

Mr. Wagner, Principal of Schools, is attending the sessions of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, which convenes in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the week of February 22-27th. This is the largest organization in the world devoted to the problems of general school supervision and administration. Affiliated with this Department are fifteen minor bodies, which, with the main organization, bring together annually about three thousand of the leading educators of the country. The inspiration that such a meeting can give to a community, through the presence of an accredited representative, can scarcely be measured.

A visitor dropping into virtually any room of the Bellefonte schools will be struck with the special emphasis that is being placed on a free and full expression of all forms of English work. This is noticeable even as early as the first grade, where the formal dramatization of interesting child stories is carefully worked out. Acting, which is a primitive instinct, seeks expression through the early years of childhood, and primary teachers are utilizing this primal activity to the utmost. Mother Goose rhymes, folk-lore tales, and finally historical events become the basis of the training. It is believed that emphasis of this nature will assist greatly in developing a rich and fluent vocabulary later in his future life.

Passing on through the upper grades and the High school one is likely to see a pupil standing before his class in the act of explaining a lesson, or giving a talk on some topic of current interest; or, perchance, he will meet a class divided into two parts engaged in a lively debate. All of these efforts on the part of pupils are under constant criticism by their classmates and by the teachers. The interest in these oral contests has become so keen that pupils are asking teachers ahead of time to be permitted to take part in the exercises. Such training through a period of twelve years is bound to give a pupil an ease and facility in speech that will prove of great value in his future life.

To show that the Domestic Science department is making special efforts to teach the girls, not only how to cook well, but how to do it economically, one needs only to visit the laboratory of this department at any time to note the actual process of cooking. A description of a recent lesson on meats will be typical of the method followed. About seven and one-half pounds of twenty-cent beef were used to teach the "roasting of a meat to a class of forty-five girls, divided into three sections. This shows an outlay of \$1.50 in money for meat. The lesson on roasting was given, and with the left over a

very appetizing dish called scalloped beef was prepared. This dish had all of the taste and appearance of a first product, rather than that of a mere left over. The beef was ground, well seasoned, and placed in a pan lined with boiled rice. The centre of the meat was moistened with tomato sauce, and a layer of rice was added on top, over which bread crumbs were spread, and the whole baked. With a total outlay of about four cents per pupil, each girl was taught how to roast a meat, make a gravy, carve the meat, and how to utilize a left over in a way that would satisfy the most Epicurean taste.

A recent number of the *Journal of Education*, published in Boston, Massachusetts, contains an article on School Finance written by Mr. Wagner.

Animals' Ears.

If you ever see a rabbit running, notice its ears, and you will see that they are laid back flat on its neck. That is not a chance position, nor is it due to the weight of the ears; it is a provision of nature for the little animal's protection. It is one of the hunted, you see, and not one of the hunters.

It is different with the fox and the wolf; their ears as they run are thrust sharply forward, for they are the hunters. As the rabbit must run away to escape danger, its enemies are always behind it, and therefore nature has given it large ears to catch every sound and the habit of throwing them back, because its danger comes from that direction. As the fox and the wolf must run after their prey, nature has given them the habit of thrusting their ears forward.

Just how careful nature is in these matters and how she suits conditions to surroundings may be seen in the jack-rabbit of the Western prairies. It is the natural prey of the wolf, and, as it is in more danger than our rabbits are, its ears have been made a good deal larger and longer, the better to hear the sounds made by its enemy.

You have seen a horse thrust his ears forward quickly when anything startles him; that is his instinctive movement to catch every sound of a threatening nature. A dog raises his ears in a similar way.—*Presbyterian Examiner*.

Farmers to Get Blooded Fowls from State College.

State College, Pa., Feb. 22.—Poultry fanciers on the farms of this State are to be assisted in improving their flocks by the Pennsylvania State College, according to a recent announcement made by M. C. Kilpatrick, head of the poultry department at the institution. He said that blooded cockerels grown at the College farms would be sold at cost through the various county farm bureaus.

It is the purpose of the College authorities to establish community flocks of high quality, and new blood will be injected from time to time by means of prize cockerels. Through further dissemination of improved poultry stock, it is hoped to build up gradually the general utility flocks of Pennsylvania farmers.

Mr. Kilpatrick said that for the present the output of cockerels will be restricted to about 150 fowls, because of the limited supply on hand. He hoped, however, to increase the number to be distributed from year to year.

Complicated French Clocks.

The clock of Lyons Cathedral is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and the legend describing it is as follows: The cock crows, the bell sounds the hours, the little bells the Sancte Spiritus; the angel opens the gate to salute the Virgin Mary. The two heads of the lions move the eyes and the tongue. The astroble shows the hours in its degree and the movement of the moon. Moreover, the perpetual calendar shows all the days of the year, the feast days and the bissextile. The hours at which the chimes are complete are five and six in the morning, mid-day and one and two o'clock in the afternoon. The chimes at the other hours are restricted so as not to interfere with the cathedral services.

New Facts About Microbes.

It has just been discovered that the sudden cooling of the atmosphere has the effect of transporting microbes and localizing them in certain regions. The cool surfaces attract them from a distance almost instantaneously, the smaller being transported farther than the larger ones. These discoveries throw light upon the origin of certain epidemics, and may be useful in helping us to decide what climates are the most healthful.

Letter of the Law.

The little stenographer had been typewriting so steadily all day that at bedtime her tired brain kept working in the same way, and she found herself murmuring: "Capital—Our space capital—Father comma—(Goodness! what am I saying?) So she conscientiously began again. But, in spite of her efforts, the prayer ended with "Capital—Amen period—" and a sleepy, apologetic giggle.

Resourceful Servant.

"What!" cried the mistress to her new maid, whom she had found sitting down in the library with her hands folded. "Here you are sitting down! Why, you were sent in here to dust the room!" "Yes, ma'am," was the girl's reply, "but I have lost the duster, and so I am sitting on each of the chairs in turn!"

Lives on a Diet of Beans.

One of the hardest working men in Bath, Me., has solved the cost of living problem by subsisting almost entirely on beans. He says that he can live on ten cents a day, and shows by his appearance that the diet by no means disagrees with him.

Daily Thought.

The most gladsome thing in the world is that few of us fall very low, the saddest that with such capabilities we seldom rise high.—J. M. Barrie.

First Rounded Table Knives.

During the first half of the seventeenth century Cardinal Richelieu, the founder of the French Academy, became offended by the rude manner in which pointed knives were used and thereafter caused his knives to be rounded. Before long the fashion was generally adopted, and the pointed blade, which, in lieu of a fork, had been useful in picking up pieces of meat, was abandoned. Since the seventeenth century the form of table knife has remained substantially as we know it.

Salt in the United States.

The two chief methods depended on for obtaining salt are to mine rock salt and to evaporate salt-bearing solutions. Rock salt is obtained chiefly from deep shaft mines in the eastern, central and southern parts of the United States, active mines being located in New York, Michigan, Kansas and Louisiana. A comparatively small quantity is also obtained from surface deposits in the dry climates of Utah and California.

Communal Life of Ants.

The most complete communal life is that of ants. They make other ants serve as slaves. Some of them have developed into door-tenders. They have hard heads, with which they plug up entrances. Friendly ants announce their presence by stroking the heads in a peculiar way, giving the password, as it were, and then are admitted. These ants even raise a type of mushroom on which they live.

Imperial Rome.

There are various estimates of the population of ancient Rome. One figure given by Gibbon was 1,200,000. Baker, in his notes to Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans," gives good reasons for thinking that Rome's population was 2,000,000. The city had within its walls, in the time of Theodosius, 48,332 habitations, built, as a rule, with several stories.

Round of Pleasure.

"Well," mused six-year-old Harry as he was being buttoned into a clean white suit, "this has been an exciting week, hasn't it, mother? Monday we went to the zoo, Wednesday I lost a tooth, Thursday was Lily's birthday party, Friday I was sick, yesterday I had my hair cut; and now here I am rushing off to Sunday school!"

The Prophesied Completeness.

We rejoice in life because it seems to be carrying us somewhere; because its darkness seems to be rolling on toward light, and even its pain to be moving onward to a hidden joy. We bear with incompleteness because of the completion which is prophesied and hoped for.—Phillips Brooks.

Amateur Couldn't Hurt Him.

Teaty Old Woman—"There now! I guess you won't go around poking your nose into other people's business after the raking I just gave you." Reporter—"Well, don't get proud about it, madam; you didn't hurt my feelings much. I've been insulted by experts."—Life.

Letter Help.

Have a box at hand in desk into which slip interesting articles, witty stories or poems. When writing to friends, choose from the collection such as would appeal to the individual. If you are not in the "writing mood" these supplements will be greatly appreciated.

Daily Thought.

Accustom yourself to master and overcome things of difficulty, for, if you observe, the left hand for want of practice is insignificant, and not adapted to general business, yet it holds the bridle better than the right from constant use.—Pliny.

Why Pheasant Is Valued.

The renown of the pheasant as a game bird is due to its skill in hiding itself on the ground, the fine shots that it offers when driven from cover, and the opportunities it affords to the fine art of cookery.

How Electric Shock Kills.

Doctors have decided that an electric shock kills a man by destroying the rhythm of the heart beats and acting on the lungs like an overdose of an anesthetic.

Militarism.

Whom the gods would destroy they first endow with loaded weapons and then fill their heads with foolish notions about defending their honor.—Life.

We All Know Them.

"There are certain people who eat well, drink well, and sleep well, but who, whenever they see a little work, immediately become ill."—The Greenwich Magistrate.

Your Parents' Diplomas.

Although your parents may have no college diplomas, remember that they are graduates of the school of experience, in which you are the merest freshman.—Youth's Companion.

Uncle Eben.

"Be patient," said Uncle Eben, "but don't mope around an' imagine you're a Job when you're only a Jonah!"

Ants Construct Tunnels.

The ants of South America have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

MY SYMPHONY.

"I will not be swayed by envy When my rival's strength is shown, I will not deny his merit, but I'll Strive to prove my own; I will try to see the beauty spread Before me, rain or shine,— I will cease to preach your duty And be more concerned in mine."

Deep flaring, turn back cuffs of the Puritan and cavalier type and of the same material as the collar are worn with the fitted basque.

A Medici collar with a point cape reaching to the waist is the newest. Cape effects prevail among the wrap styles.

The afternoon coat is usually made of a rich pile fabric. One of the new combinations is navy blue and dark purple.

Many broadcloth suits are trimmed with caracul cloth. Six inches from the floor and pleated to unhampering fullness describes the trend of the new skirts.

Black satin linings are being used in the best tailored suits.

Evening cloaks of white velvet, trimmed with ermine or dark fur, are very smart.

Smart little dresses in short waisted effect have been brought out for the junior class of trade, says the Dry Goods Economist. Many of these dresses fasten high up at the throat in military effect and are finished off with a leather belt. The Dutch dress also looks particularly well on "juniors" and therefore promises to meet with favor.

Dresses featuring the bolero idea are expected to be in big demand, as they are both practical and becoming. Modification of the middy styles, while by no means new, are still meeting with favor. The same is true of the regulation sailor, which continues to be a favorite from season to season.

When linen waists have been not only out of favor, but scarcely tolerated for so long, it is interesting to note the different models in this material that are coming in advance styles to herald the vogue for spring. One particularly pretty waist is made with a yoke of hand embroidery, pointed, with scalloped edge; the body part of the waist is trimmed with tiny tucks with a four-inch tuck in front. The waist is buttoned from the top of the high standing collar down the front in clusters of three small buttons. The collar carries pointed tab turnovers, and the sleeves are tucked through the middle and have deep cuffs.

Women are troubled with tired, perspiring feet. Nothing will affect the whole disposition so quickly, make one irritable, nervous and really ill, as a pair of aching feet which are hardly fit to stand on.

Once you feel this condition coming on you must begin treatment immediately. At night before going to bed wash the feet in hot water, allowing them to soak for 10 minutes. Then rub them vigorously with rock salt, which can be purchased in any drug store. This should be soaked in the water until it reaches the consistency of slush. Take up handfuls and rub well into the feet.

In the morning put on a pair of stockings, but before covering the feet dust them with a powder made in the following way: Mix five grams of burned alum, two and one-half grams of salicylic acid, 15 grams of starch and 50 grams of violet talcum powder. Dust this over the feet, which should be bathed at least once daily.

Sand and putty will be favorites this spring with terra-cotta in the background.

This is not a real estate item. It is a live fashion note. Perhaps it is lack of dyestuffs that has put "sand" and "putty" in broadcloths, but whatever it is, if fashion keeps on at this rate it will be hard to tell whether it is the lady or the house seen walking down the avenue in the fashion columns of the dailies.

"The accepted way of arranging silver at each cover is to place the forks at the left of the plate in the order in which they are to be used and the knives and spoons at the right in the same order. This does not include the silver for the desert. Bread and butter spreaders are frequently laid on the bread and butter plates. For a dinner of soup, meat salad, dessert and coffee, the silver is arranged thus: at the left of the plate the fork for meat on the outside and the salad fork next, at the right of the plate the meat knife next to the plunge and the soup spoon next to it on the outside. Bouillon spoons are used for soup.—*Woman's Home Companion*.

The effort to keep children pleasantly engaged indoors has been solved by the following shoe boxes were placed in a convenient place in the kitchen:

(a) Play store box containing paper money cut from cardboard; also large wooden buttons to string.

(b) Barnyard animals, cut from cloth, heavy black goods preferable. These keep their shape and last a long time.

(c) Dominoes and blocks.

(d) Paper cutting box scissors (dull points) and different-colored wrapping paper.

(e) Dinner set containing a tiny set of dishes, lunch cloth and spoons. One box is given at a time.

Often they play a half day with one box, then they must replace contents before they are given another. Their playthings are new to them and the floor is not littered. The contents are cheap and easy to replenish.

Pineapple Salad—A can of Hawaiian pineapple forms the basis of the salad. This pineapple is cut into half-inch thick slices, and there should be two slices for each plate, with two or three crisp hearts of lettuce leaves beneath. The dressing is made of half a cup of the pineapple juice, half a lemon and the yolks of four eggs cooked to a thin custard and then thinned just before serving, with a little cream. This rich, thin dressing is poured over the pineapple slices, and on top put a little grated cheese with one or two bits of English walnut.

With the delicious salad serve thin water biscuits made crisp and brown by being set in the oven for five minutes.

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