

Bellefonte, Pa., July 27, 1923.

THE BUG TRIUMPHANT.

By James J. Montague.

We fly about in airplanes
Two hundred miles an hour;
We run our mills and heat our stills
With old Niagara's power;
We overturned a mountain
For ore to make a gun
With which we shot—and hurt a lot—
The much astonished Hun.
But yet when a mosquito
Drops in some summer night—
Well, we admit we have to sit
And let the varmint bite.

We mold tremendous vessels
That mock the raging seas.
Our buildings rise and scrape the skies,
Put up with practiced ease.
We ask no aid of wires
In talking through the air—
By day or dark the speaking spark
Flies swiftly here and there.
But when the weevil tackles
Our cotton or our wheat
We have no way his maw to stay—
We merely watch him eat.

We've bluffed the bear and byson,
We've tamed the prancing horse,
The tiger knows what power flows
From man's hypnotic force.
The elephant we've harried,
The lion we have cowed,
The wildest beast long since has ceased
To snarl at us—out loud.
But quite despite our efforts,
However hard we try
With hand and brain we seek in vain
To tickle the little fly!

—New York Tribune

MOTHER'S GIRL.

By L. A. Miller.

This may seem like an odd topic, however, from a recent overheard conversation I am led to believe that it is worthy of consideration. A few days ago, while up at our store, our intelligent neighbor, Mr. John Mulfinger, was giving timely advice to a rather dashing young fellow. He said, "young man, listen to me, and don't marry a mamma's girl, all the time."

"I can't see what difference that will make," replied the young man, listlessly.

"There are many things you can't see, but that which I tell you is right."

"It seems to me that the girl who takes after her mamma is liable to be more womanly than the one who takes after her papa," argued the young man.

"So it might, but things are not always what they seem," replied Johnny. "We are often misled by relying upon the seemingness of things. Appearances are deceptive, and should never be taken at par."

"Do you mean to say that girls who resemble their mothers in manners and form are less womanly than those who possess the characteristics of the father?" exclaimed the young man with considerable animation.

"That appears to be the law laid down in nature—a law that applies to all animal and vegetable life. It is a wonder that you have not noticed it, as you profess to know so much about human nature," said Johnny swinging himself around on the box on which he was seated, facing the young man, who appeared to be making studies from memory of his many lady acquaintances. "Remember this when you next go into company, and note how much oftener you find boys taking after their mothers and girls after their fathers than the other way. Also note the disposition, health and general quality of the girls who resemble their mothers, and boys who are chips from the old block," suggested Johnny.

After this dialogue I really concluded that Johnny's cranium was possessed of more than the usual brains. That is a rather singular phase of nature, yet it must be right, else it would not be so. That it is so any one can soon satisfy himself by noting the features and characteristics of those he meets on the streets, or with whom he is intimately acquainted.

The strange arguments, or rather the more important facts, are those noted by scientists in giving the histories of freaks and notable instances of departure from the ordinary phases of life, as that of the hairy man of France, known as the modern Esau. His sons did not notably partake of his peculiarity, but the sons of his only daughter did, and thus the peculiarity was transmitted through the daughters until it died out in the course of a few generations. The operation of this law is shown in cases where the father has six fingers or six toes. Their sons rarely have them, but the sons of their daughters do, although the daughters have but the usual number. Instance after instance might be given to show the application of this law. There may be, and there are, exceptions to it, but that is common to all such laws. There are characteristics which often apply to men, which do not appear in women. The scaly family, of which much has been said, is a case in point. In early life a young man discovered horny excrescences growing on his back and limbs, which continued until he was almost as completely mailed as an armadillo. This peculiarity was transmitted to his sons, and through them to his male posterity for three generations, when it disappeared. There was no trace of it in his daughters, nor their progeny.

"Mamma's boy" is likely to be strong, and evenly balanced. He will not necessarily be great, because he may be burdened with the sins of ancestors from away back. For this he is not personally responsible, but he is responsible for the transmission of the sins any further.

Lincoln, Garfield, Grant and Douglass were all mamma boys. The history of Garfield's life shows him to have been his mother's favorite. A comparison of photographs show a great similarity in type. Grant was anything but a favorite of his father, while Lincoln and Douglass inherited their qualities of heart from the mother's side of the house. Instances of

this kind may be multiplied indefinitely.

Have you not noticed that the boy who respects his mother less, and his father more, is invariably or almost invariably, a bad boy; and that the girl who hates her father, or clings to her mother, is apt to prove a failure? Possibly you have not in particular, but you will find it about that way if you take the trouble to make a few notes as you go along.

"Mamma's girls" are sometimes beautiful, very beautiful, but that is their only stock in trade, and it is too often counterbalanced by an irritable disposition, bad temper, or disagreeable spirit. A most noted characteristic of this class is their dislike for men. They rarely love their fathers or brothers, and merely respect their husbands. They prefer the mother's company to that of the father or husband, go to her with all her troubles, and for advice. Having married because it was the best thing to do, rather than because they expected to be happier in that state, they take but little interest in making home pleasant and enjoyable.

The great majority of wives who delight in henpecking their husbands were mamma girls. They regard a husband in the light of a household convenience to be used as a come-and-go-fetch it utensil. They see but little in any man to admire except his money, and his services as a gentle waiter. The why and the wherefore of the law governing these phases of physical and social life are not material to the fact that there is such a law, but they will suggest themselves to those who desire to make their acquaintance. No doubt many cases will be found where the law apparently does not apply. Such cases should be studied all the more carefully, because there may be hidden cause for the apparent failure in application.

So much for Johnny's tip on this all-important proposition.

WHY PAVEMENTS "EXPLODE" UNDER EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Under the terrific heat that has prevailed generally during the last few weeks, certain types of pavements in certain sections of the country have been "exploding" with uncomfortable frequency, throwing huge slabs of concrete and paving blocks high in the air and often endangering lives of pedestrians and motorists, according to the Dependable Highways news service.

This phenomenon is rare enough to make an explanation interesting, and a remedy worth while, the latter from a safety standpoint alone, to say nothing of public economy.

It is only the "rigid" type of pavement that "explodes." Rigid types are limited to concrete pavements and to block pavements in which the interstices between the blocks are filled with what is known as cement grout. The grout clings to the blocks and sets up even harder than concrete, and the result is a slab just as rigid as a plain concrete pavement.

In these types of pavements there is little or no room for expansion, that irresistible force brought about by intense heat. Even where expansion joints are provided at intervals, rigid pavements have been known to "blow up." The heat expands the rigid slab. In those cases where expansion is not held in compression, there is only one direction in which this force can expand itself, and that is upward. Pedestrians or motorists in the immediate vicinity are in more or less danger.

This is one of the reasons engineers are more and more specifying flexible instead of rigid surfaces. In brick or stone block surfaces this is brought about by the use of asphalt until the units. This bituminous material absorbs expansion and permits contraction without "explosions" or cracked and crumbled surfaces. Such engineering design also allows for the upward thrust of a freezing sub-grade and for the continuous swelling and shrinking of the earth's surface under the influences of moisture and drought.

More Than 2000 Want to Enter Penn State.

The two thousand mark in applications for admission to the 1923 Freshman class at The Pennsylvania State College, has already been passed, according to announcement just made by W. S. Hoffman, college registrar, who is now facing the task of granting admissions to successful applicants. This figure is usually not reached until about the middle of August, which would indicate that more Pennsylvania boys and girls want to enter their State College this year than ever before.

The registrar began granting admissions last week and will continue at the rate of about fifty a day until the class quota is filled. Admissions will be granted to students from every county of the State, but up to the present time so few applications have been received from Adams, Armstrong, Clinton, Forest, Fulton, Pike, Sullivan and Wyoming counties that they may not receive their full quotas in the incoming class, according to Professor Hoffman. Applications will be received throughout the summer as the scholastic record and not priority of application is the determining factor in granting admissions.

Outstanding Motor Facts of 1922 in United States.

Registration of cars and trucks in United States, 12,239,114.

New consolidated rural schools with motor transportation, 1,838.

Railroads using motor busses on short lines, 40.

Production, including Canadian planes of U. S. companies, 2,659,000.

Electric lines operating motor buses in outlying territories, 60.

Chicago.—The Middle West Utilities Co. serves 633 different communities in 15 States and its gross earnings increased 13 per cent. during the past year by demands for increased service.

Miles of highways built during the year, 20,000.

Cars and trucks exported, 78,500.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

BON VOYAGE.

A woman's heart is a tender heart, When it comes to the final test And she knows that the hour has come to part,

How deep is the ache in her breast!

As she kisses the new-found friend, There is always that subtle, hidden fear.

The story is told to the end.

— Ruth Mosele Mould.

Indicative of the trend of fall fashions is the tiered vogue, launched as a late summer mode, and convincingly portrayed in some particularly smart three-piece suits of silk recently put out by a clever American designer.

Many of the French designers in the mid-summer showing departed from the straight-line silhouette to a greater or less degree, employing circular sections and flounces to effect a change that is pleasing yet not radical, since the general appearance of slimness is maintained by having the foundation cut on straight close-fitting lines.

Many are the indications that the wrap-around coat of this summer is but the forerunner of one of the trends of fashion for autumn wraps, and some exquisite advanced models of a type of full-length wrap-around cape lead to the conclusion that caps also will be in high favor.

An interesting feature of these wrap-around capes is the one-side trimming, in some cases a continuance of the fur collar forming a wide band on the right front edge only. Other models have this side trimming more definitely shown by braiding in combination with the fur.

Designed to wear with a mid-season frock of canary dotted Swiss is a medium-size mushroom bonnet of black bangkok faced with yellow crepe de chine, having a crown band of black and yellow moire ribbon with long tie strings of the two colors.

Velvet as a trimming for straw hats is a mid-summer innovation, and bright colors, rather than dark colors or black, are the most favored.

Guimpes of net, dotted Swiss and lace, provided with wrist-length sleeves, are to be found in many shops and are a splendid addition to a summer wardrobe for emergency use on chilly days for wear with the sleeveless dresses.

Cut steel is coming forward in the form of earrings and bracelets for autumn and will be seen also as buckles and buttons for shoes and slippers. The short necklace or choker of large beads is another jewelry accessory novelty that, already introduced, is gaining in favor. The wearing of many bracelets is a fast-gaining fad that bids fair to be generally accepted.

Large, flat artificial flowers in pastel colors effectively trim, as a crown band, a medium-size poke bonnet of brown haircloth that is further beautified by a brim edging of narrow brown silk lace.

The vogue of the colored handkerchief continues and shows every indication of being in high favor for the coming autumn as a means of color expression to add a desired and additional pleasing color note to a costume. All types of colored handkerchiefs are shown, net-edged, hem-stitched, picot or embroidered edge, and decorated and bound in strongly contrasting colors of self material.

The jaquette of fur, or of cloth fur trimmed is predicted as a positive acceptance for autumn. Other types of short coats seem likely to be included in this class.

No matter how often we break away from navy blue, we return to it, only to be more convinced of its smartness and practicability.

For town wear, navy holds its own unrivaled place; for business, its suitability need scarcely be mentioned. Navy blue is to fashion what bread is to life.

One of the many charms of this attractive color is its versatility. It can be used for morning, afternoon, evening and traveling wear, uniforms, sports suits—especially gymnasium—and a host of other things besides. A navy blue frock or suit, be it plain or adorned, still has a "cachet" all its own, and can nearly always be summed up in the word "smart."

For some reason or other navy serge has been less popular than reps for morning wear this season. For afternoon, reps, marocain, crepe romaine, crepe de chine, georgette and lace have been and still are voguish, and for evening wear some exceedingly chic frocks and caps have featured navy lace used by itself or with tulle or metal tissues, etc.

Navy yields to military treatment like no other color on earth. To see it combined with gold and red is to send one's thoughts flying to kings and pageants, naval parades and all kinds of stirring scenes. Navy seems impregnated with action. It has the effect of making one want to jerk back the shoulders and forge ahead.

Virtually every woman knows the undesirable feeling which is the result of a smart navy suit and a sunny morning. The world is there waiting to be conquered, and she feels that she can do it. If any reader hasn't felt this, she will no doubt think I am writing a lot of romantic tosh. At any rate, my enthusiasm has had this effect. I shall go and order a new navy blue suit.

Norwegian Pudding.—Half pound prunes, one-half cup water, one cup sugar, one inch stick cinnamon, over one and one-third cups boiling water, one-third cup cornstarch and one tablespoonful lemon juice. Pick over and wash prunes, then soak an hour in cold water and boil until soft; remove stones; obtain meat from water and simmer ten minutes. Dilute cornstarch with enough cold water to pour easily and add to prune mixture and cook five minutes. Remove cinnamon, then chill and serve with cream.

Green peppers stuffed with chopped meat, sausage or nuts and crumbs and baked are especially well liked.

FARM NOTES.

—Waste tobacco and tobacco dust piled about the young cucumber or melon plants prevent damage by the striped cucumber beetle.

—Care should be taken against working the garden while the soil is too wet. This is especially undesirable in heavy, clayey soils.

—There is no control for the borers that work in the willows except cutting them out. Cut what out? The borers, if there are only a few—the tree, if it is badly infested.

—Gooseberries, especially the European kind, grow the best in rather shady places. If the berries scald in the hot sun, drape weeds or grass over the plants to provide shade.

—The fruit-grower's apple should be divided into four parts; one-quarter for the land, one-quarter for the labor, one-quarter for overhead, and the remaining quarter for profit.

—The breeding of flies will soon begin in heaps of manure and refuse about the barn. In order to cut the fly nuisance to its lowest degree, this is a good time to clean up the premises and eliminate the breeding places.

—Potato spraying pays! The increase will more than pay for the cost of materials and the labor required to put it on. Why run the risk of the potatoes becoming infected with late blight and rotting in storage next winter?

—Dairy cows will go out to pasture this month and very little grain should be fed during the next two months. Good cows that give from 25 to 50 pounds of milk per day should be fed some grain to maintain their production over a longer period.

—In order to guard against external parasites all sheep in the farm flock should be dipped a couple of weeks after shearing. Use a solution of one part to 75 of water of any of the standard coal tar dips that can be secured from the local druggist.

—The red-necked cane borer causes galls on the canes of raspberry, blackberry, and dewberry. It also weakens them. The only control is to cut out and burn the section of cane containing the borer. This should be done during the dormant season.

—Wireworms cause the death of corn and other hood crops. The only real method of controlling these pests is to starve them out. Find out how to do it by writing to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the State Department of Agriculture for information.

—Keep the asparagus cut short so that the eggs deposited by the beetles will be carried away before they hatch. Dust the asparagus with arsenate of lead or air-slaked lime to kill the slugs that have hatched out. Five ounces in a peck of lime or land plaster is strong enough.

—Clubroot of cabbage, cauliflower, turnips and other members of the family can best be avoided by rotation of crops. The organism causing the disease live for several years in the soil. Heavy applications of lime are said to reduce the virulence of the disease.

—Black rot of cabbage can be avoided by rotating crops and sterilizing the seed. Dilute one ounce of 40 per cent. formaldehyde in two gallons of water and soak the seed in this for fifteen minutes. After drying the seed carefully, it should be sown as soon as possible.

—Aphides on the roots of asters can be avoided by putting a handful of wood ashes in the ground where the plant is to be set. Mix the ashes with the earth. Another way is to soak the ground with tobacco water made by soaking a pound of tobacco stems in a gallon of water.

—Many poultry men make a profit fattening broilers for market. A good fattening ration is made up of two pounds of corn meal, one pound of ground oats, one pound of wheat shorts and eight pounds of buttermilk. This process will not pay if the birds are to be shipped alive for any great distance.

—Spraying materials are corrosive and spraying machinery deteriorates faster than most farm machinery. Be sure to wash out the pump and tank with clean water each evening when the day's spraying is completed. Also wipe clean all outside parts of the pump and engine. To get full return for the money put into a sprayer, the operator must give it the best of care.

—If the leaves of your cabbage plants turn yellow and fall off one by one until nothing is left but the stem—that is cabbage wilt or yellows. There is no cure for the disease and the cabbage loss is increasing from year to year as a result. The best preventive, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is to buy seed of wilt-resistant varieties, such as Houser, Volga and Wisconsin No. 8.

—Leaf spot is the most common disease of the tomato, and few fields are entirely free from it in any season. In Pennsylvania it is only when the disease has an early start and a favorable season for spread that it causes enough damage to the foliage to appreciably decrease the crop. Usually the leaf spot becomes plentiful only after the fruit is set and well grown. The disease appears to be more severe when tomatoes are grown on the same soil year after year. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is practiced in most cases with entirely satisfactory results.

—Leaf spot is the most common disease of the tomato, and few fields are entirely free from it in any season. In Pennsylvania it is only when the disease has an early start and a favorable season for spread that it causes enough damage to the foliage to appreciably decrease the crop. Usually the leaf spot becomes plentiful only after the fruit is set and well grown. The disease appears to be more severe when tomatoes are grown on the same soil year after year. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is practiced in most cases with entirely satisfactory results.