

ISSUING SPECIAL DOE LICENCES IMPERATIVE.

It is generally conceded that the deer herd of Pennsylvania must be reduced. First, because hundreds of deer are dying from starvation and from disease which results from overcrowding.

The State board of game commissioners has been aware of the over-abundance of deer in certain counties for years and has employed various measures in attempting to solve the problem. They have opened certain districts to special doe seasons during the past five years; they have given the farmers or their agents the privilege of shooting deer which were doing damage and permitting them to keep venison for food; they have built elaborate and expensive traps in an attempt to capture deer which were to be transported to other sections; they have employed men at wages to shoot the surplus animals;—but all of these methods have failed to reduce materially the number of animals.

The game commission has considered innumerable suggestions concerning the handling of this problem. They believe that they have to date, honestly tried all legally possible, reasonable and safe methods of reducing the deer herd, other than the plan recently adopted.

The board members fully realize their responsibility to the sportsmen of the State. They have studied the problem from every angle and over a long period of time, and with their facility for gathering information from a Statewide standpoint, are to a more definite degree than is possible for any individual or organization of sportsmen, they feel themselves fully competent to decide the best method of handling this very important and admittedly one-sided problem, and willingly assume the responsibility for the effect of their action on the future deer hunting in the State.

The board has declared a special season in the fifty-four counties in which deer were legally killed last year, for the following reasons:

First, to thin-out deer in the districts where the deer are over-abundant as effectively as possible and at the same time to take enough deer from other sections of the Commonwealth to prevent the over-crowding of any additional areas in the future, and to preclude the possible destruction of food and cover for other valuable game.

Second, to relieve deer damage over as wide an area as possible so that no one locality can complain that it has been discriminated against.

Third, to so stir up the deer herd as to put a stop to the semi-domestication of the animals which has been occurring throughout the Commonwealth.

Fourth, to forestall criticism which has always resulted from the opening of restricted areas to heavy hunting for a short period, and at the same time to give hunters in every section where there are deer opportunity to get deer in proportion to the number of animals in their section.

Fifth, because at the time of the withdrawal of the "deer damage" bill at the 1927 session of the Legislature a solemn promise was made to the game committee of the house of representatives by the board that some certainly effective measure would be adopted to relieve widely the damage done by deer.

The deer population problem is admittedly less serious in some sections of the State than in others. The board feels, however, that the only certain way of preventing the development of serious problems throughout the Commonwealth is to correct first of all the present improper ratio which exists between the sexes. Some sections where deer were killed during the last hunting season have at the present time plenty of food, but the sexes are improperly balanced throughout the State and as the deer become more abundant their food becomes increasingly difficult to secure.

The problem of regulating involves a careful study of plant and animal life. The sportsmen of Pennsylvania in saving their deer herd from extermination will have the opportunity this year of restoring the natural relationship between deer and their environment in a region where the development of civilization almost completely changed the pristine aspects of nature.

—Cut corn low in the corn borer infested area. A stubble not over two inches high is recommended. Also be sure to cover all stalks and stubble completely when plowing.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT

Work for some good, be it ever so slowly; Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly; Labor, all labor, is noble and holy.

—Frances S. Osgood.

—Morie, velvet, crepe de chine, corduroy, suede velours, all duly rubberized and waterproofed, give a touch of elegance to a much despised garment. But the rain coat is finding its place, and no fashionable wardrobe should be without it.

Most of them have adhered to the trench coat in style, but have varied all imaginable colors—green, blue, brown, reds, black and yellow. Umbrellas are frequently matched, but those who go in for color with a vengeance in rainy weather go to the extremity of contrasting two colors—purple and green, and red and blue. (Make up your own color scheme; there's no rule.)

Really luxurious as raincoats go is an English importation of rubberized embossed velvet in a mottled design. Raglan shoulders are neatly fitted in to the double-breasted model. The patch pockets are slanted upwards and a lap ending from the cuff of the pocket loops up through a button. The same arrangement is repeated on the cuff.

Hunting red, always a gay color reminiscent of the English Fall, adapts beautifully to suede-velour, the soft and flattering medium on a warm and practical raincoat. Tans, greens, and blues are also used, but not so happily as the red. With matching hat and umbrella who could keep from eagerly anticipating rainy weather.

If you like to vary your raincoat color, there's a reversible affair, also English in origin, in combinations of blue and red, green and tan, beige and rose. Most of the time the outside color is seen alone, but when the wind blows and the skirt flaps over the vivid contrast is apparent.

The moire is a further adaptation of the Celanese product that made so practical a moire for its daytime vogue during the Summer. Made exactly like the officer's coat, sleeves becomingly yoked to the shoulder, and flap below the collar, it goes well recommended for rain.

Then there's the corduroy velveteen in the light and delicate cream tones that some prefer to all the gayety you offer them. And in a slightly deeper shade, the extremely practical coat of water proof sailcloth with ventilator eyelets under the arm. Rubberized silk has its following, and here especially colors deserve tribute. They are clear, gay and varied.

Before the advent of wetter weather, take the opportunity to get your becoming and practical rainy weather outfit.

—The best advice about the care of my hair came from a man who was not a California Lemon Grower—but he was a hairdresser.

Seemed to me I never could get the natural lustre of my hair as the schoolgirl days. And, it cost me tears—until one day, I had to have a hurry up shampoo.

And, then, what do you think this strange Mr. Hairdresser did? I was shocked to see him cut two lemons in halves and squeeze them into clean rinse water. I protested. You really never heard such a plea as that man made for lemons. And, finally, to pacify him I allowed him to go ahead.

Well, I had my surprise! When the lemon rinse was accomplished and the clear-water rinsing, too, I could see that something cheerful had occurred! Why, when he dried and started to comb my hair, there was that school-girl lustre again! Been happy ever since!

So that's my story of real, fresh California Lemon Juice. I give it to you. You see, the delicate acid of the lemon cuts the viscous curd that remains on the hair when you rinse with plain water.

Shampoo with say two soapings, then rinse with plain water thoroughly. Now—put the real, fresh juice of two California Lemons in about four quarts of water—and rinse several times. Then that lustrous natural gloss comes back.

—The frequency with which the coat sleeve tightly fitted at the wrist made its appearance at midseason collections gives rise to belief that the short, simply finished glove will necessarily be the type demanded by the smartly garbed woman. And since dress sleeves are given to extensions not adaptable to fitting inside the glove, this belief is further strengthened, says a fashion correspondent in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The flared coat sleeve, worn over the tightly fitted or flared dress sleeve, will best be accompanied by one of the longer gloves, especially of the mousquetaire type.

Dot patterns creep into the fall mode, both of the polka dot and larger sizes, particularly prominent in printed velvets. Combinations currently favored are red dots on black and white dots on navy.

In trimming details gold continues a favorite of the courtiers, and silver is more frequently used because of the marked use of gray, which also brings to the fore a use of steel.

—Tough meat may be made tender by sprinkling with vinegar.

Lamb chops are delicious if dipped in lemon juice just before broiling.

Kerosene oil and a soft cloth will keep mahogany furniture in fine condition.

Discolorations on china baking dishes and custard cups can be removed with whiting.

Hold a hot flatiron a few moments above a white spot on furniture. It will soon disappear.

—A girl who cooks oysters a dozen ways in her chafing dish often prepares them quickly by heating a pint of them with a couple of tablespoonfuls of butter until the edges curl and then seasoning them with salt, paprika and a teaspoonful of lemon juice and stirring in the well-beaten yolks of two eggs.

FARM NOTES.

—If seed corn is selected in the field it will insure a better crop next year than if the ears are picked out of the crib.

—Late pasturing of the new seedling is an expensive practice. Grass roots need protection if they are to live through the winter months.

—Milk testing not only eliminates the unprofitable cow from the dairy herd but also serves as a guide in the selection of breeding stock, say State College specialists.

—Machinery left standing outdoors increases the farmer's expenses. One way to get practical farm relief is to carefully clean, store, and protect all implements when not in use.

—A large share of farm home fires each winter are caused by defective chimneys. Before cold weather comes have the chimney repaired if there is any loose mortar or misplaced brick.

—Farm crops specialists of the Pennsylvania State College urge saving a good supply of seed corn. After picking it should be well cured in a building properly ventilated and heated for the purpose.

—Brood sows will do better after the pasture season if they get some alfalfa in their ration. It can be fed in racks or mixed with other feed. In such feeding it should compose about five per cent. of the ration.

—Gardeners who have mature endive should not lose any time before turning up the heads for bleaching. During the recent sunny weather endive made considerable growth and should continue to grow until November.

—Pennsylvania potato growers find that it pays to plow under a good growth of sweet clover or some other legume in the fall. Shallow plowing is practiced. Then in the spring the soil is plowed deep in preparation for planting.

—For the quick improvement of a very poor soil sweet clover is outstanding. It thrives well on such soil, provided it is limed and inoculated, makes a rank growth in a short time, and is an efficient producer of nitrogen and organic matter.

—Newly-seeded fields of clover should be carefully inspected for buckhorn. If any plants are found they should be destroyed. When it matures seed, the weed is established and it will require patience and persistent effort to exterminate the pest.

—Look over the sprayer now and clean all the equipment. Make sure there is no water left in the parts by opening the drain plugs. Then run oil through to prevent rusting. Note repairs needed and order them at once so they will be in place when the sprayer is needed in the spring.

—Many of the diseases to which chickens are subject are caused by unsatisfactory housing conditions. Make all repairs to the winter quarters before the pullets are housed. If the curtains on the front of the house have been used for more than one season replace them with new muslin or burlap. The old curtains are filled with dust and will not allow the air to pass.

—Poultrymen of Pennsylvania who have severe losses in young and mature stock through infestations of round worms and tape worms can prevent these losses. The Poultry Department of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Experiment Station has demonstrated that chicks can be kept free of round worms and tapeworms during the brooding period and to maturity. Also if these clean pullets thus produced are housed in clean laying quarters, and under fly-screening, loss resulting from worms can be prevented.

In 1927, 4500, and in 1928, 8000 chicks were brooded in confinement at State College. Mortality from all causes the first year from hatching time to maturity was 10.2 per cent. During 1928 it will be slightly higher due to the introduction of a breed of fowls for instructional purposes that was infested with bacillary white diarrhea.

—The apple grower is annually confronted with the problem of judging the correct time to pick his fruit. If picked too early, the apples are unduly subject to scald and wilting in storage; if picking is delayed too long, heavy losses may be incurred from dropping and internal breakdown will shorten the storage life of the fruit.

There are several points which taken together will indicate rather accurately the proper time for picking, he declared. Of these, perhaps the shade of green on the uncolored side of the apple furnishes the most accurate index to maturity. When the bright leaf green begins to fade and take on a yellowish or whitish tinge the fruit is generally in the right stage for picking. Seasonal, varietal, and soil variations make it impossible to name the shade of green which will be correct in all cases, but this change in color is quite significant in estimating maturity.

The ease with which the stems part from the tree will indicate the proper time for picking. The time for harvest is generally at hand when a considerable number of the fruits may be freed by lifting and slightly twisting the stem. The number of drops will suggest the degree of maturity, but the grower should bear in mind that the fruits may increase in size from six to ten per cent. the last 10 days before picking and a few drops do not necessarily mean that a smaller tonnage of picked fruit will be harvested. While the summer varieties may be ripe when the seeds are still quite white, this rarely if ever occurs with the winter sorts, and with these the seeds may even turn brown a considerable time before maturity.

In recent years there has been developed a device for testing the firmness of the flesh, and while this gives some promise for the future it is at present not widely used by growers. "It is clear that we have no single measure for the maturity which is accurate under all conditions, but the grower who carefully weighs the above mentioned points is not likely to be far wrong in estimating the best time to harvest his crop."

Vote for Smith Is Worth \$50 An Acre to Farmer, Says Republican Banker.

Kankakee, Ill.—"Fifty dollars per acre for your vote!" That slogan in big black type is appearing in local newspapers at the head of full page advertisements which are being paid for by F. G. Snow, local farmer and banker.

Mr. Snow, one of the leading Republicans in the community, points out that farm lands on the average are worth \$50 less an acre than they were seven years ago and calls upon all Republicans to repudiate Hoover and the Coolidge policies. He said: "Though I have always been a strong Republican, I would be a second Benedict Arnold to the people who patronize my bank if I supported my party's Presidential nominee this year. The prayer of the farmer today is not for rain but for the election of Al Smith."

"As the head of a large bank in the farming district I daily come into contact with numerous farmers who face ruinous conditions. The advertisement is my contribution to defeat Herbert Hoover, the farmer's arch-enemy and the very man who was responsible for maintaining the fixed prices on wheat and hogs, to the disadvantage of the farmer, during the war."

"I have had many requests from Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, Kansas, South Dakota, Nebraska and Montana for permission to reprint it." In the advertisement, Mr. Snow said:

"Mr. Farmer, in pre-war days every acre of good land was worth from \$25 to \$75 more per acre than it is worth today, and for what reason? Farmers are now paying a tariff-protected price for nearly everything they buy, and because of a small surplus, are compelled to sell what they produce at prices unprotected by the tariff, for their tariff is absolutely ineffective because of a small surplus."

"Nearly four years ago Mr. Coolidge was elected President on a platform containing a strong farmer-aid plank. Since his election he has done nothing to relieve the depressed agricultural conditions, but has twice vetoed a farm-aid McNary-Haugen bill which was backed by a united agriculture and twice approved by Congress."

"I do not care whether you are Catholic or Protestant, wet or dry, the fact remains that the steady confiscation of farm lands is still going on to an alarming extent. I claim that a vote against Hoover is a vote for a \$50 average increase in the price of the farmer's land, and a chance to return to prosperity for the tenant farmer as well."

Nuts To Be Plentiful.

This will be a good nut year. Shell-bark trees are bearing well and black walnuts will be fairly plentiful, although caterpillars are playing havoc with these trees. Last year nuts were scarce and even acorns were missing, with a result that squirrels had a hard winter. Housewives this year should be able to get shellbarks for their Christmas cakes and walnuts for popcorn cakes. Drinking cider and cracking nuts used to form a diversion years ago during the long winter evenings.

Freemason Who Opposes Smith Betrays Order.

A Freemason is disloyal to his order and betrays it if he opposes the election of a Catholic to the Presidency on religion grounds, according to Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder, former Grand Master of Masons in New York State.

In a letter to William Ritchie, Jr., a fellow mason of Omaha, Nebraska, and chairman of the Smith-for-President clubs in that State, who had telegraphed that some Masons were refusing to support Smith, Justice Scudder wrote:

"There is no connection between my Freemasonry, the Governor's Catholicism and my advocacy of his election as President. Freemasonry has no concern with any man's religion other than to exact of its members belief in God and moral lives. Governor Smith is a God fearing man, a churchman and lives a moral life."

"It follows that a Freemason is disloyal to his order and betrays it who opposes Governor Smith's election solely because the Governor is a Catholic, and such an one is also disloyal to our country because he applies a religious test as a qualification for office which the constitution of the United States forbids."

"Governor Smith to my mind typifies the spirit and genius of America. His life and attainments are, and ever will be an inspiration to our youth. I support him for Presidency for the very reasons which impelled my forebears to support Abraham Lincoln."

Justice Scudder is a former member of Congress and has served as a member of the Supreme Court bench of New York State almost continually since 1907.

Demand for Highway Guide Exhausts Half of Printing.

More than half of the 1928 edition of "Pennsylvania Highways," has been distributed to meet the demands of State residents and tourists from virtually every State in the Union as well as many Canadian provinces.

The book contains touring information and historic outlines covering many of the landmarks dating back to Revolutionary times. Four cents postage to cover mailing, is asked by the Department. The book is free. Many letters commend the new shape of the book, a handy size not subject to damage as were former editions. Department officials say early requests were not accompanied by postage and ask that this be borne in mind.

When Speaking of Spares.

In contrast with the early days of motoring, when one speaks of the "spare" today there is no doubt in anyone's mind that he is referring to the extra tire. In the earlier period of the automobile, "spare" might have meant anything from a spark plug to a light bulb. It reflects the fact that car use has become so universal that there's always a shop, filling station, or garage just around the bend that carries the part one may need. But, there is one spare that it is well to carry today in addition to the extra tire. That's a light fuse. Many cars carry two or three extras behind the switch. Others should.

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