

THE CHILDREN.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me
To bid me good night and be kissed;
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone, I sit dreaming
Of my childhood too lovely to last;
Of love, that my heart will remember
When it wakes to the pulse of the past;
And the world and wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin.
Then the glory of God was about me,
When the glory of gladness within.

Oh, the heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountain of feelings will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of fate blowing wild;
Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of house-
holds,
They are angels of God in disguise,
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh, these truants from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,
And I know how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.
—Charles Dickens.

**SIX MONTH TOLL IN AUTO
CRASHES REACHES 882 DEAD.**

During the first six months of 1929 as many persons were injured in Pennsylvania motor vehicle crashes as reside in Juniata county. For each twenty-one and a quarter crashes one person was killed. The lead, 882; the injured, 14,596. The figures were compiled by the bureau of motor vehicles, Department of revenue.

The number of male drivers involved in 18,755 accidents reported to the bureau was eighteen times the number of women. For every thirty crashes involving a male driver one person was killed, but in smashes involving women operators, forty-six were required to produce one fatality.

Seven hundred and six boys and girls under 18 years of age were concerned in accidents; and the number of mature operators ranging in age from 25 to 54 was 16,538. Twice as many men and women over 55 years old were involved in wrecks as boys and girls under 13.

Two thousand and ten crashes were said to have been caused by excessive speed, but 6,501 were the result of errors of judgment and violations of Motor Code provisions. A total of 1,755 wrecks occurred because operators "drove off the road."

Four times as many mishaps occurred when operators were making left turns as when they were turning right, but 13,936 of the 18,755 crashes came when drivers were traveling straight ahead. A third of the total occurred at street intersections in cities or towns, and nearly 9,000 on straight, level, hazardless sections of State highway.

Children playing on the streets were involved in 902 accidents, and forty-eight of these youngsters were killed. Seven hundred and fifty-four pedestrians walked carelessly behind a parked car, and 605 were crossing thoroughfares between crossings.

The number of pedestrians killed was 507; the number of motor vehicle occupants, 375.

Saturday and Sundays brought 7,117 of the 18,755 crashes, and of the grand total 8,449 occurred between 4 and 10 p. m. Between 1 and six in the morning 978 accidents occurred.

In June the figures show, 16 persons were killed, eighty-nine were pedestrians. The June percentage of pedestrians killed, compared with the total deaths, is higher than for the half-year period. The total number of accidents in June of 1929 was 3,627, compared with 2,305 in June, 1928.

Accident reports tell only one story," commented Benjamin G. Eynon, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. "It is the story of the failure of human intelligence at a critical moment. No road or street is safer than the weakest intellect using it. There is no good reason for any of the 18,755 crashes reported to the Motor Vehicles Bureau during the first six months of 1929."

**VACCINATION REQUIRED
FOR SCHOOL ENTRANCE.**

In a statement issued this week by Dr. J. Bruce McCreary, Deputy Secretary of Health, the attention of parents, school boards, school principals and teachers was called to the importance of securing successful vaccination against smallpox during the vacation season for all children who will be ready to start upon their school career for the first time this coming autumn.

"The law requires," said Dr. McCreary, that certificate of successful vaccination be submitted or, in case no successful result has been obtained after two attempts, the authorized school medical inspector's certificate of revaccination before any new entrants may be admitted to school.

Dr. McCreary particularly cautioned principals and directors against permitting children to enter school without presenting the legal certificate required, as such action is against the law.

**TIMELY TOPICS FROM THE
GAME COMMISSION.**

The Game Commission is now in position to furnish blanks to those desiring a license to breed or raise fur bearing animals in captivity, or to operate a fur farm on unfenced marsh or other land and water areas. The cost of such license is \$1.00.

The law governing the raising of muskrats under said license is as follows: "Any muskrats propagated in holding pens so constructed that muskrats in a wild state can not enter, may be disposed of at anytime of the year."

The owner of any natural muskrat swamps not fenced, may post such areas, but he is permitted to take such animals only during the open season. By special permit secured from the Board of Game Commissioners he is permitted to trap not more than ten muskrats during the closed season for breeding purposes.

New metal signs to act as outside boundary line markers of lands purchased by the Game Commission have been secured. These will be put up by the field officers in the near future. The signs are red with white letters.

The live animal exhibits of the Game Commission will soon be on the road again visiting some of the county fairs. These "traveling circuses" will consist of deer, bear, wildcats, foxes, raccons, opossums, squirrels, weasels, various hawks and owls, and an eagle or two. Ring-necked pheasants will also be on display. The itinerary for the exhibits, which is not now fully completed will contain a new feature this year with the addition of a balopticon which continuously projects colored lantern slides showing the activities of the Commission. These will no doubt be placed just outside the exhibit tent where they can readily be seen by all passers-by.

At the present time smaller exhibits consisting of the balopticon and a few of the animals, are being used at the various Scout camps throughout the State.

There seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of many persons concerning the bounty on goshawks which was provided for during the past legislature. Bounty on the goshawk is not effective now as is thought by a number of persons who have submitted various hawks recently. Instead the \$5.00 bounty is for hawks killed between November 1 and May 1. The entire carcass of the bird must be sent to the offices of the Game Commission within 36 hours after killing.

Thirty-two years ago the appropriation by the Board of Game Commissioners amounted to the scant sum of \$800.00 and this was used entirely for postage and express. This year \$200,000 is being set aside by the Board for the purchase of additional refuges and public shooting grounds.

During June officers of the Game Commission brought 79 prosecutions for violation of the Game laws. The majority of the charges were for dogs chasing game during the closed season.

Two additional records of the Goshawks have been secured. These came from Somerset county near the West Virginia line. They are the only southern Pennsylvania records for this species recorded thus far.

Thirty-nine deer were killed by farmers during June as a protection to property. Twenty-nine of these were retained for food, six were sent to charitable institutions, and four were unfit for use.

If motorists would forget to apply the brakes when the sneaking house cat is foraging along the highways at dusk a great saying of young game birds and animals would be affected. Everyone naturally dislikes the idea of "doing away" with "tabby" but when you see a cat pounce upon a full-grown rabbit and has reached the jugular vein even before you can jump from your car to prevent the slaughter, your mind is changed considerably. Field officers of the Game Commission witness such incidents almost daily and they account for a good many homeless cats, too.

During June 605 claims for bounty, amounting to \$1,595, were paid by the Game Commission. 1218 weasels, 89 gray foxes, 3 red foxes, and 1 wild cat were probated. The bounty on the red fox was removed effective May 14, 1929. The three claims on the red fox paid during June covered animals which had been taken prior to May 14.

Approximately \$175,000 was allotted for the purchase of more than 27,500 acres of land adjoining existing game refuges. Among the purchases is a tract of 159 acres in Limerick township, Montgomery county, which will be added to the John S. Fisher game farm.

Protected last year, blackbirds may be killed between August 1 and November 30. The hunting periods for migratory and wild water fowl will be announced later in accordance with federal regulations not yet published.

Wild turkeys, Pennsylvania's most sought for game bird, will be legal game between November 1 and 15. A closed season will exist for ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasants. Male ringneck pheasants may be killed from November 1 to 15.

The season on squirrels, any kind except red or pine, is from November 1 to 30. The same dates set the open season for bob-white quail, rabbits and hares. Red squirrels may be shot from November 1 to August 15. Bears over one year old may be shot from November 1 to December 15. The season for deer with two or more points visible on one antler extends from December 1 to 15. That of male elk with four or more points to one antler runs the same period.

In all cases, the commission announced, the bag limits, daily season and camp, will be the same as in former years.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

JUST A GIRL.

Many a throne has had to fall
For a girl,
Just a girl,
Many a king has had to crawl
For a girl,
Just a girl,
When the hero goes to war
For a girl,
Just a girl,
He may battle for the right
But 'tis likelier by far
That he sallies forth to fight
For a girl,
Just a girl,

When the doctor turns to say:
'Tis a girl,
Just a girl,
Papa murmurs with dismay:
'What! a girl,
Just a girl!"

Ah, but why the sadness there?
Why the bitterness displayed?
Some day some strong man will swear
That the great round world was made
For that girl,
Just that girl.

Why did Adam take a bite?
For a girl,
Just a girl,
Why was Troy swept out of sight?
For a girl,
Just a girl.

Oh, would Heaven still be bright,
And would any good man care
To achieve it if he might
And never claim forever there,
Just a girl,
Glorious girl?
—Chicago Record Herald.

—If ordinary tub silk, linen or other washable printed frocks are rolled in Turkish towels when rinsed, they can be ironed within an hour or so, are evenly dampened and are more easily ironed.

—White woodwork can be kept immaculate very easily if wiped off several times a week. Dust which is easily removable. Dust becomes a formidable thing to eradicate if left indefinitely.

—Treat the family to porch meals whenever possible. If care is taken to load the tea-wagon properly and one hot dish brought out the last thing it is not hard work. Hot toast made at the table is an excellent touch.

—Before cleaning or washing an especially soiled garment, it is a good idea to mark the worst spots with a basting thread so they can be given special treatment. The threads can be removed before pressing.

—If you have plenty of left-over roast to serve as cold cuts, put it back into the water in which it was boiled and heat thoroughly and let it cool in the juice before putting it into the ice-box. This makes it twice as tasty.

—Water vegetables have been cooked in often forms the base for a tasty creamed sauce for warming up said vegetable. Asparagus water, for instance, used in conjunction with milk or cream, makes a pretty greenish "white sauce" and is delicious.

—Fine scrim or net curtains have their lives shortened perceptibly by summer wear. It is a good plan to put away both the drapes and the good curtains for summer and hang inexpensive ecru or colored coarse scrim ones. For summer storing, wash the glass curtains carefully but do not starch and stretch until you put them up in the fall.

—When resting on the porch, why not have a bit of fancy work to pick up. Sofa pillows with ships worked onto them are very stylish, a pleasure to make and likely a means of taking your mind afar.

—Fresh, black cherries, cream cheese and pecans make a lovely summer salad. Roll the cheese into balls with the nuts in them and surround three of these with a double row of pitted cherries.

—To get a new flavor for ice-tes, freeze your ice cubes in your mechanical refrigerator out of lemonade or limeade. They are pretty and novel.

—Although the small hat continues its triumphant reign, many of the leading designers have turned their attention to the large hat.

There are many women who do not feel that it is Summer, unless their wardrobe includes a big droopy hat, and for these patrons, the milliners have designed some very attractive models. The new big hats are languorous and alluring. They are much in vogue for daylight-dining.

It is worthy of comment that the transparent hat is not much seen this season. The new straws are so flexible and soft, that it is not astonishing to find them so much in use, as a fine weave gives an infinitely better line than does c.inoline or horsehair.

For the larger hat, this year, is essentially symmetric, and straw, especially the finer weaves of baku, lends itself to the correct interpretation of the mode. The finer straws are much used with chiffon, a very successful alliance.

Although Agnes has done much to promote the vogue of the turban and beret, she is one of the designers who has done interesting things with the larger hat this season.

And the recent warm weather has seen some of her versions of the summer hat worn by women who vowed that they would remain faithful to the skullcap type of hat.

Agnes made this hat of a very thin baku in palest leaf green, with an edging of chiffon in the same delectable shade.

It is symmetric in line, and looks like a problem in geometry with its three triangles. These are fashioned of leaf green chiffon, twisted loosely and sewn on the right side.

FARM NOTES.

—It pays to warm the poultry.
—It requires 21 days to hatch hen eggs.

—Care must be taken that chicks do not crowd in corners and smother.

—Shut the sheep in at night, allowing them to bed in the corral or shed.

—Coccidiosis usually occurs in young chicks from two to six weeks of age.

—When the poulters are about eight weeks old, they can be removed to the rearing ground.

—Tapeworms have been named as the cause of death of 50 per cent of the chickens in some flocks.

—The profit from the farm flock depends to a large extent on the number of eggs the hens lay.

—Changing breeds every year has never yet been found a safe foundation for a profitable poultry business.

—A month lost in growing out pullets means the loss of a month's production next fall when eggs are a good price.

—Hens cannot lay eggs without protein. Skim milk is one of the best forms of protein for use with all classes of poultry.

—Any variety of wheat is good for poultry. In fact, small undeveloped shriveled wheat if dry is even better than the fully developed kernel.

—The farmer who produces eggs of uniform color, weighing an average of 23 ounces per dozen, and which are held in a cool cellar, can ship to eastern markets by express to advantage.

—Mongrel geese plucked regularly yield one pound of feathers a year. Pure-bred geese yield twice as many and, besides the good prices of feathers obtained, the goose is worth more on the market.

—Runner ducks are classed as laying ducks and are the only breed recognized in that classification. In many instances Runners have produced as many eggs as chickens. If managed properly ducks of this breed may be expected to lay almost as well as hens. These ducks are small in size, the males weighing four to four and one-half pounds and the females three and a half to four pounds. In spite of the fact that they are heavy layers they mature quite rapidly and make good broilers. They are killed for this purpose when they weigh about two and a half to three pounds. These ducks are long and narrow bodied. The body is carried row, very erect.

—Really wonderful results with turkeys are reported from the Ontario government turkey farm in Norfolk county. Years ago this province used to raise turkeys by the thousands but disease got in and flocks have been diminishing to such an extent that each year thousands of birds are brought in from the West. The disease puzzled people and except where there was unlimited range the raising of turkeys languished. Even in the places where there was plenty of range, such as in the rocky districts on the edge of forest lands, difficulties in the shape of foxes and wolves were encountered. It looked for a while as if there would be practically no turkeys raised in Ontario. But Prof. W. R. Graham took hold of the thing and he soon found out that the disease came from the ground and the germs were so hardy that they could live over in the coldest weather. He adopted the plan of feeding everything in troughs and moving these troughs each day and his results have been unusually successful. Losses have been light on the experimental turkey farm and some excellent birds raised.

—An important item in the care of young goslings is to keep them warm and quiet for the first few days and an equally important item in their feeding is to start them out on green feed, preferably tender grass.

For about two days after hatching goslings show little inclination to do anything but keep warm and quiet. They may come from under the hen and nibble at whatever they may see that is edible. They are most partial to grass and tender plants but will take a little mash if it is offered and will dabble their bills in the water. After that the goslings begin to take more interest in affairs and will feed industriously for short periods, always prefer short, tender grass and weeds for its diet, with mash and other substantial feed that may be offered in small amounts. A common mistake is to feed green food as an accessory to grain feed when it should form the principal part of the ration with mash and grain as an accessory to the green stuff. Goslings may be brooded with hens or in small colony brooders or with geese. In the latter case they will get along very well if left to the old birds, the keeper supplying a soft feed of grain once or twice a day as the appetites of the goslings may dictate. This is true only when the range is ample and furnishes good grazing. The geese which are mated with one gander will usually raise their broods in one group, the gander being watchful over his whole family.

When the goslings are brooded by hens or brooders they require close attention while small. They should be confined for the first few days in pens which will keep them near the hen or brooder. These pens can be made of narrow wire netting or boards and placed on sod. When the goslings clean off the grass they should be moved.

Potatoes!

In 1928 Centre County produced 364,000 bushels of potatoes. They were sold at an average price of 63¢ per bushel, producing \$229,000.

Potatoes are a paying crop, even at this low price.

On August 19th to 22nd a Potato Exhibit will be held at State College, where the latest information regarding their culture will be given.

It pays to farm scientifically and it costs nothing to learn how.

This Exposition will help you. Arrange to attend.

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