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NORMAL SCHOOL HERALD.

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No. 3

New Teachers

The Faculty for the Spring Term will be reinforced by the addition of three new teachers.

Miss Mary Slichter, of Scotland, Pa.; Mr. Roy Knouse, of Arndtsville, Pa.; and Mr. Wm. K. Yocum, of Red Hill, Pa. Miss Slichter is a graduate of Wilson College, and a teacher of several years experience, with a most excellent record of good work. We consider ourselves very fortunate in having her to join our faculty.

All who remember Roy Knouse, of our class of 1908, will congratulate us on having him return as teacher. He has been teaching in high schools in Adams county, and no one has made a better record.

Mr. W. K. Yocum is a graduate of West Chester State Normal, and has had a year's training in the University of Pennsylvania and three years experience as teacher or principal. He is to inaugurate the department of Manual Training.



MRS. MALAPROP: "No, I never was strong on literature. To save my life, I couldn't tell you who wrote Gray's Elegy."

—Life.

New Classes

The subjects of Manual Training and Domestic Science, which are required by our new four year scheme of studies, will be introduced this Spring Term.

The Trustees have fitted up a large room in the Dormitory basement for Wood Work, and have equipped it with benches and tools for a class of fifteen.

The Domestic Art of Sewing will be taken up by Miss Irene Huber, of the Art Department. The Art Room will be used for this class, about sixteen students will be as many as will be taught at one time; we shall have probably four or five sections of the class in sewing and two or three in wood work.

Cooking will not be introduced this year, except in a few lectures. One lecture on cooking was given on February 23, by Mrs. Scott, of Philadelphia. It was practical and interesting.



"Madam," remarked the weary wayfarer with the bandaged eye, "I was not always as you see me now."

"I know it," replied the stern-visaged woman at the back door. "The last time you were here you had on a deaf-and-dumb sign."—*Puck*.



Chief Justice White is a Southerner and knows many negro stories. A writer in *Munsey's Magazine* cites the following as one of his favorites:

Two Louisiana negroes who worked on Mr. White's father's plantation got into a quarrel with a third laborer, who carried a pistol. The man with the revolver began to shoot and the two others ran to cover. When they were out of range, one of them said to his companion:

"Did you hear dat last bullet?"

"Deed I did. I heard it twice."

"What do you mean by dat?" asked the first one.

"I heard dat bullet once when it passed me and den again when I passed it," was the answer.—*Youth's Companion*.



The Mission Sunday School

Mission Work by Our Sunday School

About ten years ago Miss Susan C. Easton, of the Women's Union Missionary Society, visited us and explained to us the work of the society and asked our help in the work.

We decided to have our Normal Sunday School take up the work and our pledge was that a collection should be taken every Sunday at the regular Sunday School session and the money used to support a little girls' day school at Jhansi, India. This money is sent to the office of the society, 67 Bible House, New York City, once a month and is used for support of the said school. The cost of supporting the school is about fifty dollars a year. Our collections have averaged just about this amount a year. Some years a little more—some a little less.

We print in this issue a picture of the little school, that we support, with its native teachers.

During this ten years, we have had a number of missionaries who were home on furlough visit us, some of them directly from Jhansi. Among those that have spoken to us are Miss Mary Fairbank, Miss Clara M. Beach, Miss Susan C. Easton, Miss Alice Wishart and just recently Miss Emma M. Bertsch, who gave us a splendid talk on missionary work in India and showed us ornaments, costumes and jewelry which are so much prized by the women of India.

Our Sunday School is very grateful to the Society for sending us these missionaries from time to time, as it serves to keep up our interest in the work.

The society is non-denominational and the work is entirely among the women.



"Boy, take these flowers to Miss Bertie Bohoo, Room 12."

"My, sir, you're the fourth gentleman wot's sent her flowers to-day."

"What's that? What the deuce? W-who sent the others?"

"Oh, they didn't send any names. They all said, 'She'll know where they come from.'"

"Well, here, take my card, and tell her these are from the same one who sent the other three boxes."—*Tit-Bits*.

Tennyson's Attitude Toward Nature

In an early poem, "Edwin Morris," Tennyson makes his hero say:—"My love for nature is as old as I." If we concede that the poet here expresses his own sentiment we may understand, in part, how he came both to his earlier attainments in outdoor descriptions and to his later excellence in portraying nature in magnificent word pictures.

He loved nature from his youth up, and he came to know her not only with a peculiar intimacy but with a scientific accuracy that is seldom found in a poet. He also loved England with the devotion of a true son, and it seems to have been a passion with him to create, in his poetry, a part, as it were, of his beloved island home. Thus he pictures for us her chalk-cliffs and sea-coasts, her downs and moors, her storms and calms, her flowers and birds,—and he paints them all with the dash and skill of the landscape artist and with the accuracy and fidelity of the trained scientist.

Indeed, Tennyson's method of using nature was an innovation in English poetry, that is, he gained recognition for a style of nature poetry which had never been successfully produced in England before, and which had long been decried by the ablest critics of the continent. There are now many who feel that his attitude toward nature is perhaps not the most fortunate one for a poet to assume. These say he is too scientific in his interpretations of the external world, and there are others, as we know, who would not only deny him a place in the first ranks of English nature poets, but who even say that he has little, if any, merit in this field, having never surmounted the level of the mere word-painter.

Every reader of Tennyson must feel, however, that this assertion is more distinctly false than it is true. For the poet never approaches nature in a cold or unsympathetic manner, neither does he paint her for her own sake, nor for the sake of a poetic canvas. We always find her linked with the human heart and reflecting human emotions. We are impelled by the work of her artist to "look upon her, to love and rejoice" and, with him, to reverence what she symbolizes.

It is true that he never raises her to the dignity of a live communicating being as did Wordsworth before him. She never has

a message for him. She always reflects his moods, without him—or human-kind in general—she is silent and dead. In short, to him she is *Matter*. He sees her as the garment of the Power which created all things, and he portrays her as a sensitive-souled scientist might wish to have her portrayed. Consequently, one called upon to teach science, whether physical or biological, to the youthful mind, finds in Tennyson a veritable gold mine from which he may draw some of the fairest gems of English verse wherewith to illustrate the basic principles of science as well as many of the otherwise dull and prosaic details. For example, it may seem to most folks that there can be very little that is thrilling or poetic in a description of the metamorphosis of an insect, and yet what could be more exquisite in itself and more inducive to the firing of the imagination of a nature student than Tennyson's description of the emergence of the dragon-fly after its years of semi-larval life in the water? He says:

"To-day I saw the dragon-fly
Come from the wells where he did lie,
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk; from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail,
He dried his wings, like gauze they grew;
Thro' crofts and pastures wet with dew
A living flash of light he flew!"

There are hosts of nature subjects which no lengthy treatise could describe better than Tennyson does in a few lines from among the many, one recalls with delight his allusions to the display of the water-hyacinth, to the climbing jasmine, the bud of the linden, the elm, and the ash, the fruit of the hawthorn and the larch, the leaf petiole of the aspen, the protective coloration of the insect, the seasonal color changes in bird and beast, the relationship between flowers and insects, the tides of the ocean, the salt marsh and its tidal creeks, the chalk quarry, the fern bank, the resin stores of the pine, the work of the gall-insect, the flight of the eagle, the song habits of the lark,—even the microscopic structure of the human bones.—In short, to those who look upon nature from a scientific point of view Tennyson's interpretation of her is as distinctly attractive and admirable as Wordsworth's is to the more idealistic and philosophic mind.

Yet I suppose there is no lover of poetry and of nature, be he ever so scientific, who does not find times when he wishes to

escape from what is material and realistic—when he would get away for a little while from humanity itself and lose himself in communion with nature,—Then it is that Tennyson fails him, and he turns to Wordsworth or Shelly, or to the prose-poets, Jefferies and Thoreau.

It is because of this fidelity to his scientific conception of nature that Tennyson fails, in the eyes of most critics, to reach the high pinnacle as a nature poet to which Wordsworth and these others have attained. To them, to Wordsworth in particular, nature was alive. She was a thing to be worshipped. She had a beck to follow, a voice to obey, a heart to sympathize. That this conception was an impossible one for Tennyson to hold is easily understood when we remember what were the tendencies of the age in which he lived, thought and worked. He was contemporaneous with Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall. The spirit of modern scientific research had just then sprung into existence and was possessing the minds and shaping the activities of the student-life of England. The poet and his friends did not escape. They watched science make havoc with old methods and old ideas of the cosmos. They became possessed of the spirit of the day which was busying itself particularly with the question of nature, and *Man's place therein*. It was not an opportune period, even had it been possible for the frank, open-minded and truth-seeking poet to pitch idealistic and purely sentimental interpretations of the external world against the rational and demonstrable interpretations of the disciples of science. What is more, the poet realized that there are two aspects to the question of man's place in nature. He realized that it was for science to say whence man had come, but that to the philosopher and prophet belonged the larger aspect of the question, namely, "Whither is he going?"

And so when, with the death of Hallam, the great question of the immortality of the soul was inexorably thrust upon him, the poet, with a grace that is admirable, accepted and honored science on her own grounds, and respectfully withdrew to *his* incontestable sphere.

To come back to his methods of incorporating nature in his poetry, we may repeat that Tennyson was, first, a true word-painter, and then, that his poetic pictures of nature were almost always the reflection of the emotions of the human soul. In the

poem "Maud," we have some of the rarest examples of his mastery in this wonderful art.

To the eyes of the hero all nature about "the dreadful hollow behind the little wood," which had witnessed the suicide of his father, is *red* and suggestive of murder.

"Its lips in the field above
Are dappled with blood-red heath,
The red-ribbed ledges drip with a silent horror of blood,
And echo there—whatever is asked her—answers, 'Death'."

In contrast we have the portrayal of an entirely different mood in the happy impressions of the lover as Maud is on the point of yielding to his suit.

"Go not happy day
From the shining fields,
Go not happy day,
Till the maiden yields,
Rosy is the West,
Rosy is the South,
Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her mouth,
When the happy, 'yes'
Falters from her lips
Pass and blush the news
Over glowing ships,
Over ships at rest,
Pass the happy news
And blush it through the West."

And again when she is coming at last:

"There has fallen a splendid tear
From the passion flower at the gate,
She is coming, my love, my dear,
She is coming, my life, my fate.
The red rose cries, 'she is near'; 'she is near';
And the white rose weeps 'she is late'.
The larkspare listens—'I hear'; 'I hear';
And the lily whispers 'I wait'."

But the final contrast comes with the description of the hollow and its surrounding landscape as they reflect the emotions of a heart which loves, and which, through love, has shaken off its rancor.

"From the meadows your walks have left so sweet,
That whenever a March wind sighs
He sets the jewel-print of your feet

In violets blue as your eyes,
 To the woody hollows in which we meet,
 And the valleys of Paradise."

In In Memoriam, better than anywhere else, we have nature reflecting the poet's own emotions. When his grief first breaks upon him it is imaged in the 'desolate dash of the sea;' and we hear the despairing cry:

"Break, break, break!
 On thy cold gray stones, oh sea!
The tender grace of a day that is gone
 Will never come back to me."

But as the heart of the poet gradually lays hold upon his sorrow and begins to work out its own salvation, the sea assumes a different aspect. The wild, savage element passes out of it.

"The Danube to the Severn gave
 The darkened heart that beat no more;
 They laid him by the *pleasant* shore,
 And in the hearing of the wave."

The coming and passing of the storm reflects the movement of his inner life as it progresses,—now, through its tumultuous heavings, and again, through its despairing calms. He frequently contrasts his own emotions by presenting two opposed moods of nature. In Canto XI all the external world is responsive to the calm despair in his soul.

"Calm and deep peace on this high world,
 And on these dews that drench the furze,
 And all the silvery gossamers
 That twinkle into green and gold;
 Calm and deep peace in this wide air,
 These leaves that redden to the fall;
 And in my heart, if calm at all,
 If any calm, a calm despair."

In the fifteenth canto all the calm of the morning landscape is replaced by the raging of the storm which mirrors again the tumult of the soul within.

"To-night the winds begin to rise
 And roar from yonder dropping day:
 The last red leaf is whirled away,
 The rooks are blown about the skies;
 The forest cracked, the waters curled,
 The cattle huddled on the lea;
 And wildly dashed on tower and tree
 The sunbeam strikes along the world."

So the processional of the seasons is made to typify the shifting tempests of the mind and heart. Particularly is this evident in the poems which mark the coming of the springtide of hope and faith in the poet's soul.

"Now fades the last long streak of snow,
 Now burgeons every maze of quick
 About the flowering squares, and thick
 By ashen roots the violets blow.
 Now rings the woodland loud and long,
 The distance takes a lovelier hue,
 And drowned in yonder living blue
 The lark becomes a sightless song,
and in my breast
 Spring wakens too; and my regret
 Becomes an April violet
 And buds and blossoms like the rest.
 Is it, then, regret for buried time
 That keenlier in sweet April wakes,
 And meets the year, and gives and takes
 The colors of the crescent prime?

Not all: the songs, the stirring air,
 The life re-orient out of dust,
 Cry thro' the sense to hearten trust
 In that which made the world so fair.
 Not all regret: the face will shine
 Upon me, while I muse alone;
 And that dear voice I once have known
 Still speak to me of me and mine;
 Yet less of sorrow lives in me
 For days of happy commune dead;
 Less yearning for the friendship fled,
 Than some strong bond which is to be."

Just as he weaves together the outward scenes in nature and the inward emotions of his own spirit, so he associates indissolubly the natural landscape with the recollections of his friend.

"I climb the hill from end to end,
 Of all the landscape underneath,
 I find no place that does not breathe
 Some gracious memory of my friend."

Tennyson, then, loved external nature and looked upon her with reverence. He saw reflected in her the best and worst that proceeds from the human heart. He never exalted her above the material garment of the Infinite God which created and pervades

her. He ferreted her out with the zest and integrity of the scientist, and he painted her with the magic touch and the devotion and feeling of the artist.

IDA SITTLER.



International Peace

On January 20th President Warfield, of Lafayette College, gave us an unusually instructive lecture on International Peace.

It was a scholarly discussion of the history and practical advancement of the scheme of international courts as a preventive of war. His plea was for the intelligent cooperation of all good citizens to the end that war may cease and justice be maintained by rational means.

Dr. Warfield also spoke to the students in Chapel to their great delight. Seldom, if ever, have we had a more charming or more helpful address. His theme was the "Duties and Opportunities of Educated Men and Women."

Come again, Dr. Warfield.



"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but really forgot whether you said yes or no."

"Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I know I said 'no' to someone last night, but I had forgotten just who it was."—*London Opinion*.



"A good turkey dinner and mince pie," said a well-known after-dinner orator, "always puts us in a lethargic mood—makes us feel, in fact like the natives of Nola Chucky. In Nola Chucky one day I said to a man:

"What is the principal occupation of this town?"

"Wall, boss," the man answered, yawning, 'in winter they mostly sets on the east side of the house and follows the sun around to the west and in summer they sets on the west side and follows the shade around to the east.'"—*Washington Star*.

CULEX PUNGENS

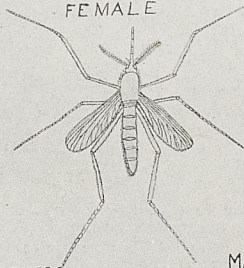
LARVA

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ADULT CULEX.

FEMALE

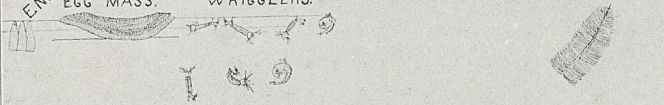


ENLARGED EGGS

EGG MASS.

WRIGGLERS.

MALE ANTENNA



C.L. CLUGSTON

The Mosquito and Its Allies in Their Relation to the Health of Man

The mosquito, as well as nearly all insects which carry disease, belongs to the order diptera, which embraces about three hundred fifty thousand species. The members of this order are probably the most highly specialized of all insects from the point of evolution, because of the completeness of their metamorphosis and the high organization of the adults. Yet they do not have the apparent specialization in the way of intelligence that is seen in bees, wasps and ants.

The diptera are not popular with entomologists and collectors because they have none of the beauty and the definiteness of structure found in the butterfly, dragon-flies and locusts. Nevertheless the bacteriologist and the general biologist consider them to be perhaps the most interesting of all insects.

While the order produces some of the most famous crop-enemies in the world, it is also true that some of the most beneficial insects belong to it, since some of the diptera are parasitic upon many destructive forms of insects which they kill off by the millions. Others, again, are agents in the spread of diseases like gangrene, malignant pustule, ophthalmia, pink-eye, typhoid fever, cholera, sleeping-sickness, yellow fever, malaria, and, as is now about demonstrated, infantile paralysis. So that in spite of the benefits to humanity which the parasitic species have conferred by their destruction of injurious insects and the benefit which many diptera exercise as scavengers, it is true, nevertheless, that the wholesale ravages of many more on crops and domestic animals and the dissemination of death through germ diseases which others effect, make the order a distinctly and markedly injurious one.

The forms besides the mosquitoes that work most of the havoc in the way of disease dissemination are the house-fly, bot-fly, tsetse-fly and nose-fly.

Mosquitoes are found in great numbers in almost all parts of the world. Mrs. Addams says that there are fifty-seven species in the Torrid Zone alone, while travelers from Alaska tell us that the abundance and voracity of the Alaskan mosquito is beyond description. They are rapid breeders and pass the larval and

pupal stages in the water, while the adult lives on the wing. They pass through several generations in the course of a year, and during the winter the adults hibernate. Some of these hibernating mosquitoes may be found in almost any sheltered place during our winter months. In our southern states and in the tropics they are active all the year. In regions where there are prolonged droughts the adults live through the dry spell and lay their eggs as soon as the rains come.

Three genera of disease-bearing mosquitoes are represented in this country, namely *Anopheles*, *Culex* and *Stegomyia*. Most of the species of this region belong to the genus *Culex*. This common and wide-spread mosquito lays its eggs, numbering from two hundred to four hundred, in a raft-like mass on the surface of the water. The eggs are laid side by side standing on end and stuck close together in from six to thirteen longitudinal rows, with from three to forty eggs in a row (see chart). The egg mass appears greyish-brown from above and silvery-white from below, the latter color being due to the water-film. The eggs are laid early in the morning—before dawn—and, in warm weather, will hatch by two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The larvae are active little creatures known as wrigglers, which are so often to be seen in rain-water barrels and horse troughs. The larval body is beautifully adapted for going through its aquatic evolutions. Its head and thorax are so large (see chart) that it cannot ascend and lie in a horizontal position, but it hangs head downwards and breathes by means of a spiracle lodged in one of the large tubes into which the anal end of the body is divided. The air is taken in very rapidly by this tube and very soon fills the long tracheal tube which runs through the body. After the tube is filled the wriggler whirls around, head upwards—its tail being the pivot—and proceeds to feed. Besides this tube the last segment of the body of the larva is armed at the tip with four flaps. These are gill-like in structure (see chart) and act as emergency organs for respiration when the larva is beneath the surface. In addition to these methods of obtaining air, the skin is capable of absorbing oxygen and a network of trachea lines the posterior part of the alimentary canal, so that oxygen may be obtained from the water taken in at the anal opening. Nevertheless the larvae cannot live under

water for any appreciable length of time, but must come to the surface to breathe.

The larvae feed upon all sorts of minute organisms floating in the water, such as the spores of algae and minute aquatic animals. They undergo three different moults, reach maturity and transform into pupae in seven days in hot weather, taking, however, much longer in early spring or when the weather grows cool in the fall.

In the pupal stage the mosquito is quite a different being. Its life is regulated by a new code. It scorns food of all sorts and lives on air alone. The enormous thorax has greatly decreased in size and instead of breathing through its tail it bears two club-shaped respiratory tubes on its back (chart). These are situated on the future thoracic spiracles of the adult. The pupa remains at the surface of the water in an upright position, but when disturbed wriggles actively to the bottom, floating upward again in a very short time for air. In a few days if the weather is warm the pupa is transformed into the adult by the splitting of the skin on the back of the thorax from which it works itself out, rests upon the old pupal skin until its wings unfold and then flies away. The Life History of a single generation may be completed within ten days—say sixteen hours for the eggs, seven days for the larvae and two days for the pupae.

Mosquitoes as a rule do not fly far. Those of the genus *Culex* stay near their breeding places unless they are carried by light and continued winds. In heavy winds they cling to the nearest point of attachment. They are carried long distances, however, by railroad trains, so that many localities where mosquitoes were unknown have become infested by the introduction of railroads or the improvement of the through-train service.

Malaria has probably killed more human beings than all the wars that ever devastated the globe. It ever has been and is yet the great barrier against the invasion of the tropics by the white races. It was malaria more than any other five influences combined that thwarted the French in their attempt to dig the Panama canal. Two particular ingenious investigators have even advanced the theory that the importation of malaria into the islands of Greece and the Italian peninsula by soldiers returning from

African and South Asiatic conquests had much to do with accelerating, if not actually promoting, the classic decay of both of these superb civilizations.

To come nearer home there can be little doubt that malaria is perhaps the greatest single factor to be reckoned with in the agricultural development of our southern states. It is now accountable for much of the physical inefficiency of many of the southern people. Indeed, it is hardly a generation since the whole middle west was colored with a malarial tinge, and the taste of quinine, which was used for curing this disease, was as familiar as that of sugar. Over three-fourths of the area of the United States was inhabited by people who were so used to malaria that when they felt head-achy or run down they summed it all up by saying they felt "malarious." The so-called congested chills caused by malaria was a well-known and dreaded spectre in these communities. It was said that one might probably survive the first one, but if the same person were seized by another attack, it was a fair warning to move out of the country.

Malaria, which is also known under the various names of chills and fever, marsh fever, intermittent fever, remittent fever and pernicious fever, is caused by parasites in the blood which feed upon the red blood cells. These parasites are microscopic one-celled animals called Plasmodia. They are introduced into the blood through the proboscis of certain mosquitoes of the genus Anopheles. On being introduced in this way each parasite enters one of the red blood cells, in which it grows. When full grown it divides and thus produces a number of spores which escape from the blood cells and enter fresh cells. This method of propagation may continue for years.

Although only a few of the parasites may have been introduced originally through the beak of the mosquito, they rapidly increase until millions upon millions of them may exist in the blood. At first, when the number of parasites is still small an affected person may remain apparently well. When, however, the number becomes large enough he begins to suffer from a fever. The parasites tend to produce their spores all at the same time and it is at the moment when these spores escape from the blood cells that the chills occur. The fever follows immediately after the chills. It is probably caused by the toxin which escapes from each corpuscle with

the spores. After from six to forty hours, this poison is eliminated from the patient's system and his fever tends to leave him. In the meantime, however, a new generation of parasites is approaching maturity in the blood corpuscles. When this stage is reached, the corpuscles in their turn break up and cause another chill to be followed by fever like the first and so on indefinitely for months. In this way the attacks of the fever follow the chills at regular intervals. But it often happens, as the result of repeated infections, that a new attack has commenced before the former one has ceased, so that they overlap and the fever continues constantly. After a time, even without treatment, the number of parasites may decrease until not enough of them are left to produce fever, in which case the patient improves temporarily. It usually happens, sooner or later, that the number of parasites increases again and so the patient suffers from a series of attacks. Such relapses are frequently encouraged by fatigue, overheating, chilling, wetting, dissipation or illness, and they may occur at intervals for a long time after the patient is first infected by the mosquito, and even after he has moved to localities where there is no malaria. Besides fever these malarial parasites often produce anemia and enlargement of the spleen, especially with patients who have suffered many relapses.

Death is often caused by other diseases in the malarial patient such as pneumonia or dysentery due to a weakening of the system by the malarial parasites. Tuberculosis often follows malaria. If the patient survives, the parasites tend to die out of themselves, though only after a long period of illness, leaving him more or less immune.

The parasites are of at least three kinds, which can be easily discovered in the blood of a patient if placed under a microscope. These are: first, a parasite which produces its spores every three days and causes what is called quartan fever; second, one which produces its spores every other day and causes tertian fever; and, third, another which causes the so-called malignant fever or pernicious malaria, which is of an irregular type and in which dangerous complications usually occur.

Quinine kills the parasites when administered at the proper time, but generally it will not destroy all the parasites in the body unless it is given in sufficient doses and continued for several

months. This remedy for malaria was known to the Indians. The early Spanish explorers were told by the natives that there was a certain bark in Peru which would cure this disease. A lady of rank, the Countess of Chinchon, carried some of the bark to Europe, but was persecuted by the church for believing in such pagan remedies. It was afterwards reintroduced and is now widely used all over the world. It has been tersely said that the success of the early explorer depended upon two powders—quinine and gunpowder. Although for years a *cure* had been found, it was not until 1880 that the *cause* of the disease became known. Then Laveran, a French army surgeon stationed at Algiers, announced the discovery in malarial patients of the organism which finds its home in the red corpuscles. Instantly the question arose as to how the disease was transmitted. As the germ is a microscopic animal, it was concluded that it must be carried by some other animal organism. Obviously the only animals that bite our human species with sufficient frequency to act as transmitters of such a common disease are those Ishmaelites of the animal world, the insects. As night seemed to be the time that chills were acquired evidence soon pointed to the night-fliers, namely, the mosquitoes, as agents in transmitting the germ of the disease. This then had to be proved, so two Italians, Bignami and Grassi, called for volunteers to test this theory. Men were taken and examined to ascertain that they were healthy and then allowed to be bitten by infected mosquitoes, and, sure enough, in from eight to ten days almost all of the men had malaria.

Fortunately it is only one genus of mosquitoes, the *Anopheles*, that carries the disease or we would not be here to tell the story. At first, it looked as if the men who were fighting the plague might just as well try to sweep back the Atlantic Ocean with a broom as to fight the army of mosquitoes, but when they found that the malarial *Plasmodium* can live only in the body of this particular genus of mosquito, and that nowhere, not even in the most benighted regions of Jersey, does this variety form more than about four or five per cent. of the total mosquito population, they were encouraged to press on in their warfare. Another thing in favor of the malaria fighters is the length of time that it takes the *Anopheles* to develop. The *Culex* can breed, going through all the stages from the egg to the complete insect in

about fourteen days, where it takes the Anopheles about three months for the completion of its Life History.

The Life History of the parasite in the mosquito's body may be of interest. Aside from the forms which produce spores in the human body, there is a sexual stage in the mosquito's body.

When one of the Anopheles mosquitoes happens to feed on a patient whose blood contains parasites, these are sucked with the blood into the mosquito's stomach. If the sexual forms of the parasite are present, those of opposite sexes at once unite, forming a fertilized individual which now undergoes certain changes in the mosquito's stomach. It passes through the stomach wall and finally affixes itself to its outer surface. Here it grows very considerably, and, after a week, under favorable conditions, produces a large number of spores. These spores enter the general body cavity of the mosquito, and find their way into the salivary glands. These glands secrete the irritating fluid injected under the human skin when the mosquito begins to feed. Thus, when one of these mosquitoes, which has fed upon a malarial patient, bites, after a week, another person, it injects these spores together with its saliva into the blood, causing infection in this second person. Thus the parasite of malaria must pass from man to the Anopheles and back again to man in order to complete its Life History. Malarial fever is, then, an infectious disease, which is carried from the sick to the healthy by the bite of Anopheline mosquitoes, *and only in this way can it be transmitted.*

In the same way that malaria is carried by Anopheles, that dreadful disease called yellow fever, so prevalent among the people in the warm parts of the earth, is carried by the Stegomyia mosquito, and it is now believed that Infantile Paralysis, which becomes epidemic at times in Pennsylvania and other states, is carried by the mosquito of our common genus Culex.

We thus see that it behooves us to be up and doing something in order to preserve the future health and existence of the human race from these disease carrying insects.

There are now five recognized means of warfare against diseases carried by mosquitoes. First, there is the mechanical protection of individuals from the bites of these insects by screening

all habitations of human beings during the mosquito season. Second, we must work toward the destruction of the insects in any and all of their different stages of growth. This is not as hard as it would seem because the mosquitoes breed and thrive in almost any still or stagnant water, such as collects in cattle tracks, in marshy ground, small ponds, tin cans, crockery, watering troughs, and in anything that will hold water. All we need to do is to drain or empty all these things, or place oil upon the water, which kills the larvae. Crude petroleum or almost any oil will answer the purpose. Third, the introduction of fishes into our streams and ponds will reduce greatly the number of mosquito wrigglers. Fourth, the protection of the insect eating birds must become the living creed of every citizen. Finally, the systematic treatment of the patients with whatever specific Science furnishes should always be resorted to promptly.

The material for the above report was obtained from the following sources: Packard's *Half Hours with Insects*, from which I obtained information on the Order Diptera in general; Howard's *Insect Book*, on which I based my discussion of mosquito metamorphosis and from which I copied my chart; the State and National Government pamphlets dealing particularly with the economic and hygienic sides of the Order Diptera; Dr. Woods Hutchinson's book on *Preventable diseases*, from which I obtained my information concerning malaria; lectures and class room instruction in my Zoology Course at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School.

C. LESTER CLUGSTON, '13.

November 29th, 1911.



The aviator's wife was taking her first trip with her husband in his airship. "Wait a minute, George," she said. "I'm afraid we will have to go down again."

"What's wrong?" asked her husband.

"I believe I have dropped one of the pearl buttons off my jacket. I think I can see it glistening on the ground."

"Keep your seat, my dear," said the aviator, "that's Lake Erie."—*Youngstown Telegram*.

Domestic Science Lecture

Friday afternoon, February 23d, the Civic Club of Shippensburg held a popular meeting in the Normal School Chapel, to which all the students and faculty, especially the ladies, were invited.

Promptly at 3.00 o'clock Mrs. George Henry, of Shippensburg, introduced the lecturer, Mrs. Scott of Philadelphia, made famous through the columns of the "North American" for her good and economical receipts.

For two hours Mrs. Scott entertained her large audience on the art of cooking. She illustrated her lecture by preparing five most *appetizing looking dishes*.

The first was rice soup, showing the kind of rice to use, the washing, the boiling, etc., cooked as taught her by the Japanese, the only people who really know how to prepare it properly. She next made and baked a jelly-roll, spoke of the difficulty of knowing how stiff to make it and how to get it rolled evenly. Rice-a-la-Japan followed, which consisted of a platter of rice, sliced boiled eggs and white sauce, garnished with parsley. Apple dumplings were next in order and guaranteed not to give indigestion—they looked fine—a dish of beef, potatoes and carrots, the latter vegetable Mrs. Scott thinks "The King of *all Vegetables*," and not appreciated by the Cumberland Valley people, as she can rarely buy them at the stores and now brings them with her from Philadelphia, was her last dish. She showed inexperienced cooks the test for hard boiled eggs, boiling twenty minutes and spinning them on the table, and how to burn caramel for use in dressings.

The lecture was entertaining and instructive to both old and young housekeepers—and this was strongly impressed upon all, that if one would be a successful cook she must love it, make it a study and consider it no hardship, but a delightful duty to serve those whom she loves and has under her care. Many young ladies made note of the receipts and during Easter vacation will practice them on their families.



Teacher—"William, can you tell me what steam is?"

Willie—"Sure, it's water gone crazy with the heat."—*Ex.*

Girls' Gymnastic Exhibition

At the opening of the Fall Term Dr. Martin promised the school a holiday during the autumn, but the weather proved itself opposed to this plan. On every day that seemed to fit into our scheme the weather was either too cold or it rained.

To compensate for our failure to have a Field Day in the first term of the year, Dr. Martin decided to give the students two half-holidays in the Winter Term; the first one was on the 12th of February, Lincoln's birthday. It was celebrated by the girls of the school, trained by Prof. Ely, who gave us a most delightful athletic exhibition in the Gymnasium.

Program

Grand March.	
Step-Hop Dance	Girls of Model School.
Weaving Dance	Juniors.
Dumb Bell Drill.	
Games and Contests.	
Rustic Dance.....	Middlers.
Skanska Quadrille.....	Seniors.
Chariot Race.	
Schottische.	
Rye Waltz.	
Reaping the Flax.	
Double Quartette—"Hail to the Flag"	
Misses Cover, Gill, Keeny, Long.	
Messrs Ainsworth, Jobe, Stouffer, Trostle.	
Address—"Abraham Lincoln".....	Prof. J. K. Stewart.

The concluding event of the program was a most fitting one in memory of our great Emancipator. Prof. Stewart kindly consented to deliver a part of his lecture on Abraham Lincoln. While Prof. Stewart felt that he was not able to abridge the lecture and deliver it as well as he would like, he did himself credit and delighted the large audience, as was evidenced by the appreciative applause.



Nearly.

"George, dear," said the young wife, "you are growing handsomer every day."

"Yes, darling," replied the knowing George. "It's a way I have just before your birthday."—*Pick-Me-Up*.

The Mid-Winter Reception

One of the most enjoyable social events of the winter term was the Mid-Winter Reception held the 22d of February, at 7.30 p. m. Prof. and Mrs. Heiges, Mrs. George H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. George Himes and Miss Horton received the guests in the drawing-rooms of the school. About 8.30 the guests assembled in the drawing-rooms, where a short but delightful program was rendered by members of the faculty. Miss Wheeler sang in her usual charming manner. Miss Lehman gave a reading and a piano duo was brilliantly executed by Miss Wise and Miss Matthews. Light refreshments were served later in the evening. The dining-room was prettily decorated and the guests were seated at small tables. The Gymnasium was open the entire evening for dancing; Uptegrove's orchestra furnished the music. There were many guests from Shippensburg and other towns.



Middle Year Reception

This is the reception given by the Middle Year class for their friends and the members of the school and is anxiously anticipated by every student. Dresses and dances had been the supreme topic of discussion in the dormitory for weeks in advance. Friday evening found the members of the Middle Year class working behind closed doors, and no one was vouchsafed even the tiniest glimpse of what should be revealed the following evening. March the 2nd at last arrived. At 7:00, Miss Huber, Prof. Ely, Miss Eves, Mr. Albert, Miss Johnson, Mr. Weigle received the guests in the drawing rooms. The first feature of the evening was a Musical and Literary program rendered by members of the class. The Chapel was beautifully decorated with streamers of maroon and gold (the class colors), crepe paper which were caught in the large chandelier in the center of the room and draped to the four sides. The folding doors between the Library and Rostrum were opened and chairs were placed there for the members of the class. After the audience was seated the members of the class marched in and took their places on the platform. A very delightful program followed:

1. Address by President.....Mr. Chester Albert
2. Instrumental Duo—"Feu Roubaut".....*Duvernoy*
Miss Gertrude Wolf, Miss Dorothy Wolf
3. Chorus—"The Flower Chorus of Nations"*G. Dounezette*
4. Oration "The Patriotism of Peace"
Mr. Robert H. Earley
5. Quartette—"With the Tide".....*C. A. White*
Mr. Chas. Weigle, Mr. Herbert McDannald
Mr. Robert Earley, Mr. Jerry Trostle
6. Reading "The Baron of St. Castine"
Miss Helen Hawk
7. Instrumental Duet..... "Roudeau enforme de Valse"
Miss Mary Camp, Miss Olive Shearer, accompanied by Miss Cover
8. Class Song.

The next feature was a Grand March given by the class in the gymnasium, which was also very festive in appearance. Streamers of class colors effectively draped the ceiling while at each end of the room were the class numerals outlined with maroon and gold electric lights. The platform for the orchestra was suspended at one side of the room and almost hidden by ropes of rhododendron. After the Grand March, dancing began and continued until 10:45 P. M. Flinders orchestra furnished the music. Everyone left with the feeling that it had been much better than even their dreams.



School Notes

At the twentieth annual meeting of the Cumberland County School Directors at Mt. Holly, Mr. J. McCord Means, our school treasurer, delivered an address on "School Finance according to the School Code."

Prof. J. S. Heiges, Dean of Normal, recently attended a banquet and reunion of the Ursinus Alumni of the Cumberland Valley, at Chambersburg, Pa.

Prof. J. C. Taylor, Superintendent of Schools of Lackawanna County, visited his son, Prof. E. M. Taylor, Science Dept., of the Normal. Supt. Taylor holds one of the best school positions in the state.

Dr. Martin attended the banquet of the Philadelphia Alumni of Lafayette College, at the Bellevue Stratford a few weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peffer of Boiling Springs, attended the Mid-Year Reception. Mr. Peffer was a spring term teacher at C. V. S. N. S. last year and is always welcomed back by his many friends.

Prof. Channing E. Sweitzer, head of the Dept. of History at Mercersburg Academy, attended the Mid-Year Reception. Prof. Sweitzer reports that he likes his work and is enjoying his life at Mercersburg very much. He recently accompanied the Track Team to Baltimore and enjoyed a few days' visit with his friends at Johns Hopkins.

Prof. Stewart lectured at Local Institutes during the Winter Term as follows: Highspire, Dauphin Co., Pa.; New Franklin, Franklin Co., Pa.; and at Leesburg, Cumberland Co., Pa. We quote from a county paper:

ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS

PROF. J. K. STEWART DELIVERS ADDRESS BEFORE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AT LEESBURG

Prof. J. K. Stewart, of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Shippensburg, in his address before the teachers' institute, held at Leesburg on Friday last, laid down five principles as essential to success as being—discipline, education, reading, industry and character.

As to discipline he mentioned that the discipline required was the discipline of cause and effect, not that of fear; that the discipline of fear vanished as soon as the teacher's back is turned.

As to education, the Germans conquered the French by reason of greater power to think.

Good reading was the next step—not the latest novel, but the standard literature.

Then industry; the lazy teacher never turned the world upside down.

Then character; such talent as Burns and Byron was brought to an untimely end by reason of the lack of this element, and so would the teacher be who possessed the other qualities and lacked these. His professional demise would be swift and sure.

Miss. Helen Lehman, Dept. of Reading and Elocution, recently visited her brother in Philadelphia.

Prof. and Mrs. Ely spent part of their Spring vacation at Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Wheeler, Dept. of Vocal Music, entertained Miss Kershner and Mr. Raymond Stroh, of Sunbury, Pa., during the week-end at the time of the Middle-Year Reception. Her guests favored the school with a vocal duet at the Sunday morning service in chapel. Mr. Stroh had sung for us before and we were very happy to have him favor us again.

On Jan. 27th Prof. George B. Ely delivered an address entitled "The Child, the Center of the Universe." The occasion was the Teachers' Institute at Bloersville, Pa. Prof. Ely also addressed the Local Institute at Lehmasters on Feb. 3. He spoke in the morning session of the Institute and again in the afternoon. His subject for the afternoon was "Three Vital Commands, Live, Laugh and Love."

Mr. Millar, Registrar, of Mercersburg Academy, was the guest of his niece, Miss. Moore, '13, at the Middle-Year Reception.

Prof. Stewart spent a part of his vacation in Philadelphia, visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Helen Wise, Dept. of Instrumental Music, visited her friend, Miss Jean Pearson, formerly Head of this Dept., in New York City, during the spring vacation.

The home of our Principal, Dr. Martin, has been visited twice by death during the past term. On February 17th his son, William Houston Martin, passed away after a long illness; on March 14th his aged mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Houston Martin, passed to her home beyond. Dr. and Mrs. Martin have the sympathy of the school and community in their double bereavement.

On February 22nd, the boys of the Middle-Year, First Year and Model School gave a Gymnastic Exhibition under the direction of Prof. Ely.

Interest in Athletics has been at high pressure during the past term. This was caused partly by the unusually strong Basket Ball Team Prof. Ely has turned out. With a record of 16 games won and only three lost, we think we are excusable for our enthusiasm. Contests between the classes resulted in the Middle-Year's team proving that they are the champions of the school. Rah! for "13."

The Faculty Club is making a study of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." The Club is composed of all the members of the

faculty, and meets on the first Monday of each month. Under the capable instruction of Dr. Martin, the study of this masterpiece of Tennyson has been both delightful and profitable. At each meeting two papers on some phase of the subject have been read. The remainder of the hour is given to the study of the poem, after which we enjoy light refreshments and social intercourse for a half hour.

At the time of going to press, the outlook for a large attendance during the Spring Term seems assured. With the Model School about completed, three additional teachers for this term, two new Departments about to begin work, and everybody in fine shape to do his best, we ought to make things hum.



Inter-Society Debate

With commendable zeal for the betterment of Literary Society work, Normal and Philo decided to hold an Inter-Society Debate. The time most suitable for the event was on the second half-holiday of the Winter Term, Washington's birthday.

Normal Society chose as their representatives on the Inter-Program Committee Miss Dinterman, '12; Mr. Jobe, '12, and Mr. Albert, '13. Philo chose for this committee Miss Eves, '13; Mr. Hawbaker, '12, and Mr. Ainsworth, '13. This committee, together with the Faculty Committee, consisting of Miss Lehman; Prof. Ely and Prof. Wallize, arranged the program and decided on a question, limits to the question, judges and other necessary points on which agreement need be made.

Program

QUESTION: Resolved that our Secondary School system should tend toward cultural training rather than vocational training.

Presiding Officer.....Prof. J. S. Heiges, Dean of C. V. S. N. S.
 Timers..... } Philo Society, Mr. Guy H. Thompson, '12.
 } Normal Society, Mr. Clarence P. Zepp, '12.

DEBATERS.

PHILO AFFIRMATIVE.
 Mr. Samuel M. Stouffer, '12.
 Mr. J. Otis Charles, '12.
 Mr. John I. Embick, '13.

NORMAL NEGATIVE.
 Mr. Albert C. Garland, '12.
 Mr. Frank R. Markley, '12.
 Mr. Robert H. Early, '13.

Judges.....	} Rev. S. S. Wylie, Rev. A. C. Thompson, } Rev. Curtis O. Bosserman.
Debate.	
Rebuttal.	
Vocal Solo	Mrs. A. B. Wallace
Decision of Judges.	
Singing	"America"

Each debater spoke for ten minutes in original debate, and in rebuttal the first speaker of each debating team was allowed five minutes. The question was a timely one, one in which we are all vitally interested. Each debater did his very best, and that effort was a good one indeed. So well and equally was it argued that the judges were not able to reach an unanimous decision, but reported a two to one decision in favor of the Philo Society.

Each society felt justly proud of their representatives and both are so well satisfied that such tests of ability are good for the work, that they are already laying plans for a similar contest next year. It has been suggested that an Oratorical Contest in the Fall Term would be a splendid thing, followed by Inter-Society Debate in the Winter Term, and plans looking toward the accomplishment of this idea are being favorably discussed.



Philo Literary Society

Throughout the term the members of Philo have shown great interest both in attendance and in the rendering of the programs.

One of the most commendable features has been the spirit manifested by the girls in the debates. More rivalry has been shown between the two societies than for several years.

The literary and musical ability of Philo has been up to the standard.

During the term Philo was glad to welcome a number of her former members, including, Mr. Brubaker, '89; Mr. Fogelsonger, '96; Miss Snyder, '10; Mr. Niesly, '11, and Mr. Faust, '10.

May the remainder of the year prove as successful, and even more so, than the past term.

ANNA C. ALEXANDER, '12, Secretary.

Normal Literary Society

The Alumni will be pleased to learn of the success of our society during the term which is now drawing to a close, for not only has it advanced in numbers, but interest as well.

The attendance at the meetings has increased and there has been a steady improvement in the programs presented, showing that the members are trying to help Normal reach the goal of excellence.

We are making preparation to celebrate our Normal Anniversary during the coming term, and every effort is being put forth to make it a success.

Normal has been greatly encouraged by the words of former members, who have visited us during this term. Among them we may mention the following names: Mr. Reynolds, '11; Mr. McCleaf, '11, and Mr. John Hartman, '11.

May the remainder of the year prove as successful as the past term, and let each one do his or her part towards bringing Normal to the end for which she is striving.

GRACE M. HOFFMAN, '12, Secretary.



The Y. W. C. A.

The work of the Young Women's Christian Association during the winter term has been, we believe, successful. The meetings have been well attended and a great deal of interest manifested by most of the girls. It has been our aim to bring each girl nearer her Heavenly Father and make her student life one of spiritual growth.

On account of the number of social affairs given by the school it was deemed best for the Association to dispense with this pleasing feature of the work, and instead to turn our energy towards making our weekly meetings more interesting.

With this in mind, each evening we had some one tell a "Bible Story." In this work the members of the faculty have taken the initiative, but we hope soon to have the girls also participate. The interesting manner in which these stories have been presented has done much for the advancement of our work.

We were much pleased to learn that the Summer Conference this year will be at Eaglesmere, Pa. Since this is so much nearer than Granville, O., where the conference has been held for the last two years, it means that we can send a greater number of delegates. Let us work with a vim, girls, and send a delegation of which our Association may be proud.

We trust that with the help of Him in whose name we work the influence of the Association may do much for His honor and glory.

"So when Spring comes,
And sunshine comes again like an old smile,
And the fresh waters and awakened birds
And budding woods await us, I shall be
Prepared, and we will go and think again,
And all old loves shall come to us, but changed
As some sweet thought which harsh words veiled before,
Feeling that God loves us, and all that errs
Is a strange dream which death will dissipate."

ELLA R. BRADLEY, '12, President.



The Y. M. C. A.

We are pleased to be able to report a successful term in the work.

The average attendance at the meetings was very good and the speakers performed their duties efficiently. At the joint meeting, Sunday evening, Feb. 18, Dr. Van Ormer, of the Shippensburg Lutheran Church, gave us a very masterful address, "A Study on Educational History," which was attentively and profitably listened to by nearly the entire student body.

Besides the regular association routine of activity, the Bradford State Convention, the forty-fourth of its kind, is the item most worthy of note. We were well represented at this helpful and inspiring assemblage by Messrs. Omar Hawbaker and Josef Harlacher.

The officers for next year as elected and approved are as follows:

President—Jerry F. Trostle.
Vice-President—William D. Short.
Secretary—Ray R. Stouffer.
Treasurer—C. Lester Clugston.



Basket Ball Team of 1911-1912

They were duly installed at a joint meeting on March 10, 1912, and have assumed their respective offices with the opening of the Spring term.

In this term and in the coming year we ask the boys to support the new Cabinet as loyally as we have been supported. If this is done, as we are sure it will be, we are certain that the association will prosper and be a mighty power for good.

Leaving with you our prayers and best wishes.

THE CABINET,
JAMES C. TROSTLE, Pres., 1912.



Basket Ball Season 1911-12

Shippensburg Normal closed the most successful Basket Ball season in the history of the school. Nineteen games were played, and sixteen games were won.

The best record of former years was thirteen games won out of eighteen games played, in the season of 1909 and 1910.

Six games were played away from home this year and three out of the six were victories.

The only team that beat the Normal decidedly was Mercersburg at Mercersburg, when but two of the regular men were in the game.

Clarence Zepp (Captain) deserves no little praise for his work. He always knew what to do for the best of the team at critical moments. He also shot more field goals than the forwards he played against.

John Wampler, the twin companion of Capt. Zepp, was a power to the team. He was the most aggressive all-around player on the team. His voice was always heard at a critical time for a goal, and there is no doubt that many goals would have been lost had it not been for his steady word at the right time.

Frank Markley, by shooting 140 pts. in field goals, needs no comment along that line. His quick dodging, fast work on the floor and shooting from any angles completely baffled his guards.

Had Jno. Hetrick guarded the Spanish Fleet, it never would have gotten out of the harbor. When there was a strong forward on the opposing team, John was the man who could hold him in the hollow of his hand.

Kirk Ainsworth, altho five feet seven, could reach ten feet eleven easily. As a high jumper and for quick work on the floor he is hard to equal. His power of endurance is wonderful.

Edward Grove, the sub-player, was left loose one day when Conway played here, and after the game was over it was discovered that Grove had made the season's record of ten field goals.

Following is the schedule and a few of the most important games:

Nov. 25—P. R. R. Y. M. C. A. Reserves.....	17	10
Dec. 2—Felton A. C.....	38	3
Dec. 9—Spring Forge Y. M. C. A.....	54	11
Dec. 16—Harrisburg Tech. H. School.....	35	15
Jan. 6—Fredrick College.....	45	18
Jan. 13—Dickinson College.....	20	11
*Jan. 19—Bloomsburg Normal.....	19	15
*Jan. 20—Conway.....	18	11
Jan. 27—Kutztown Normal.....	34	7
*Feb. 2—Steelton H. School.....	15	31
Feb. 9—Bloomsburg Normal.....	22	11
Feb. 10—Millersville.....	33	12
Feb. 14—Mercersburg Academy.....	23	17
*Feb. 23—Harrisburg Tech. H. School.....	21	13
*Feb. 24—Kutztown Normal.....	10	24
*Feb. 28—Mercersburg Academy.....	13	51
Mar. 1—Conway.....	33	18
Mar. 9—Steelton H. School.....	33	23
Shippensburg A. C.....	30	15

On Jan. 13th, the Normal met and defeated Dickinson College for the first time in the history of the school by the decided score of 20 to 11.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.		NORMAL.
Bachman }	Forward	{ Markley
Tobias. }		{ Grove
Pearlman.....	Forward.....	Wampler
Dunn.....	Center.....	Ainsworth
Henderson	Guard	Zepp
Corbin	Guard	Hetrick

Goals from Field, Normal 9; Dickinson 5. Goals from Fouls, Normal 2; Dickinson 1. Fouls called on, Normal 6; Dickinson 3. Referee, Hauk.

*Games away.

Jan. 19th the Normal boys journeyed to Bloomsburg and there defeated Bloomsburg's strong team, which lost but two games all season and both to Shippensburg.

BLOOMSBURG.		NORMAL.
Davis.....	Forward.....	Markley
Wagonseller.....	Forward.....	Wampler
Dobson.....	Center.....	Ainsworth
Throne.....	Guard.....	Zepp
Mosteller.....	Guard.....	Hetrick

Goals from Field, Normal 8; Bloomsburg 6. Goals from Fouls, Normal 3; Bloomsburg 3. Fouls called on, Normal 12; Bloomsburg 4. Final score, Normal 19; Bloomsburg 15. Referee, McCloskey.

Jan. 19th, the Normal met the Kutztown team and defeated them in a decided game by the score of 34 to 7.

KUTZTOWN.		NORMAL.
Yoder.....	Forward.....	Wampler
Grill }	Forward.....	{ Grove
Bohler }		{ Markley
Hillinger.....	Center.....	Ainsworth
McClosky.....	Guard.....	Zepp
DeMaria.....	Guard.....	Hetrick

Goals from Field, Normal 16; Kutztown 3. Goals from Fouls, Normal 2; Kutztown 1. Fouls called on, Normal 8; Kutztown 3. Referee, Hauk.

Feb. 16th, Millersville's colors were lowered when they met the Normal boys. The game was rather rough throughout, causing many fouls to be called.

MILLERSVILLE.		NORMAL.
Emery }	Forward.....	Markley
Harter }		
Lehman }	Forward.....	Wampler
Cramer }		
Purcell.....	Center.....	{ Ainsworth
		{ Grove
Aurther.....	Guard.....	Zepp
Hollenbough.....	Guard.....	Hetrick

Goals from Field, Normal 12; Millersville 3. Goals from Fouls, Normal 9; Millersville 6. Fouls called on, Normal 7; Millersville 12. Final score, 34 to 12. Referee, Hauk.

Feb. 14th, the Normal boys met their old rival Mercersburg and after a splendid contest was over the score stood 23 to 17 in favor of the Normal.

MERCERSBURG.		NORMAL.
McNulty.....	Forward.....	Markley
Rambo.....	Forward.....	Wampler
Maxfield.....	Center.....	Ainsworth
Thomas.....	Guard.....	Zepp
Sidler.....	Guard.....	Hetrick

Goals from Field, Normal 8; Mercersburg 6. Goals from Fouls, Normal 7; Mercersburg 5. Fouls committed, Normal 12; Mercersburg 12. Referee, Berry.



Base Ball

On account of the unfavorable weather very little work has been done in base ball.

There are a number of promising players in the school, and with the old players Normal should have a strong team this Spring.

Following is the schedule as far as it is completed:

April	6—Open.
	13—Open.
	17—Conway at Carlisle.
	20—Open.
	27—Mercersburg.
May	4—Open.
	11—Baltimore City College.
	18—Conway.
	25—Mercersburg at Mercersburg.
June	1—Millersville at Millersville.
	7—Bloomsburg.
	15—Millersville.
	22—Open.



Fred Lennox, spending the summer in Chicago, took a flat close to a railroad, which he surrendered after a week's occupation.

"I think I could have become used to the trains going by in the night," he said, "but every morning about 8 o'clock two engines came under my window and rehearsed until noon."

—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Obituary

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Jones (Martin), '98.

The following account was sent us by a classmate of Elizabeth's from a Wiconisco paper, which we publish in full:

Mrs. S. G. Martin (nee Elizabeth F. Jones), was born July 27, 1879, and departed her earthly life Dec. 26, 1911, after an illness of nine weeks. The cause of her death was septic poisoning.

The funeral services were held in Wiconisco, Friday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock, and consisted of a brief service at the home of her mother, Mrs. Evan Jones. The further services were held in the Wiconisco Episcopal church in charge of her pastor, the Rev. J. H. Royer. Rev. H. E. Hildt read the scriptures and Rev. J. C. Wood led the sorrow-stricken friends and congregation to the throne of grace in a touching, comforting and beautiful prayer. The choir of the church sang two beautiful selections and Mrs. L. K. Diefenderfer sang a solo, entitled "Face to Face." Rev. J. H. Royer preached the sermon from the text: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors for their works follow with them."—Rev. 14:13.

Mrs. Martin had been an earnest and consistent Christian for eleven years and during these years was superintendent of the primary department of the Sunday School, where her sweet and generous disposition won the hearts of the little ones. They were present at the funeral service, and as a last loving tribute they passed around to take their last look at the sweet face of their beloved teacher and strewed carnations on her remains as a token of their affection and their loving esteem.

Mrs. Martin was not only well known in Wiconisco, where she spent the greater part of her short life, but made many friends in Lykens during the two years that she lived at this place. She finished her public school course at Wiconisco in 1896 and was graduated at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School of Shippensburg in 1898. She taught in the public schools of Wiconisco for eleven years.

Mrs. Martin's character was so beautiful, her disposition so sweet and generous that she will not only be missed by the many children in whom she took a devoted interest, but also by the community at large.

Mrs. Anna L. Railing (Adams), '93.

Mrs. Adams died very suddenly at her father's home, near Shippensburg, February 20. She had been living in Atlantic City, N. J., for some years, but recently came back to Shippensburg.

Professor James W. Hughes, a former Normal teacher.

The following account, taken from a Bedford paper, was sent to us by Prof. Hughes' daughter, Mrs. John Hughes, of Everett, Pa.:

Prof. James W. Hughes died at his home on Spring street, Sunday morning, of diseases incident to old age, aged 76 years, 2 months and 18 days. He was a son of Hugh G. and Margaret McDonald Hughes and was born on a farm in Juniata County. After the death of his mother he lived with his grandfather Hughes in Fulton County. He attended Cassville Seminary, and in 1863 came to Rainsburg, where he taught until 1871, when he came to Everett, where he taught for five years, after which he was elected County Superintendent. In 1882 he was elected a member of the legislature from Bedford County and served in the sessions of 1883-84.

In February, 1890, he went to Shippensburg Normal School, where he taught ancient languages, German, French and General History. After leaving Shippensburg, he and Mrs. Hughes lived with their daughter at Mannington and Fairmont, West Virginia, until last November, when they came to Everett.

In 1860, Prof. Hughes married Miss Sarah Cresswell, of Cassville, who survives. He is also survived by one daughter, Mrs. John Hughes, of this place.

The deceased was a member of Everett Lodge, No. 524, F. & A. M.; Bedford Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and of Carlisle Commandery, No. 8, Knight Templars, and also Mystic Shrine, of Harrisburg, No. 669.

The funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Dr. W. T. Eveland, assisted by Rev. W. J. Shaffer, with interment in Everett cemetery. Everett Lodge, No. 524, F. & A. M., attended the funeral in a body.

Among those who attended the funeral from a distance were John Hughes, a brother, of Robertsdale; Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Hedding, of Altoona; Wm. Hughes, of Altoona; Miss E. M. Cresswell, of North Carolina.

Miss Delia T. Smith, a former Normal teacher, died recently.

We are indebted to Mr. Robert Bridges, a former Shippensburg boy and Normal student, now one of the editors of Scribner's Magazine, for the following:

A PUPIL'S MEMORY OF MISS DELIA T. SMITH.

It is nearly forty years since Miss Delia T. Smith, whose death was recently announced, appeared at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School as a teacher of Rhetoric and Literature

The school was new and she was a new type, I am sure, to most of us Pennsylvanians. The Cumberland Valley was a long way from Massachusetts in those days. We were near enough the border to be called Yankees only by our Confederate brethern. To us of the Valley the real Yankees were New Englanders—and some of their ideas we considered all wrong, although they happened to be right on Union and Slavery. The orthodoxy was of course always under our suspicion, and we resented their ignorance of the part played in the development of the country by the Scotch-Irish—an ignorance which years have not wholly obliterated.

It was with a great deal of curiosity therefore that we youngsters had our experience of the several Yankee teachers whom Principal Beard, a Vermonter, brought with him to the school. There was a certain alert intelligence about them all which I think puzzled us at first. We were never quite sure that they were not laughing at us in their sleeves. It was not long, however, before we all realized that the Yankees knew how to teach.

The first impression that Miss Delia, as we called her, created was of severity and precision. She had standards of her own and she meant that we should at least have a consciousness of them. At that time she could have been only a little more than thirty years of age—but to us in our early teens she seemed of great maturity in years and intelligence. Then it began to dawn upon us that with her severity she combined a wise sense of justice. That goes a long way in securing the loyalty of pupils. They are perhaps more sensitive to it than to any other quality in a teacher. But we never really got to know her until we laughed together. We had seen the twinkle, often, behind her glasses, and we did not quite know what it meant, but when she finally laughed with us—a low, gentle, good-natured murmur of amusement—we began to get at the real Miss Delia. We then knew that she was not only intensely interested in books, but also in us, her pupils, as human beings.

I have forgotten her specific instructions in Literature—no sentence remains in my memory—but I have never forgotten her attitude toward it. She had a vivid affection for the great books and their authors, and she tried to pass it on to us. To her a book that was literature was a living thing, a part of the best thought

or imagination of the world that we could not afford to do without. Under her teaching, literature ceased to be a thing of names and dates and periods—of syntax and prosody—and became a veritable tree of life. It was so alive that the best of it should be a part of each man's own life.

When she illustrated a point with a quotation, it was like music. You felt the beauty of it in the tone of her voice, in its modulation and the beautiful enunciation of the words. Her reading and her teaching were lessons in a cultivated pronunciation and in the good manners of literature.

In the long, long years since those days she must have been present often in the thoughts of her pupils; and from time to time some of them knew that she had kept them in remembrance. If she saw something written by them that passed her severe standards, a little note would come with kind words to cheer them on their way.

And so she will be remembered by many as a pervasive influence that did not end when she went away.

ROBERT BRIDGES.



Alumni Personals

'74. We are indebted to Miss Lide J. Reilly, of Tarentum, Pa., for a postal card containing a picture of the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburg, where the C. V. S. N. S. Banquets are held. We learn that there has been one there very recently and the account of it appears in this issue of the HERALD.

'74. Prof. S. C. Beitzel is Principal at Mechanicsburg, Pa., where he has been for several years.

'74. Mrs Margaret Konhaus writes from Mechanicsburg, Pa., where she is living. Sends us some personals and says she is keeping house and between times is reading books from the Oriental Esoteric Library, Washington, D. C.

'74. Mr. W. F. Hughes writes us from 212 N. 8th St., Phila., Pa.: "I was graduated from C. V. S. N. S. in '74. Then took up the work of teaching in Pottstown, Pa., in the celebrated Hill School, a private institution, and later in the public schools of that place. This was the year when the Spelling Bee craze swept

the country, and being a good speller received many first prizes. I won at Philadelphia, Pottstown, Norristown, Reading and was refused permission to compete at Lancaster, Phoenixville and Media, on the ground that I was a professional speller. I taught in both private and public schools in Delaware Co. and also in Swarthmore College. But the never ending headaches which I had from my early youth 'followed fast and followed faster' until I was forced to give up teaching. Then I roamed the fields and woods and took up physical exercise under Dr. Sargent at Harvard University. My health improved and I began to teach physical culture and have been doing so in special forms for 25 years. I devised a new system of boxing, and that is part of my work. Have paid considerable attention to Botany lately, and lead excursions in quest of wild flowers in the vicinity of Philadelphia. I trust that others of my class will do as I have done—let us know their whereabouts and doings."

Sincerely,

WM. FINDLAY HUGHES.

We surely wish others would follow the example of Mr. Hughes and send us personals for the HERALD.

'74. In answer to the invitation to attend the banquet of the Pittsburg Alumni Association in Pittsburg, March 9, the following letter was received from Dr. J. F. Barton, and we think it will be of interest to our HERALD readers:

North Yakima, Wash., Feb. 28, 1912.

My dear Mr. McCullough: I received your card announcing the Third Annual Banquet and Reunion of the Pittsburg Alumni of the C. V. S. N. S. I regret very much that I am too far away to be present and enjoy with you all the pleasures of this delightful gathering.

It is hard to deny myself the pleasure of joining in a reunion and banquet of those for whom I have such a high regard. I can only send my sincere greetings and express the hope that you may have a most enjoyable occasion.

It may be of interest to my friends to know that I have recently been elected Secretary of the Commercial Club of this city at a salary of \$1500.00 a year. A young man as an assistant to do all the clerical work and to attend to the collection of dues, and a lady stenographer will be furnished me. The position is a respon-

sible one, but the work is of a character that I know I will like. The Club numbers about 600, made up largely of the business men of the city and occupies fine quarters, just recently having moved into handsomely furnished rooms. The position will practically take all my time, but I will still be able to keep in close touch with my business, which continues prosperous.

You are at liberty to read this letter to the noble girls and boys of this Alumni Association. With the sincerest of greetings and the hope that each and all may have happy and prosperous lives, I am

Very truly yours,

JOS. F. BARTON.

'77. Mrs. Lillie Moore (Wilson) in answer to our inquiry writes that she is glad that she is not forgotten by her Alma Mater. She says: "I would like to attend a commencement and renew old friendships, but am too far removed. My older son is in college, the younger in high school. Have seen only my brother, E. J. Moore and Rev. McClelland, whom I knew at Shipensburg, in all these years."

With kindest regards,

MRS. LILLIE MOORE WILSON.

'78. Mrs. Sue B. K. Ely writes from Chambersburg, Pa., that she has nothing important to tell except that she is grandmother to a dear little blue-eyed girl of three years.

We feel sure old classmates are always glad to learn any facts of interest to any of their number.

'78. Mrs. Annie P. Heagey (Smith) writes from Columbus, Ohio: "I taught three years after graduation. Was then married and came to Columbus, my husband teaching and I keeping house. Have been in the same house, same number, 1014 Franklin Ave., for 28 years, so you see I am no suffragette."

'78. Mr. W. B. Goodhart is living in Newville, Pa. He has taught ever since graduation all but three years.

'79. Elmira Goodhart (Dalton) is living at Chester, Pa.

'79. Rev. J. H. Hackenberg is pastor of Memorial M. E. Church at W. 5th St., Reading Pa.

'80. Miss H. Berd Goodhart, after teaching for a number of years is living retired at Bowmansdale, Pa.

'81. Mr. J. L. Potteiger is manager of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Springfield, Mass. His office is at 22-24 Welles Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

'82. Mrs. Abbie Allen (Lamond) is teaching in the New Hamilton Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Address, 335 Walnut St., Harrisburg

'82. Mr. Edward McGeehin is a physician at Hazleton, Pa.

'83. Mr. T. M. Herbert is an attorney with offices in Welles Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

'83. Mr. De Keller Stamy is a teacher in the N. Y. City schools. His address is 2627 Creston Ave., N. Y. City.

'84. Mr. D. T. Humbert writes from Dickey's Mountain, Pa., that he is happy even though he is a bachelor. Says he is still a student and remembers with pleasure his school days.

'88. Mrs. Minnie Sipes (Keller) taught for three terms after graduating and has not taught in public school work since. She recently applied for teaching work in the Philadelphia schools, and we have not been informed whether or not she was successful. Minnie has two sons that she is educating in the Philadelphia schools. Her address is Hartzville, Pa.

'91. Miss Stella S. Early is teaching in Harrisburg, Pa. Her address is 1437 N. 2nd St.

'92. Mr. George W. Baker is a clerk in the County Commissioners office at Gettysburg, Pa. His address is Abbottstown, Pa.

'93. Mrs. Nannie Allen (Hippensteel) is doing substitute work in the schools of Philadelphia.

'93. Mr. J. B. Eby sends his HERALD subscription and says he and Mrs. Eby are busy teaching in the Reform School at Morganza, Pa.

'93. Mr. Aaron B. Crook is a Ward Principal in Williams-town, Pa.

'94. Mr. W. S. Hafer is Business Manager of The Susquehanna, a paper published monthly by the students of Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa. Mr. Hafer is a member of the class of 1912 of that institution and after graduation expects to again teach.

'94. Mrs. Nellie Allen (Burke) sends us a number of personals and about herself says: "After my graduation I taught for seven years, after which I was married and have one little daughter six years of age. Am living a short distance from Shippensburg. Best wishes for the success of the school."

'94. Mr. W. G. McCoy is at 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. We have not learned in what he is engaged, but would be glad to have any information for the HERALD.

'95. Miss Ellen S. Booth has been re-elected to the Grammar school of Selinsgrove, Pa., at an increased salary.

'95. Mr. Chas. Albright writes from Hanover, Pa.: "Am teaching my sixth term in Hanover schools. During the past three years have been teaching Mathematics and Science in the high school. We have 160 students and my smallest class numbers 6, largest 41. We have four courses, Classical, Scientific, Commercial and English, each four years." The HERALD extends thanks to Mr. Albright for a number of personals for this issue.

'95. Mr. Oscar Cunningham is a clerk in the Baltimore post office. He was married in 1910 to Miss Elizabeth Cairnes, of Jarrettsville, Md. He lives at present at 1216 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

'95. Mr. George Coover is a clerk in the Harrisburg post office. He lives at Lemoyne, Pa.

'95. Mr. George Hartman is teaching a secondary school in Silver Spring, Lancaster county. During the Summer he lives at 217 Pleasant St., Hanover, Pa.

'95. Mr. George C. Bollinger is a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery firm of Allentown, Pa. They live at 732½ N. 6th St., Allentown.

'95. Miss Ella Tait is teaching the grammar school in her home town, Catasauqua.

'96. Mr. A. A. Arnold writes from Mechanicsburg: "I am still in the teaching profession trying to uphold the standard and honor of C. V. S. N. S. and the class of 1896. I have charge of the Grammar school in Mechanicsburg where I have been teaching for the past ten years.

"Wish all Normal great success."

'96 Miss Hannah Nevins is engaged in the millinery business in Summit Hill, Pa.

'96 Mrs. Nina Barr (Kohler) writes from Mahanoy City: "I moved from Lansford to Mahanoy City last June. It is a city of sixteen thousand people. My good wishes are for Normal and its progress."

'96. Mrs. Mary Meredith (Brinkerhoff) is one of the popular young matrons of Leesburg, Pa.

'96. Mrs. Frances Cromer (Patterson) is living at Pitcairn, Pa., Box 427. She sends her HERALD subscription.

'98. Mrs. Leota Benner (Pittman) is living at Lemont Furnace, Pa. She sends her subscription to the Normal HERALD. We are glad to get in touch with Leota again, as we had lost track of her for quite a while.

'98. Mr. R. P. Dick is teaching at Thomasville, Pa.

'98. Mrs. Elizabeth Wolff (Fowler) writes from Port Norris, N. J. She has a little boy seven years old and a little girl of eighteen months. Sends best wishes to Normal.

'99. Mr. J. E. French sends his subscription from 403 Pitt St., Wilkesburg, Pa.

'99. Mr. A. D. Hoke is chief clerk in the office of the Northwestern Improvement Co., Tacoma, Washington, where he has been employed for seven years at a salary of \$1500. The Northwestern Improvement Co. is the mining department of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He lives at 3717 S. Yakima Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

'99. Mr. C. E. Detwiler is teaching in Middletown, Pa.

'99. Mrs. Jess Spangler (Gill) is living at 435 10th St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

'00. Mrs. Myrtle Burke (Creamer) has entered the teaching profession again and is teaching in Hopewell township, Cumberland county.

'00. Mr. Herbert L. Creamer is principal of the Greensburg High School.

'00. Miss Minnie A. Jones is teaching in St. Louis, Mo.

'00. Mr. T. C. Senseman writes from 6022 Market St., Phila., for a copy of the HERALD, which we are glad to send him. We should be glad to know more of his whereabouts to publish in the HERALD.

'00. Mrs. Katie Boyer (Shellahamer) is living about five miles east of Linglestown. Her address is Union Deposit, R. F. D. 1. She sends best wishes to Normal.

'01. Mr. George Shank is a fruit grower in Adams county near Biglerville, Pa.

'01. Mrs. May Miller (Shoop) who lives in Felton, Cuba, where her husband is in the employ of the government, spent some time at her home in Hummelstown during last summer.

'02. Mr. W. G. Rice is Principal of the Camp Hill schools and resides in Mechanicsburg, Pa.

'02. Mr. Frank Konhaus is farming near Mechanicsburg, Pa.

'02. Mr. E. E. Peiffer is a clerk in the post office at Waynesboro. We see by a recent Waynesboro paper that his little daughter, four years old, had a "penny shower" in honor of her fourth birthday.

'02. Miss Matilda S. Elliott is a student at Dickinson College.

'02. Mrs. Mabel McFarland (Richards) attended the Normal Banquet given in Pittsburg on the 9th. She sends us her HERALD subscription.

'02. Mr. Samuel E. Hershey is a bookkeeper, living at 534 Oakwood St., Greensburg, Pa.

'02. Mrs. Edith Kapp (Williams) writes from Hershey, Pa.: "Please renew my subscription for the NORMAL HERALD for two years. We enjoy its coming almost as much as a letter from home. Am always glad to know what Normal is doing and hear about my classmates."

'02. Mr. H. W. Bollinger is principal of the schools of New Hamilton, where he has been for three years.

'04. Miss Florence Martin is not teaching this year. Is spending the winter at home.

'04. Mr. Robert McPherson is principal of the Hummelstown schools.

'04. Miss Bess Berry has recently accepted a position in the German American Academy at Newark, N. J. This is a private school for wealthy German children. Her work is 7th and 8th grade work. Her address is 70 Court St., Newark, N. J. Miss Berry had not been teaching for several years.

'05. Miss Leila McCullough has resigned her position at Elkwood, Pa., to accept a position in the Grammar school at Penbroke, North Carolina. We are informed that this school is a school for Indians. We are sorry to lose Leila from our own state as a teacher and wish her success in her new field of work.

'05. Mr. G. C. Lyte, rafter being principal of the Port Royal schools for three years, has quit teaching and is now a merchant at Pfoutz Valley, Pa.

'05. Miss Harriette Rhodes, who has been attending the Carlisle Commercial School during the fall has been elected to fill the place of Miss McCulloch at Elkwood.

'05. Mr. C. I. Barner is Assistant Principal of the Oberlin High School.

'05. Misses Helen and Annie Eyster, '99, are teaching in Cumberland county this year and their address is 608 West St., Carlisle, Pa.

'05. Mrs. Katie Coover (Railing) is living three miles east of Shippensburg.

'05. Miss Florence M. Beard is teaching in Salt Lake City, Utah.

'06. Miss Ethel Barratt is teaching in Millerstown, Pa.

'06. Miss Hattie Myers is teaching second and third grades in the schools of Garfield, N. J.

'07. Miss Winifred Kauffman is teaching at Dallastown, Pa.

'07. Miss Edna Senft is teaching at Spring Grove, Pa. Miss Senft recently visited Normal and renewed old acquaintances.

'07. Miss Effa Young is not teaching this year. She sends her HERALD subscription and says she always enjoys reading it.

'08. Miss Ethel R. Wolfort is teaching her second term in Long Branch, N. J.

'08. Mr. C. F. Helt writes from 45 Grove St., Johnstown, Pa.: "Am principal of Stony Creek township, Cambria county.

Salary, \$100 a month. There are 13 teachers and 550 pupils. I teach evenings in Johnstown Business College, Language, English, German, Latin and Mathematics. Best wishes to Normal."

'08. Miss Mary E. Brindle is a Freshman at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

'08. Miss Lenna Squires is supervisor of the girls department of Manual Training in the schools of Garfield, N. J.

'09. Mr. John H. Cutshall is Vice-principal in the schools at Nazareth, Pa.

'09. Miss Anna Brandt is teaching her third term in the schools of Myerstown, Lebanon Co.

'09. Miss Marion E. Seabrook is teaching at Ambler. She sends her HERALD subscription.

'09. Miss Grace Burke is teaching at Shady Grove, Franklin county.

'09. Miss Ethel C. Etter writes us: "Please send my HERALD to 105 Little Rock Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Have been here since December. Have 23 pupils—4th and 5th grades. This is a new school, so we have not so many pupils this year—about 100. Our school building is very modern, the most completely equipped building in northern N. J. Best wishes to Normal."

'09. Miss Bertha A. Elicker is teaching in the Dillsburg Grammar School.

'10. Miss Ruth Neff is teaching Sharp's school, Franklin county.

'10. Mr. Russel Nelson is teaching at Wilkinsburg, Pa.

'10. Miss Grace E. Shimer is teaching a mixed school at Breezewood, Bedford county.

'10. Miss Vashti Gibboney is teaching in Bedford, Pa.

'10. Miss Elsie Hoffer writes from Elizabethville, Pa., that for two years she has received the highest mark given by the superintendent in teaching. She likes the work and says she owes her success to the thorough training she received at Normal.

'10. Miss Laura Daugherty is teaching at Arendtsville, Pa.

THE HERALD thanks Mr. H. E. Nycum, '97, for the following account of the banquet at Pittsburg:

Pittsburg Alumni Association

On Saturday evening, March 9, 1912, a large gathering took place at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa., when the Third Annual Reunion and Banquet of the Pittsburg Alumni Association was held in the private parlors and banquet hall of the above hotel.

The event proved to be highly appreciated and enjoyable beyond the expectations of any present. After many hearty hand shakes, the exchange of greetings and a recital of some old time incidents, the assemblage was attracted into the banquet hall by the strains of the familiar melody of "Old Black Joe."

The banquet served by the hotel did justice for the well known hostelry and was sufficient to satisfy any hungry being.

Prof. G. P. Eckels, '90, was the principal speaker and delivered a well prepared and earnest discourse on Personality. Prof. Eckels is connected with the Pittsburg High School and, while a very busy man, finds time to enjoy an evening with the Alumni of the Normal.

Mrs. Dill (nee Hays), who was a student in 1875, later a member of the faculty, as well as the daughter of the late Rev. I. N. Hays, a former principal of Normal, recited some early pranks and incidents of the old school.

Mr. R. J. Watson, '00, being provided with a lantern, displayed on the screen a number of pictures consisting of views in and around the school. Those quiet skirmishes in the rooms and those of "Ruben" seemed to arouse the memories of former school days. Mr. Watson displayed a number of views taken while on his European trip. The coloring of these views were works of art and beauty beyond expression. Pictures and slides which were so kindly loaned by Dr. Martin for the occasion were displayed and enjoyed by all.

Greetings were read from Dr. Jos. F. Barton, of North Yakima, Wash. Dr. Barton's presence in Pittsburg three years ago was instrumental in the formation of this association and thereby he became an adopted member.

Very fitting remarks were made concerning the life of the late Prof. J. W. Hughes by Messrs. Gray, Poole, Nycum and Fluke.

After spending an hour or so with social chats getting better acquainted and renewing old friendships, the Third Annual Banquet closed. The event was the best held and we hope that next year will bring all back in addition to others who should make an effort to be present also.

Those attending were: Miss L. J. Reilly, '74; Mary E. Hull, '89; G. P. Eckels, '90; Miss Eckels; W. E. Fohl, '91; Mrs. Fohl; Miss Fohl; Mrs. Dill; J. O. Gray, '91; J. W. Elliott, '93; Miss Minnie E. Mock, '93; Mrs. H. E. Clare (nee Sarah Roth), '94; J. H. McCulloch, '96; Mrs. McCulloch; E. M. Gress, '96; D. L. Scott, '96; Mrs. Scott; J. J. Patterson; Mrs. Patterson (nee Franis Cromer), '96; H. H. Poole, '97; J. M. Nycum, '97; Mrs. Nycum (nee Eleanor Miller), '97; J. E. French, '99; U. L. Allen, '99; Mrs. Allen; J. A. Davis, '00; J. E. McCullough, '00; Mrs. McCullough; R. J. Watson, '00; S. E. Hershey, '02; Mrs. Hershey; J. I. Richards; Mrs. Rhichards (nee Mabel McFarland), '02; W. Stuart Watson, '05; Mrs. Helen Gray Robertson, '05; H. H. McCulloch, '06; Mrs. McCulloch; Mr. Floyd Weinman; Miss Fredyth Weinman, '07; Miss Imogene Kidwell, '07; Russell Nelson, '10, and Wm. G. Fluke, '10.



Cupid's Column

DAVID—FORSYTH. At Boston, Mass., February 4, 1912, Mr. Charles Franklin David to Miss Sara Louise Forsyth. Miss Forsyth was teacher of reading in the Normal Faculty last year. They live at 56 West Elm St., Brockton, Mass.

BRADFORD—WAGNER. At Eastville, Va., February 20, by Rev. W. G. Pendleton, Mr. Charles W. Bradford to Miss Isabel Wagner, '07. They will reside at Eastville, Va.

BRUMBAUGH—STUMBAUGH. At Harrisburg, Pa., October 28, Rev. P. H. Balsbaugh, Mr. James B. Brumbaugh to Miss Sadie Stumbaugh, '08.

IVINS—BECK. At Englishtown, N. J., June 12, 1911, Mr. Wm. A. Ivins to Miss Alice M. Beck, '02. They will reside in Englishtown, N. J.

BURD—MORRIS. At Harrisburg, Pa., December 24, 1911, Mr. E. H. Burd, '02, to Miss Grace Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Burd will reside at Elizabethtown, Pa., where Mr. Burd has charge of the Grammar School.

FREEMAN—DOHNER. At Oklahoma, Okla., Dec. 17, 1911, Mr. Walter Freeman to Miss Benorah Dohner, '07. They will reside in Oklahoma City, Okla.

AUKER—McCORMICK. At Harrisburg, Pa., December 9, 1911, Mr. E. H. Auker, '08, to Miss Sarah McCormick.

SEVILLE—ENYEART. At Saxton, Pa., December 25, 1911, Mr. H. E. Seville, '06, to Miss Alice Florence Enyeart.

LINE—McCLELLAN. At Altoona, Pa., December 25, 1911, Mr. Edgar Lincoln Line to Miss Mary W. McClellan, '06. They reside at 804 6th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

WORLEY—MASEMER. At Harrisburg, Pa., December 28, by Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, Mr. Chester B. Worley to Miss Herma J. Masemer. Miss Masemer was a student with us several years ago. They reside near York Springs, Pa.

MUMMERT—GROFT. At Abbottstown, December, 1911, Mr. Ira C. Mummert, '11, to Miss Clara Groft.

BOLLINGER—MILLER. At Greensburg, Pa., July 5, 1911, by Rev. Charles Schall, Mr. Howard W. Bollinger, '02, to Miss Lavina F. Miller of Newton Hamilton. They reside at Newton Hamilton, Pa., where Mr. Bollinger is principal of the schools.



The Stork's Register

ADAMS. At Carlisle, Pa., May 24, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Adams, a daughter. Mrs. Adams was Miss Ella Lay, '07.

HILL. At Bainbridge, Pa., January 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Hill, a son. Mrs. Hill was Miss Elizabeth Shellenberger, '95.

WOLFE. At Newport, Pa., February 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wolfe, a son. Mrs. Wolfe was Miss Gertrude Fickes, '07.

Exchanges

We gratefully acknowledge the following: High School Life, The Herald (Indiana Normal), High School Journal, Vi-dette, Our College Times, The Susquehanna, Dickinsonian, Con-wayan, College News, Louisiana State University Quarterly, The College Student, Normal Review, Perkiomenite.

High School Journal—Your last copy is most attractively ar-ranged. The pictures and articles concerning the dedication are most interesting.

The Perkiomenite is a well arranged paper, containing poetry, stories, as well as facts concerning the school.



Paradise—Bachelor.
Paradise Lost—Married.
Paradise Regained—Widower.—*Ex.*



Now

If you have kind words to say,
Say them now,
To-morrow may not come your way,
Do a kindness while you may,
Loved ones will not always stay;
Say it now.

If you have a smile to show,
Show it now,
Make hearts happy, roses grow,
Let the friends around you know
How you love them, ere they go;
Show it now.

—*Selected Ex.*



“The Susquehanna” has a very fine article on “What Women are Doing Today.” It speaks in glowing terms of the work women are doing today along civic lines—the preservation of

land-marks, pictures—but the highest praise is bestowed upon the effort to help humanity, by taking care that sanitary conditions are properly looked after and children protected and educated. Let me quote the last paragraph. "Let nothing hinder us in the glorious fulfillment of woman's essential mission, that of homemaker, teacher, cherisher. So that when asked whether woman, with her enlarged opportunities, has made good, the answer may be she has." The article shows much thought.



"Our College Times" is as interesting as usual. It contains several very commendable articles.



"The Vidette" is one of the most entertaining exchanges received. It contains some splendid articles and stories and has quite a variety of material. We look forward to its arrival and are sorry that all cannot enjoy it.



The Secret of Success

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Never be lead," said the Pencil.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Be up-to-date," said the Calendar.

"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.

—*Exchange.*



"The College Student" contains a very good article on "Social Hygiene." The article is very true and discusses a very important question.

We always laugh at teacher's jokes,
 No matter what they be;
 Not because the're funny jokes,
 But because it's po-li-cy.—*Ex.*



Cape of Good Hope—Sweet Sixteen.
 Cape Flattery—Twenty.
 Cape Lookout—Twenty-five.
 Cape Fear—Thirty.
 Cape Farewell—Forty.—*Ex.*



Harold, aged 9, came home one day so bruised and dirty that his mother was thrown into a state of marked perturbation.

"Mercy!" she exclaimed, in horror. "How on earth, my child, did you get your clothes and face into such a state?"

"I was trying to keep a little boy from getting licked," was Harold's virtuous, if hesitating, reply.

"Well, that was fine!" said his mollified parent. "I am proud of you, sonny. Who was the little boy?"

"Me."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*



Mama's Mistake

"How cold your nose is?"

These words came from the daughter of the house, who was sitting in the parlor with her beau.

"Is Towser in the parlor again?" demanded her mother from the next room.

There was a long pause.

"No, mother; Towser isn't in the parlor."

And then silence resumed its reign.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*



"Now, Willie," said the superintendent's little boy, addressing the blacksmith's little boy, who had come over for a frolic, "we'll play 'Sabbath School.' You give me a nickel every Sunday for six months, and then at Christmas I'll give you a ten-cent bag of candy."—*Woman's Home Companion.*