

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., August 3, 1906.

## FARM NOTES.

The practice of dairying should not be considered as an adjunct to farming. Make dairying a specialty, producing a superior quality of butter, and let the farm support the animals.

Fences depend on the objects in view. A plain wire fence with no bars may keep horses, cows and hogs confined, but to prevent the pull from getting out there is nothing like barbed wire and plenty of it.

The fig is a pretty plant for lawns and will produce fruit. It can be grown on rich earth in a tub, removing to a sheltered, sunny location in winter. It is grown in the open air, remaining in the ground the entire year, as far north as Norfolk, Va.

Care should be exercised in the use of poison solutions in spraying, as many insects that are friends of the farmer may be destroyed. Bees have been exterminated in some sections by spraying, though something depends upon the kind of plants sprayed.

Wood ashes are excellent on all kinds of vegetables. The stalks and leaves of potatoes should be largely in potash, as do also the leaves of beets. Though ashes contain no nitrogen, they supply not only potash and lime, but also a proportion of phosphoric acid.

If soapuds are to be disposed of throw such upon asparagus and celery plots, as soapuds contain caustic soda, which is a portion of potash and a small amount of nitrogen. They seem to benefit asparagus particularly, and also may be used with advantage on the manure heap.

Wet weather in the southwest induced active buying by shorts in the wheat pit here to-day. A report that France will be a heavy importer of American wheat augmented the demand. The market closed practically at the highest point of the day, with July up 1/4 of 1/8.

Nearly all experienced growers of potatoes now favor level culture for the crop, especially if the season is dry. Level culture permits of better opportunity for destroying weeds, as well as providing a loose top soil as an effective mulch, which assists the soil in retaining and proving moisture.

As this is the season when the cow should give more milk, because she can have the use of the pasture, it is no reason why she should not be given an abundance of hay and grain as well. Pastures vary in quantity of grass, and should a cow fall off in her yield of milk she may not quickly come in flow again.

A farmer is judged by his farm, and a farm by what is seen in passing it. If all is neat and tidy, fences and outbuildings, as well as dwelling houses, in good repair; if tools, wagons and machinery are housed and painted, and animals sleek and contented, it is evidence that the owner is a good farmer and also prosperous.

Before fruit can be stored away for winter with safety, care must be taken that no mould or insects get into the cellar. A single imperfect apple may cause the loss of all in the barrel. Even the cellar must be in good condition and kept at an even temperature, not too warm nor too cold, and should be first thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Nearly all farms extend to the middle of the roadway, and farmers should not overlook the fact that they have certain rights on the highways. Each farmer should look after the trees along the roadside, in order to add to the attractiveness of his farm, and the weeds which grow outside of the fence should be kept down and painted, and animals sleek and contented, it is evidence that the owner is a good farmer and also prosperous.

Nothing of late years is said about the once common practice of smothering corn—that is, removing the stalks, so that the main stalk better chance. It was always a practice of doubtful advantage, and cost a good deal of labor that might be better employed. The corn that produces most stalks is that having its early growth started. When midsummer heat comes on, developing more plant food in the soil than the single stalk could dispose of, one or more stalks were put forth to utilize the surplus. Sometimes ears are grown on these suckers.

On grain farms, and especially where wheat is a main crop, chickens hatched in July are often very successful. When they are big enough to roam the wheat fields, gleaming scattered heads and having a meat diet in young grasshoppers and crickets, they will grow rapidly without any other feed. It is too much to expect that these chickens will lay much during the winter, however warm their quarters are, but they will be better layers all next year, and can be turned off with good profit when they are little more than a year old.

It appears that there is more truth in the claim that each plant has its own particular bacteria than may be supposed. A farmer in New Jersey, who could not grow clover on his land, though following every recommendation in regard to cultivation and the use of fertilizers, procured soil from a field in Pennsylvania, upon which a magnificent growth of clover had been secured, and broadcasted the soil over the field, so to inoculate it with the clover bacteria. The result was an excellent growth of clover where it seemed impossible to have a stand of it. He will next experiment with alfalfa, procuring soil from an alfalfa field in Colorado.

As a general rule, flower beds are too large for the number of plants placed in them, and the result is that they present a mass of bare ground until two or three weeks before frost. A small bed, close and perfect, is much prettier than a large one, which reveals not only a large expanse of bare ground, but the naked stems and defective leaves at the base of the plants. Much can be done toward thickening up a bed by judicious pinching back. This is especially true of coleus and geraniums. By pinching back, however, is not meant the taking of huge slips or ends of branches. Simply pinch out the minute leaves and once throw out branches from lower axils, and these shoots can again be pinched until the plant has acquired the requisite breadth. If growth is not vigorous, some fine manure should be worked in, or the bed watered with liquid manure. Frequent stirring of the soil is just as beneficial for flowers as for vegetables.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

### FROZEN DESSERTS.

One of the secrets of success in making frozen desserts is the care exercised in the amount of ice and salt used for the different kinds. In making ice cream, the finer the ice is crushed the more quickly the cream will freeze. When ice is used in chunk style, as some people who know little of the science of freezing do, the process becomes exceedingly tedious; the lumps in working around are likely to knock dents in the can while the cream is not all evenly frozen. A strong canvas bag and wooden mallet are the best implements for breaking ice. After the ice is crushed, measure it. The proportions for ice cream are three parts ice to one of coarse rock salt. For a frappe, equal parts of ice and salt are used as we then want the mixture to freeze very quickly and be a mushy mixture of granular consistency. After the ice and salt are packed down solidly with a wooden spoon, it is ready to freeze. At first the crank should be turned slowly and steadily to expose a large surface as possible to the ice and salt. When it has been frozen to a mush, the work may go on rapidly, adding more salt and ice if necessary. After the cream is frozen, to keep from melting it must be repacked. Draw off all the brine that has accumulated around the can and repack, this time using one measure of salt to four of chopped ice.

There are so many kinds of frozen desserts that it would be impossible to name them all. The following might be called a classification:

**FRAPPE.**—Water ice frozen to the consistency of mush, equal parts of ice and salt being used to make it granular in the process of freezing. Example.—Pineapple frappe. Make a syrup by boiling two cups of water and one cup of sugar, add one shredded pineapple and juice of three lemons, cool, strain, add one pint of ice water, then freeze.

**WATER ICE.**—A sweetened fruit juice diluted with water. Example.—Lemon ice. Make a syrup by boiling one quart of water with two cups of sugar for twenty minutes. Add three-fourths of a cup of lemon juice, cool, strain and freeze. In this way you may utilize syrup left from canned fruit.

**SHERBET.**—Water ice to which has been added a small quantity of melted gelatine or white of eggs. Example.—Orange Sherbet. Soak one tablespoonful of gelatine for ten minutes in half a cup of cold water. Dissolve one cup of sugar in one pint of water. Add the juice of six oranges and one lemon, dissolve the gelatine in half a cup of boiling water, add to the mixture, strain and freeze.

**PUNCH.**—Water ice to which is added liquor and spices. Example.—Cardinal Punch. Make a syrup from one quart of water and two cups of sugar, freeze to a mush, then add two-thirds of a cup of orange juice, one-third of a cup of lemon juice, four tablespoonfuls of brandy, four tablespoonfuls of curacao and four tablespoonfuls of tea infusion. Serve in frappe glasses.

**PHILADELPHIA ICE CREAM.**—A thin cream, flavored, sweetened and frozen. Example.—Vanilla Cream. Mix with one quart of thin cream three-fourths of a cup of sugar and one and a half tablespoonfuls of vanilla, then freeze.

**PLAIN ICE CREAM.**—A custard foundation added to whipped cream with flavoring or mashed fruit. Example.—The peach ice cream prepared to-day.

**MOUSSE OR PARFAIT.**—A heavy cream beaten till stiff, sweetened, flavored, packed in a tight mold, set in equal parts of ice and salt, then allowed to stand three hours without stirring. Sometimes gelatine and the whip from thin cream is used instead. Example.—Maple Mousse. Beat four eggs slightly, pour on slowly one cup of boiling maple syrup, cook until mixture thickens like a custard, cool and add cream beaten stiff. Mold, pack in ice and salt for three hours. Remember—Be very careful while freezing a mousse to make the lid of the mold brine-tight by rubbing it with melted fat.

**MANILA ICE.**—Take one pound of sugar and add to it a quart of water, put on the stove and let simmer until the sugar is dissolved. Boil five minutes. Then skim off the top and set one side. When it is quite cold add to it the juice of one orange, one lemon and one quart of raspberries mashed fine and strained through a cheesecloth or jelly bag. Freeze and serve in a melon as illustrated. This is done by cutting a small Hackensack melon in half, removing the seed and the string part. Place them in the refrigerator until they get thoroughly chilled. Then fill with ice and serve.

**PISTACHIO ICE CREAM.**—Shell one quarter pound of pistachio nuts and remove the outside skin; chop fine and rub them to a paste, adding gradually one dessert-spoonful of pistachio extract. Add one and a half cups of sugar to one quart of milk, stir them over the fire, in a double boiler, until the sugar is dissolved and the milk hot. Take from the fire and stand aside until very cold. Have ready a quart of cream, and a quart of milk, add a little of the cream gradually to the nuts, continue rubbing constantly to a smooth paste; then add the entire quantity of cream. Add this to the milk when cold, turn into the freezer, pack and freeze.

**TUTTI-FRUTTI ICE CREAM.**—In creams the tutti-frutti has a popularity, especially for evening entertainments. The following recipe has been tried with success: Squeeze the juice from three oranges and three bananas, cut into bits, and half an ordinary can of apricots. Press the whole through a sieve, adding three cups of cold water, a little at a time, to assist in the straining. When all the fruits have been rubbed through add three cups of sugar to the juice and pulp and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Finally add one small cup of cream, stir thoroughly and freeze after the usual method.

**PEACH TAPIOCA.**—Soak overnight half a cup of pearl tapioca in four cups of water. In the morning put it in a double boiler and cook until clear, and then add one teaspoonful of salt, one cup of sugar and three cups of each of peaches and bananas peeled and sliced thin. Place this in the dish in which it is to be served and set away to get very cold. An hour before serving cover with a cup of cream that has been whipped and sweetened. Then place on ice until served.

## A MUSTARD POULTICE.

It Made a Lot of Trouble and Didn't Cure the Cold.

Lord Carrington used to be a great practical joker, but he was once the victim of his own reputation. According to the Dundee Advertiser, he was at a hotel in Cape Town. In the same hotel were a young couple, and, the husband having a bad cold, the wife left her room to obtain for him the solace of a mustard poultice. She left him asleep and, thinking she knew her way, descended the stairs and, procuring a particularly virulent concoction, made her way back to her room. But floors are most alike in hotels, and, seeing one ajar, as she had left her own, she entered. Creeping quietly to the bedside, she saw, as she thought, the form of her sleeping lord and master. Hastily bending over him, she placed the fatal irritant upon his chest. No sooner had she done so than a movement of the sleeper revealed, to her horror, that she had made a terrible mistake. Too frightened to recapture the incriminating poultice, she fled from the room and, rushing down the passage, discovered her own door and bolted herself in. It was but a minute, and the storm broke. The hotel was in an uproar. The mustard poultice had been placed on the chest of the elderly governor general! The explosion of his wrath, his howls of rage as the mustard did its work, brought servants and manager to his bedside. The situation did not permit of an explanation. Furious with indignation, he declared himself the victim of a gross joke, and the efforts of the matre d'hotel to pacify him were in vain. He swore that the practical joker was nobody else than Lord Carrington, and he next day, fuming and indignant, left the place. So did a very contrite young wife and a husband whose cold was no better.

## JAWS AS WEAPONS.

Chief Means of Defense Among All Old World Apes.

Among all old world apes the teeth are the chief weapons for defense against natural foes and for combats for mates or tribal supremacy. The canines are in most cases enormously developed, inasmuch that ill informed naturalists have suggested that a near relationship must exist between the primates and the carnivora. As a matter of fact, these formidable teeth have nothing to do with alimentation, but are as purely weapons of war as are the bayonet and the Maxim gun. In practically every emergency demanding unusual energy, obstinacy and courage they come into play. In every conflict with the world, the flesh and the devil—as such things are understood in pithecol society—the temporal and masseter muscles are the chief arbiters of war. To become a great and powerful anthropoid it is absolutely and brutally necessary to have a large and strong jaw, to give them attachment to the teeth and good leverage to the muscles. That for an immense epoch our prehuman ancestors achieved success in life in like manner is as clear as the print of "Maga" to those who have learned to read nature's handwriting. Since those days of true Arcadian simplicity our life has become bewilderingly complex and our methods for settling social difficulties have changed generally for the better. But here, as in so many other instances, the habits of a past age have left an indelible impress on the nervous system.—Blackwood's Magazine.

## Her Namesake.

When Mrs. Lombard heard that the baby of her former cook had been named for her she bought a suitable rattle with many jingling bells and went to see her namesake. "Why, Bridget," she said to the late Miss Lenly, now Mrs. O'Sullivan, "I thought you said the baby was named for me. My name is Hannah, and you are calling the baby Celestine." "Celestine L. ma'am," said Mrs. O'Sullivan hastily. "The 'L' is for Lombard, and Celestine is just a kind of a name to describe you, ma'am. There ain't anny Hannah to your looks, Mrs. Lombard; anny wan would tell you that."—Youth's Companion.

## A Remarkable Fortress.

In the northern part of Madagascar is the most remarkable natural fortress

in the world. It is occupied by a wild tribe who call themselves the people of the rocks. The fortress is a lofty and precipitous rock of enormous size, 1,000 feet high and eight square miles in area. Its sides are so steep that it cannot be climbed without artificial means. Within it is hollow, and the only entrance is by a subterranean passage.

Origin of the Sidesaddle. The use of the sidesaddle for women riders is traced to the time of Anne of Bohemia, eldest daughter of the emperor of Germany, who married Richard II. of England. Previous to this date all Englishwomen bestrode their horses man fashion, but on account of a deformity this German bride was forced to use a sidesaddle, and the custom became general.

A Plea For Cannibalism. Bronson Alcott, the Concord philosopher, once made a strong and almost unanswerable plea for cannibalism. "If you are going to eat meat at all," argued the Yankee Plato, "why not eat the best?"

The Way to Get a Chance. It may not be to the credit of mankind, but in this world no man is "given" a chance. If he wants a chance he has to throw it down and sit on his neck.—Columbia Sta.

Beware of looking at sin, for at each view it is apt to become better looking.—Success Magazine.

Caring For the Teeth. Without good teeth there cannot be thorough mastication. Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion, and consequently poor health results; hence the paramount importance of sound teeth. Clean teeth do not decay. The teeth should not be brushed from side to side. If this is done the points of the gums will be injured and the teeth loosened. The upper teeth should be brushed from the top downward (from the gums to the ends of the teeth), the lower teeth from the bottom upward, also from the gums to the extremity of the teeth. It is essential to wash the teeth at night and wise to wash them also in the morning. Rinse the mouth after each meal.

The Millionaire. He—Do you think you could live on love alone? She—I'd like to try it awhile. I've never had anything but money and fattery.—Detroit Free Press.

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