

A VISIT TO A CANDY KITCHEN.

Would you like to visit a candy kitchen where all the day suckers, gum drops, jelly beans, caramels and all those other delightful things are made? All right, then come on. Just step right on the elevator and we'll go up, but be careful what you say, for the short, trim little man who goes up with us is the big chief of the candy kitchen. He tells every one connected with the candy kitchen what to do and how to do it.

Off the elevator, we dodge around a few corners and are right in the kitchen. It doesn't smell much like any kitchen you have ever visited before. There isn't very much smell of any kind for the air is being constantly fanned in and then drawn out again; but the faint odor is wonderfully sweet, almost as if coming from the mist of a flower garden.

Here are a great number of tin trays all standing in a tall rack. They are five feet square. Pull one out. It is covered inside with a thin layer of candy. The next one is the same, and so are all the rest. You never ate any candy that was sold as thin as that. I'll tell you what it's for. You have seen the caramels with two layers of brown and one of white or two of white and one of brown, or perhaps two of chocolate and one of fudge with nuts in it. These layers are for making just that kind of candy. The layers are poured on the pans and allowed to cool. They are then stored away for a few hours until they are needed.

When they are to be made into caramels they are taken out. One is placed upon a cool slab, a second placed on top of it, then a third on top of the second. The man who handles these slabs of candy wears white cotton gloves to keep the candy perfectly pure. After he has put the three layers together, he takes a long knife and very deftly and swiftly cuts the great square into hundreds of little squares that are caramels.

But over here there is another man working. He is turning a brown mass with a flat knife. This mass of candy is on a cooling slab which has a current of cold water running beneath it continually. Do you want to know what he is going to make of that candy? All day suckers—lollypops—taffy on a stick. It's all the same thing, and you have eaten them many times. Watch him when the candy has cooled sufficiently. He runs it through a little machine which cuts it up into just the right sized squares he wants.

"But," you say, "all day suckers are not square?" That's right, but that is just where the man's work comes in. He seats himself before a glowing gas fire and warms his stick, then with a deft thrust, he fixes a square on a stick. This square he twirls about before the fire until it is just the shape he wishes it to be, then he lays it by to cool. Later girls come along and carry the hundreds of all day suckers off to wrap them in tissue paper, to pack them in boxes and send them away to be sold.

There are many men and girls at work in the candy kitchen. Over here is a man who is moving a funnel-like affair rapidly back and forth over a table. When we come near him we find that he is pouring out candy patties.

Over in this corner a lady is dumping something out of molds. They are gumdrops. Gumdrops are cast just as steel and iron castings are and the sugar coating is applied later.

Over on this side there sounds a rattle and a grinding thump. Jelly beans; that's what they are making over here. After the centers have been made, and they have been dipped in the bright colored coating, they are put in large, revolving metal drums and whirled round and round for several minutes. Have you noticed how bright and shiny the outside of jelly beans are? That is because they have been polished by the revolving drum.

Well, the little man who has charge of the place and tells all the folks what to do, is a very busy person. I think he would like to have us go down the elevator again, so here we go. Give one long look and the next time you eat candy beans or an all day sucker remember how they are made.—Ex.

STATE GRANGE ANNIVERSARY.

Arrangements are now being made to fittingly observe the fiftieth anniversary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, which was organized in the city of Reading, late in the summer of 1873. The celebration will be held in connection with the annual meeting, which will be held at Pittsburgh during the week beginning Monday, November 12.

Committees are now at work preparing a pageant that will form one of the principal features of the convention. The pageant will be presented in Motor Square Garden, which has a seating capacity of many thousands. The annual meeting of the National Grange will be held at the same time and place and will continue for ten days. It is a quarter of a century since the National Grange met in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh is the geographical center of the strongest Grange territory in the country. Over 400,000 members of the organization live within several hundred miles of that city. New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan, in the order named, have the strongest Grange membership. The joint gathering which will take place at Pittsburgh will probably be the largest Grange meeting ever held.

A few years ago when the National Grange met at Boston, the seventh degree, which is the highest degree of the order, was conferred upon nearly 10,000 members. Pennsylvania expects to eclipse that mark by several thousand. Ohio alone has promised to send over 5,000 people to the meeting.

Pennsylvania now has 975 Subordinate Granges, with an aggregate membership of nearly 100,000, distributed among all of the sixty-seven counties of the State.

FARM NOTES.

Trouble with apples spoiling in common storage many times is traced to faulty construction of the storage house that can be overcome by slight changes or better management, the United States Department of Agriculture has found. The first consideration, it is said, is the condition of the fruit when it is stored. Apples that are bruised or diseased, too green or over-ripe, or that are of a variety known to keep but a short time can not be stored satisfactorily.

But, even with the apples carefully selected, the fruit may not keep because of certain conditions in the storage house, particularly those relating to temperature. The storage house must be like a thermos bottle, keeping the heat out during the warm days and holding it in during the very cold ones. This result can be obtained only if the building is properly ventilated and insulated. Insulation is effected by filling the hollow walls with ground cork, mineral wool, shavings, or other material that will keep the heat from passing through. So that there will be no leak, the doors are insulated the same as the walls, and there should be as few windows as possible.

Ventilation is provided by means of openings near the ground, under the floor, for cool air to enter and air shafts leading upward from the ceiling to carry off the warm air. These are kept open during the night or the cooler part of the day—in the fall—and are closed during the hot hours. The arrangement of the boxes in the storage house has much to do with proper ventilation. The best arrangement is one that permits the air to circulate around each separate box. This can be managed by leaving a space around each pile of boxes by placing cleats between the boxes in the pile.

A method said to produce a much better fattened goose than almost any other, involving, however, considerable work, is that of stuffing the geese with noodles for three or four weeks. The feeder sits on a box in a corner of the pen, holds the goose between his legs, and stuffs it with noodles, usually beginning by feeding from 3 to 5 noodles three times daily, and increasing gradually to 6 to 7 noodles five times daily at 4-hour intervals.

The noodles are made of scalded corn meal, ground oats, ground wheat flour, using about equal parts of each. Add salt as for bread, thoroughly mix the feed, and put it through a sausage stuffer, cutting the product into pieces 2 1/2 to 3 inches long. Boil them for 10 to 15 minutes, or until they float, in a wash boiler containing a wire rack which stands 1 1/2 inches above the bottom of the boiler. Dip the noodles in cold water and roll in flour to keep them from sticking together. Pour hot water over the noodles just before they are fed to make them slippery and keep them warm.

The noodles are put into the mouth one at a time, and worked down with the hand on the outside of the neck. If any feed can be felt, no noodles are given at the next feeding time; otherwise the bird will go off its feed. Keep plenty of water before the geese. Young geese are used for this special fattening and any older ganders or geese to be marketed. "Noodled" geese average 25 to 26 pounds, and individual weights of nearly 40 pounds have been obtained.

Ducks are usually mated in flocks of about 30 females with 5 or 6 males, as the drakes do not fight one another. The number of males may be reduced to 1 for every 7 females about the first of March, and again changed a month later to 1 male for 8 to 10 females.

Active, healthy females of medium size should be used for breeding; that is, weighing about 8 pounds when mature. Only mature birds should be used as breeders. Select ducks with short necks, medium long bodies, flat backs, and of good depth to the keel bones. Watery eyes usually are a sign of weakness in ducks. The drake is coarser and more masculine in appearance than the duck, and has a distinct curl in his tail feathers. Ducks should be sold, usually, after they are 2 years old, although the best breeders or layers may be kept over their third year, say poultry specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In handling ducks pick them up by their necks, as their legs are very easily broken. Ducks lay their eggs early in the morning, and should be confined to the house or pen until 9:30 or 10 o'clock in the morning. If allowed to roam early in the morning they may lay in a pond or stream and the eggs may be lost.

From time to time inquiries come to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture with regard to the amount of grain and roughage to feed a dairy cow.

The following general rules as established will aid the feeder considerably in determining the amount of grain and roughage to feed:

- 1. "Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean, adjusting the grain ration to the milk production. Only when the cow tends to become over-fat should the quantity of roughage be restricted.
2. "A grain mixture should be fed in the proportion of 1 pound to each 3 pints or pounds of milk produced daily by the cow, except in the case of a cow producing a flow of 40 pounds or more, when the ration can be 1 pound to each three or four pounds of milk. An even better rule is one pound of grain each day for every pound of butter fat produced during the week by the cow.
3. "Feed all the cow will respond to in milk production. When she begins to put on flesh, cut down the grain."

Alfalfa tea, made by pouring boiling water on hay and allowing it to steep for a few hours, or by stirring alfalfa meal into cool water and straining the mixture after several hours, has been highly recommended from time for feeding young animals. Some experiment stations have found that pigs made better gains when corn meal and middlings were mixed with alfalfa tea rather than water, but the additional gains were hardly enough to pay for the increased expense.

SCENERY WITHOUT AN EQUAL

Wonder Places in the Western States of America Have Never Been Properly Appreciated.

The appeal to congress and to the American people to join with Canada in establishing an international system of museums of the original American wilderness stretching from the Arctic ocean to the Gulf of Mexico is a reminder that there are many features of American scenery which are not to be found anywhere else, or, if found, are unequalled abroad in sublimity or beauty.

There are more geysers of large size in our Yellowstone National park, for instance, than in all the rest of the world together, the nearest approach being the geyser fields of Iceland and far New Zealand. Again, it is conceded the world over that there is no valley in existence so strikingly beautiful for stupendous size and exquisite coloring as our Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

In the Sequoia National park grow trees so huge and old that none quite compare with them. Mount McKinley, in Alaska, rises 17,000 feet from the ground on which the observer stands to its ice-clad summit among the clouds. These are well-known facts with which every American ought to be familiar.

In order that the people, especially those who are unable to visit the wonder places of the western hemisphere, may still have an opportunity to know in detail regarding their unexcelled attractions Uncle Sam has issued a booklet on "Glimpses of Our National Parks," and already 400,000 copies have been distributed broadcast throughout the United States.

RUSSIANS TO STUDY STARS

Telescopes of the Finest Quality Have Been Ordered for the Purpose From English Firm.

Soviet Russia is going in for science. The government has ordered and Sir Howard Grubb & Sons, Ltd., are completing at their works in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, what promises to be one of the most wonderful telescopes in the world. It is designed for the Nikolales observatory on the Black sea.

The telescope will weigh about nine tons. The revolving steel turret in which it will be fitted is taller than the factory. It will have an inside diameter of 45 feet. A 32-refracting lens will be the largest in the world adapted to photography. The whole will be supported on a concrete pillar.

The telescope and the turret will be swung at the will of the observer by the pressure of an electric button.

For another Russian observatory, Simien observatory, in the Crimea, a 40-inch reflecting telescope is being made at these works. Its turret of 32 feet internal diameter is already completed.

Mice Try Free Seeds.

It was night. Two mall pouches full of seeds lay on the floor of Congressman Linticum's office in Baltimore. A delegation awaited to tender Mr. Linticum the keys to their city—a delegation of mice, but he was out. The two big blue-striped bags were there on the floor. The spokesman, or Chief Mouse, sneaked forward to examine them. "Might conceal a Republican cat, but no," he exclaimed, "they are full of paper envelopes." The Chief Mouse nibbled through one of the little ones. "Not so good," he announced. He found a fourth one only fair, then he nibbled into the fifth and last one. Ten minutes later the other mice found him on his back with a smile on his face murmuring, "Oh what a beautiful sight! Oh, what sweet music! And what delicious smells." He had eaten a whole envelope of poppy seed, from which comes opium and was having a gorgeous dream. However, remarks Capper's Weekly, the mice population is not to be demoralized as this year ends the expensive free-seed fraud.

Hard to Get Rid Of.

When Warren Nichols of Augusta, Me., opened up his garage one morning he found the wreck of an auto parked before the door. It remained there all day, and not wishing to have such a bad advertisement in front of his place, Nichols phoned the chief of police, but he wasn't interested. The next morning the machine had moved to a warm spot before the shop of Harold Warren, blacksmith. Warren accused Nichols, but to no avail, and so dawn again found that the wandering junk heap had crept into Harry Shaw's woodyard. Again came accusations, but the old ironclad had reached its valhalla. Stripped of its adornments, tires, lights, etc., the wanderer still graces the woodpile.

New Theatrical Idea.

The newly organized Civic Theater association plans to establish and maintain a theater wherein plays of the highest standard and significance may be performed by artists who are recognized as having ability and reputation. Free performances will be given Saturday afternoons with a classic play for the public school children of Chicago. A library of drama and art literature, to be known as the Actors' library, will be maintained in connection with the organization.

Most Corn Raised in Iowa.

Corn is produced in every state in the Union, production ranging from around 30,000 bushels a year in Nevada to over 450,000,000 bushels in Iowa, according to reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN IS BIG EVENT FOR ASTRONOMERS.

When the shadow of the moon ends its diagonal dash across the Pacific on Monday, September 10th, pilgrims from all parts of the world will be on hand at the Catalina Island, near Los Angeles, Cal., to watch the first total eclipse of the sun visible in the United States since 1918.

Regarded as the most important astronomical event of the year, the September eclipse will attract thousands of scientific men to southern California, and preparations have been made to facilitate the work of observers and to accommodate the various scientific organizations which will hold gatherings in the city in connection with the phenomenon.

While the total phase of the eclipse will be visible from Santa Catalina Island, several expeditions from American and European observatories will await the obscuration at Ensenada, Lower California, where the period of totality will last three minutes and thirty-five seconds, as against two minutes and forty-eight seconds at Santa Catalina.

Observers of this class will get the thrill of a lifetime, according to astronomers, who say that the approach of the lunar shadow, if watched from the high hills of Santa Catalina Island, will be a truly spectacular sight.

Looking northward about 12:50 o'clock on the afternoon of the eclipse, watchers on these hills will see the great dark shadow of the moon, more than a hundred miles in diameter, rushing toward them with incredible rapidity and overwhelming them with an abruptness that is terrifying.

While the total eclipse will not be visible in Los Angeles, nineteen-twentieths of the sun's disk will be hidden, leaving only a narrow, bright crescent and plunging the city into temporary gloom.

Increase in Divorces.

As a result of nation wide survey of the divorce records a sharp increase in number is reported for 1922 over any previous year.

The 1922 ratio was almost half again as large as it was in 1916, there having been almost 9.3 divorces to each 100 marriages in 1922 compared with almost 6.3 in 1916. Analysis of the statistics for the six States shows the number of marriages in 1922 one-eighth less than in 1916, while the number of divorces was almost one-third more.

The States covered in reports were New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware. Marriages in the States in 1922 numbered 80,883 as compared with 92,531 in 1916, and divorces 7,513, compared with 5,793. There was a decrease of 11,648 marriages in the States or about 12 1/2 per cent., while divorces increased 1,720 in number or almost 30 per cent.

Abolition of Death Penalty Increases Crime.

Argentina abolished the death penalty from the penal code about a year ago, and since then there has been a noticeable increase in crimes of violence in that city. The question of restoring the death penalty has arisen, and a bill to this end has been introduced in Congress.

Large numbers of emigrants from Europe, many of them belonging to the criminal classes, have gone to Argentina recently, and the present crime wave is attributed to this undesirable element.

"I've got a lot of things I want to talk to you about, dear," said the wife. "That's good," answered the husband, "you usually want to talk to me about a lot of things you haven't got."

Marriage Licenses.

- John Yateik and Mary Biggan, Clarence.
Paul P. Machesnic, Sunbury, and Dorothy M. Losch, Waddle.
Frank Henry Shock, Powelton, and Margaret E. Corrigan, Sandy Ridge.
Thomas B. Wogan, Graysville, and Florence E. Corl, Pine Grove Mills.
Charles M. Whited and Bertha A. Yates, Lawsonhan.
Max Edward Richards and Margaret L. Avery, Phillipsburg.
Enoch W. Smith and Pearl Mary Gillen, Milesburg.

The "Watchman" gives all the news while it is news.

RR 16-Day Excursion \$13.26 Round Trip Bellefonte TO Atlantic City Wildwood, Ocean City, Cape May Sea Isle City, Anglesea, Avalon, Peermont, Stone Harbor Thursday September 6 Tickets good returning within 16 days. Valid in parlor or sleeping cars on payment of usual charges for space occupied, including surcharge. Tickets good via Delaware River Bridge Route 36 cents extra round trip. Stop-overs allowed at Philadelphia in either direction. See Flyers. Consult Ticket Agents Proportionate fares from other points. Ocean Grove Excursion August 23 Pennsylvania RR System The Route of the Broadway Limited

Where is Your Policy? If there is a fire, the first thing you need is the Fire Insurance Policy. If kept in the house it may be burned. Keep your Insurance Policy in a Safe Deposit Box in our vaults. It cannot be burned—destroyed—misplaced. Come in Today and rent a Safe Deposit Box. The First National Bank of State College State College, Pennsylvania CAPITAL \$125,000.00 SURPLUS \$125,000.00

FIFTIETH ANNUAL Encampment and Fair of the Patrons of Husbandry of Central Pennsylvania Grange Park, Centre Hall, Penna. Sept. 1st to 7th, Inc., 1923 Encampment Opens Sept. 1 Exhibition Opens Sept. 3 The Largest and Best Fair in Central Pennsylvania, by farmers and for farmers. Grounds increased to 70 acres. Beautifully located; Shade and Pure Water; Electric Light; Telephones. A Large Display of Farm Stock and Poultry, Farm Implements, Fruits, Cereals, and Every Product of Farm and Garden. Liberal Premiums Large Pageant Tues. and Wed. Evngs Free to All on the Grounds Admission for Entire Week..... 50 Cents Fifty cents will be charged for parking automobiles. ALL TRAINS STOP AT GRANGE PARK. Excursion rates on railroads within 75 Miles. SPECIAL TRAINS WILL BE RUN ON THURSDAY. JACOB SHABER, Chairman.

Where else, outside of very large cities, has a store gone into such Varieties and Values in Boys' School Suits? Mothers and Fathers who have seen this display have been astonished—and, sinking our modesty—we will say that if you have always purchased your boy's clothes in Bellefonte you have no idea of the size of this new stock or what it offers. This season we set out to upset every boys' record—the result is that today or any time up until school begins you'll see here, not only clothes piled to the ceiling but Values you will laud to the skies. No obligation to buy, except for the obligation you owe your own pocket. See them. Two-Pants Suits.....\$8.50 to \$15 Single Pants Suits...\$5.00 to \$8.50 A. Fauble