

Democratic Watchman
Bellefonte, Pa., February 27, 1931.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.
DAILY THOUGHT

True friends are never judged by one another. For that "something" between them is too sacred and treasured to be marred by judgment; for there is that abiding faith that holds them together like rings of steel.

Just what is meant when we call fashion "feminine"? Well—one way of answering that is to explain what is not meant.

Feminine as applied to spring 1931 fashions does not mean fussy and frilly and fluttery. It does not mean coquettish.

It does mean softness, daintiness and the sort of details you associate with the work of women dressmakers instead of men tailors.

One manifestation of the fashion for femininity is the use of fine handwork on costumes. Gogotting, hand-tucking, lace inserts, hand-crocheted trimming, hand-embroidered hems, hand-embroidered and scalloping. Not a whole lot of it on a single costume, but enough to give it that touch of daintiness.

You've noticed, of course, how soft necklines are looking. And that's another evidence of the fashion for femininity. Cowls, drapings, all kinds of scarfs, ruffled collars and neckings—they're all fashionable and all feminine.

Lingerie trimming is one of the most feminine of all details. And you find it—all sorts of soft batistes, organdies and laces—used on collars and cuffs.

And the lingerie type afternoon and evening dress is being seen more and more—a revival of an old time, very feminine fashion.

Flowers on hats. That's feminine, all right. You saw some of these last spring and summer and you'll see more of them this year.

The hair under 1931 hats is softly curled. And that, too, is another evidence that femininity rules. More hair is seen under hats, too. It's no longer fashionable to hide it or to cut it straight and short like a man's.

The intricate details on sleeves are feminine. Of course there are still many plain, straight sleeves. But more have some interesting details—a ruffle, a frill, an envelope flap, a double sleeve effect, puffing at the elbow, or close cuffs and puffing above, a ruffled cuff, or a dozen other ways of decoration.

And of course the fashionable all-halter is a whole lot more feminine. You see it in the soft flowing lines of dresses, the defined waistline, the fullness in skirts—a silhouette more becoming to more women than any for many years.

There's a nice extravagant fashion on the way—we'll see it when the first fine days of spring begin. White tailored cloth suits are going to be the thing.

Dry-cleaners will certainly welcome this fashion, even if no one else does. And by the way, plenty of these white suits—we're sure to wear them—will get spoiled by these cleaners. There are good ones, of course, but their bills make you wish you never had to wear anything except cotton tracks. Why should we face financial ruin because we sometimes spatter our salad dressing?

But to return to the white suits—they really do look extremely smart, especially with all-over crepe lace, or eye-let-hole-embroidered lawn blouses. All white, season. I'm told the summer will be. However, the summer is a long way off. In the meantime, most of us want to freshen up the clothes we have. So I'm going to give some advice—unsolicited, but sound.

If you want to smarten up some dress by adding new collar and cuffs, new flowers, or a new belt, and buckle, never buy anything except the very best you can afford. Not only make the nicest dress look shabby by using gaudy and cheap accessories, and of course this is even more true when you put such accessories on a worn dress. One of the smartest girls I know always manages to give her clothes the most charming expensive looking lingerie touches. She gets the effect by making up her collars, cuffs and cuffs from fine hand-worked lawn handkerchiefs.

Good work in the kitchen as elsewhere calls for good tools. The wise homemaker will buy as many needed labor-saving devices as the possible. Mary Ann Swann, young housekeeper could be coaxed to buy labor-saving kitchen equipment instead of the over-stuffed "parlor suits" so often finding their way into living room "parlor" or living room "parlor" could be bought and the necessary work of the household made infinitely more pleasant.

A vacuum cleaner is a very fine, or nice, somewhat horrid-looking machine with a hose and a thin slice of smoked salmon on top.

THE PUBLIC IS WARNED AGAINST QUACK CURES

Two hundred new so-called cancer "cures" are reported every year. There are approximately 10,000 of these cancer "cures" listed. These estimates are given by the New York City Cancer Committee. Among the specific cases listed the following are typical of the 1930 crops of "cures."

A machine for curing cancer which is also reported to cure the blind and lame.

A salve, applied to the affected parts, in a day or so, according to the claim, "the cancer drops out something like corn cures."

A secret preparation, which "positively" removes external cancer.

"Cancer quackery," the committee said, "is perhaps the worst form of human cruelty. The patient is led to expect that a cure is possible. Often by the time he is through with the charlatan's treatment, all possibility of his recovery by the only two scientific methods of treatment known—surgery and radiation—has passed.

"Once in every 80,000 cases, a cancer will disappear of itself for no reason known to science. But this disappearance, although it may coincide with a sure cure treatment whatsoever.

"Three years ago, two \$50,000 prizes were offered for the discovery of methods for the prevention and cure of cancer. Although about 5,000 'cures' were received by the American Society for the Control of Cancer, only three or four had any sound value in furthering study of the disease and these came from experts in the scientific field of cancer work.

"The hope of the cancer patient at the present time lies in early diagnosis by microscopical examination and prompt and proper treatment by surgery, x-ray and radium.

"Dr. Benjamin Rice Shore, assistant attending surgeon, at St. Luke's hospital, New York, in an article published in the Journal of the Medical Association on May 26, 1928, reported that only 30 per cent of the patients with cancer applying to him in a hospital ward found to be in an operable condition at the time they were first seen by the physician. Many of the hopeless cases would have had a chance for escape had they presented themselves sooner, and had they realized what delay meant they would certainly have done so."

When you read the Watchman you are sure it's all true. If not a regular reader you ought to be.

Another appetizer is made this way: Mash some Roquefort cheese to a paste with butter. Add chopped watercress. Spread thickly on fancy-shaped slices of dry bread and chill well before serving.

FARM NOTES.

Plan now for landscaping the home grounds. Use catalogs, bulletins, and good books for guidance. See your county agent for additional help.

Remove scrubs from the next generation of dairy cattle by using only good breeding animals now, say State College dairy specialists. Buy bulls on production records only.

Locate the garden where it will be convenient. Make it large enough for a 12-month supply of a large assortment of vegetables. If the garden is 100 feet long much labor can be saved by plowing with a team and planting in long rows for horse or wheel hoe cultivation.

Some Pennsylvania farmers who have planted Christmas trees have found that they could start harvesting in 6 or 7 years. One farmer in Northampton county grew 1250 worth of trees in six years on one quarter acre which had been a garden.

In securing potatoes for planting next spring it is safest to buy disease-free seed direct from a reliable source or to use potatoes only on year removed from such a source. Care of the seed in storage is another safeguard for the ensuing crop.

Breeding for high egg production is an important poultry husbandry practice. Select eggs from high producing stock or buy baby chicks from flocks known to have a reasonably high average of production.

Plant a less expensive crop than potatoes on the wireworm-infested field.

Liquid portion of the manure should be saved and returned to the field. Fifty per cent of the nitrogen is in liquid. Use plenty of bedding to save this.

Since the modern farmer is so dependent upon the efficiency of his machinery it necessarily follows that he must make most of his repairs on the farm, says J. C. Wooley, chairman of the department of agricultural engineering of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The farmer cannot afford to take all his "little repair jobs" to town and wait his turn to get them done, but must provide a comfortable place to work and do them at home.

Any machine, whether housed or neglected, is sure to need repair and adjustment. If these repairs are left to be made in a busy time, they are expensive and cause much trouble and delay. Some form of comfortable building that can be utilized as a repair and workshop during the winter will mean a val-

uable saving in time during the rush periods of summer work.

In cases where manure cannot be hauled at once it should be kept piled and moist. Mix horse and cattle manure to prevent heating and loss of nitrogen.

Try some of the new peas this year. There are some de luxe vegetables among them. Depend on reliable old standbys for the main crop while trying out the novelties.

For spraying of fruit trees at least three applications are recommended. One before the blossoms open, the second immediately after the blossoms drop, and the third one about three weeks later.

Serious losses are probable unless all seed corn is tested before planting. Early reports reveal severe injury to corn intended for seed and so handled that it would have been excellent in ordinary seasons.

No system of farming can be adopted that will return to soils as much phosphate as crops remove, says J. L. Boatman, of Iowa State college. Hence, sooner or later all soils will need applications of phosphate fertilizers.

There is little question but that stable manure on the dairy farms of Wisconsin is, and will continue to be, the chief source of plant food in the fertility maintenance of cultivated land," says G. J. Chapman, University of Wisconsin. "Any farmer who will deliberately allow his manure to waste away and lose its valuable constituents by leaching and runoff, and on the other hand, buy large amounts of commercial fertilizers is in my opinion headed for the poorhouse.

In the early days there was some excuse for the neglect of this valuable plant food, but I believe farmers now are universally aware of the value of manure. Both the farmer and the back 40 recognize its shortage. There is never enough to go around on all the fields and those farthest from the barn are usually neglected. The best argument for the use of fertilizers is one of stretching the supply of manure and making it go farther and at the same time balancing the plant food both of the soil and crop being grown.

For handling the manure in the best way Chapman suggests: Manure should be hauled directly to the fields day by day year-around. Exception should be made in case of steep rolling fields, or on deep snow, then it may be piled in small heaps in the field until spring.

Plowing under or disking in of all manure as soon as possible after spreading gets better crop results, especially that hauled during spring and summer.

CANADIAN SECT PLANS FIFTH GREAT TREK.

Movement of the Doukhobors from Canada to the Santa Clara ranch in Mexico, planned as soon as the Mexican Government grants permission for the trek, will be the fifth great migration for the sect in its history.

So well have the leaders of the communist religious colony managed its affairs in recent years that there will be plenty of funds left for transportation after the 650,000 acres of the great ranch are purchased. Special combination freight and passenger trains probably will carry the Doukhobors and the trip will be made in greater comfort than any of the previous migrations.

Though the Doukhobors are not aggressive and made no attempt to impose their beliefs on their neighbors, the sect has been in more or less conflict with authority ever since it was founded in Russia during the 18th century by a wandering Prussian soldier of Quakerish ideals. Because they opposed the orthodox church, Czar Alexander I required them all to live "in the Taurus area.

The second movement was from 1840 to 1850. The Doukhobors refused to serve in the armies of Czar Nicholas I because of religious scruples and he banished them to the savage Trans-Caucasus on the Turkish frontier. To the surprise of their oppressors the Doukhobors thrived and multiplied.

In 1857, Czar Alexander III ordered universal military service enforced in the Doukhobor colony and the conflict was renewed. In 1895, the Doukhobors burned all of the arms they could find in protest. This so incensed Czar Nicholas II, that he sent Cossacks against them driving 4,000 persons from Tiflis to Georgia.

Count Leo Tolstoy was responsible for the fourth migration. He heard of their plight, and with the proceeds of "Resurrection," his last great novel and donations from British philanthropists arranged for the Doukhobors to emigrate to Canada.

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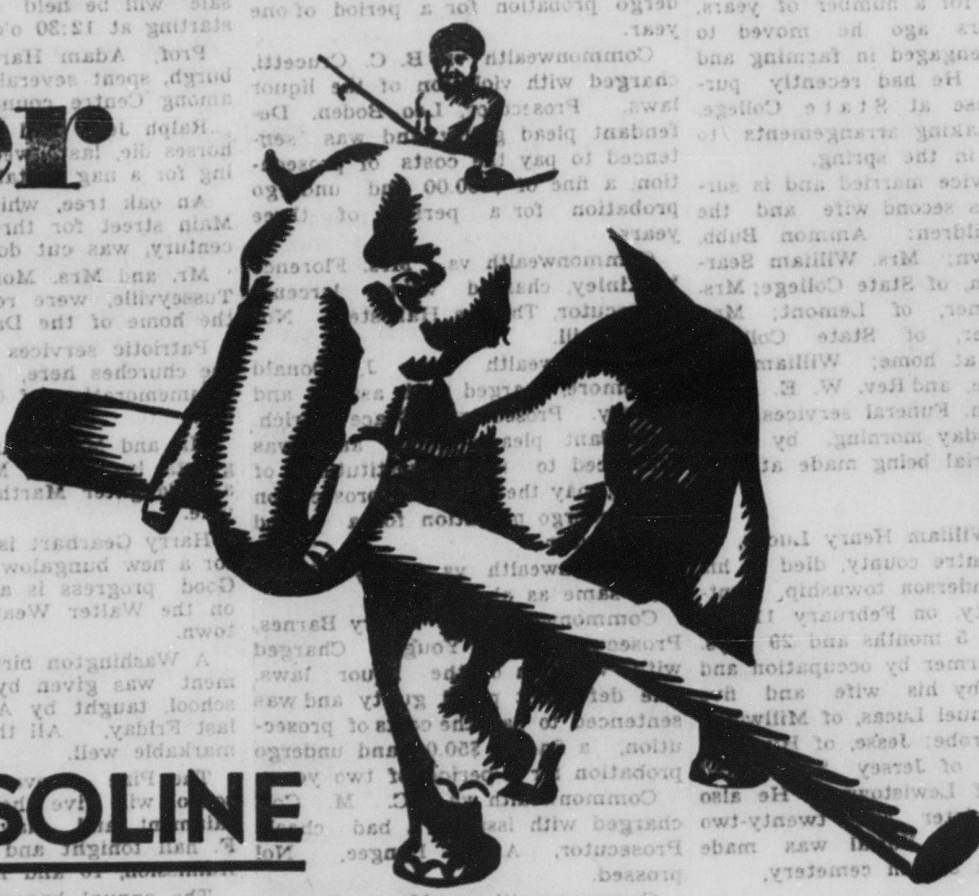
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