

# HOW TO MAKE CAM- EMBERT CHEESE

The Secret of the Bug or Mould  
That Gives it the Flavor  
Now Discovered

A SPECIAL STARTER IS USED

Directions Which, It is Asserted, Will  
Enable American Dairymen to Make  
Better Camembert Than is Pro-  
duced in France.

After several months search at the  
Storrs Agricultural Station for the  
bug or mould that gives Camembert  
Cheese its distinguishing flavor, it is  
announced that the secret has been  
discovered. It is declared that by fol-  
lowing directions American dairymen  
can make better Camembert cheese  
than imported.

The United States Department of  
Agriculture has been helping in the  
experiment and specialists have been  
sent to Europe to study the cheese  
factories there. While the Frenchmen  
trust largely to luck to turn out their  
best Camembert, the scientists here  
have eliminated chance in the process  
that they have evolved, so that the  
ordinary dairymen can, if he follows  
directions, turn out perfect cheeses.

The milk is heated to 85 degrees  
Fahrenheit and a starter is added.  
Just here comes the first divergence  
from the usual method employed in  
cheese making. In cheese and butter-  
making some homemade starter, such  
as buttermilk or sour milk, is gener-  
ally used in the ordinary dairies, but  
in order to get good Camembert re-  
sult the Storrs cheese makers have  
prepared a special starter.

After giving the usual directions as  
to getting the curd ready and into the  
forms and the salting process the  
cheese makers then take up the new  
features in Camembert cheese mak-  
ing that distinguishes this variety  
from other soft cheeses. While the  
French cheese makers do not inocu-  
late their cheese with mould, but de-  
pend upon natural conditions, the  
American cheese makers rely on the  
introduction of two moulds to deliver  
the Camembert flavor.

Then the American Camembert  
cheeses are ready for ripening, the  
most important part of the process.  
Two ripening rooms are necessary.  
The first must have an atmosphere  
nearly saturated with moisture and  
kept at a temperature of from about  
60 to 62 degrees Fahrenheit. The  
second room is kept somewhat cooler,  
from 55 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.  
Both rooms must be equipped with a  
cooling apparatus for use in summer.  
The other equipment of the room in-  
cludes only shelves on which the  
cheeses are to ripen.

During the first week there is lit-  
tle ripening and the cheese remains in  
the form of a hard curd. The surface  
often becomes slightly slimy and some  
change in the color can be noticed.  
Toward the end of the first week the  
mould can be seen upon looking close-  
ly.

During the second week the mould  
covers the cheese completely, giving  
it a snow white, cottonlike appear-  
ance. The white coat of mould turns  
to a gray green in from two to four  
days, and the cheese then begins to  
show actual ripening. The cheese  
grows softer just under the coat of  
mould, and in this way ripens toward  
the center.

Just here the American makers  
have had to depart from the proceed-  
ure followed by the French cheese  
makers. The cheeses in France are  
often left to ripen, just as they are  
in the ripening room, while in this  
country, where the air is considerably  
drier; the cheese experts have been  
obliged to wrap the cheeses during the  
second week in tinfoil or parchment  
paper to prevent hardening and evap-  
oration, which checks the growth of  
the mould and promotes the growth  
of other organisms.

The flavor of the cheese can be  
much affected by the kind and time of  
wrapping. If a cheese with a strong  
flavor is desired the makers wrap up  
the cheese when it is slightly covered  
with mould, while when a mild flavor  
is wanted they wait until the growth  
of mould is luxuriant and has turned  
blue. The cheeses wrapped in tinfoil  
develop stronger flavors and softer  
texture than those wrapped in paper.

When the cheeses are ready to be  
wrapped they are put into small  
round boxes such as the imported  
cheese generally comes to this coun-  
try in and are then transferred to the  
second ripening chamber. During the  
third week the ripening proceeds rap-  
idly, and the cheeses become one-half  
to two-thirds ripe. On the surface  
slimy reddish spots appear and the  
cheese begins to give off the charac-  
teristic Camembert odor. Between  
the third and the fourth week the  
hard curd in the centre disappears  
and the cheese is of a creamy, wax-  
like texture and has the delicious flavor  
that connoisseurs like.

Dealers who make a specialty of  
this variety of cheese frequently have  
a cellar in which to ripen their Cam-  
embert, while others let them ripen  
on the shelves of their shops or sell  
them unripe, or, even worse, over-  
ripe. That's where the American  
cheese makers, it is asserted, will  
have the advantage over the foreign-  
ers is that the American Camembert  
can be almost entirely ripened in the  
cheese factory before being sent out  
to the customer.

# ONE WHO NEVER CAME BACK

No Trace Was Left by Swede Who At-  
tempted the Pole in Balloon.

"The One Who Never Came Back"  
was a newspaper headline of last  
week in recounting the various expedi-  
tions to the north pole. Of the long  
list of those who have braved the  
frigid terrors of the arctic seas in the  
interest of science or to grasp the  
will-o'-the-wisp of fame there are end-  
less tales to stir the souls of men and  
arouse sympathy, but it is the chapter  
dealing with "the one who never came  
back" from which the world turns  
with a shudder. It is twelve years  
now since S. A. Andree made his dar-  
ing and, as it has proved, foolhardy  
attempt to sail over the north pole  
in a balloon. How he perished, and  
when and where, is one of the secrets  
locked in the icy fastnesses of the re-  
gion of everlasting cold. What terri-  
ble suffering, what horror of loneliness  
and despair beset him before he  
perished, is dreadful to contemplate.

Andree was a Swede. He was a  
member of the Swedish International  
polar expedition of 1882 and 1883, and  
an aeronaut of considerable skill. He  
had his own ideas about reaching the  
goal of the ages. He had observed that  
at certain seasons of the year a  
steady current of air flowed toward  
the north pole. What could be easier,  
argued Andree, than for a well equip-  
ped balloon to set sail in this current  
of air, float over the pole, descend,  
take observations, and then float away  
again to carry the word to a waiting  
world.

Desperate as appeared the under-  
taking, Andree found men who were  
willing to aid him in carrying it out.  
Even more, he found two men who  
were willing to take the slender  
chance with him and stake their lives  
for fame and adventure.

Oscar, late King of Sweden, was  
among those who gave their support  
to the venture. It was in 1894 that  
Andree went north to Danes Island,  
Spitzbergen, and made preparations  
of the journey. A balloon house was  
built, and the big bag was inflated. It  
was found, however, that the gas ex-  
caped more rapidly than was expect-  
ed, and the trip was postponed a year.  
Two Swedish war vessels escorted the  
expedition to Spitzbergen the follow-  
ing June. Experiments had shown  
that the gas would keep the balloon  
afloat thirty days. The plan was to  
have the balloon drift along about 800  
feet above the surface of the ice. Of  
men, freight, food, and ballast the  
craft carried a weight of about five  
tons.

A favorable breeze was awaited. At  
last, July 11, 1897, it came. The  
ropes were cut and the balloon shot  
upward. Suddenly, for some reason  
never known, it dropped rapidly al-  
most to the surface of the sea. Ballast  
was thrown out by the men on  
board, and the balloon arose again and  
sailed away over the mountainous land  
of Vogelsang, an altitude of 1,500  
feet being necessary to make the pas-  
sage.

When the watchers on shore and on  
the war vessels lost sight of the bal-  
loon it was the world's last glimpse of  
Andree and his two intrepid compan-  
ions. Three message buoys dropped by  
Andree the day the start was made  
have been found. The latest was dat-  
ed at 10 o'clock that night. An alti-  
tude of 82 degrees, 8 degrees from the  
pole, had been reached at that time.  
The brave aeronaut reported that all  
was well. But of the ultimate fate of  
the balloon and its passengers search-  
ers have found never a sign.

**Jukes Family Record.**  
One argument that caused the In-  
diana marriage law was the Jukes  
family. Ancestor Max Jukes, born in  
New York in 1720, was a lazy drunk-  
ard. Of his descendants 1,200 were  
proved to be occupants of penal and  
charitable institutions before 1874.

Not one was ever elected to public  
office and not one ever served in the  
Army or Navy or in any way helped  
public welfare. On the contrary, they  
cost society more than \$1,000 each, or  
a total of \$1,250,000. Three hundred  
and ten were in poorhouses, 3,300  
years in all; 309, one in four, of his  
descendants, died in childhood; 440  
were viciously diseased; 400 were phy-  
sically wrecked early by their own  
viciousness; fifty were notorious wom-  
en; seven were murderers; sixty habit-  
ual thieves; 130 were convicted for  
miscellaneous crimes.

**When It's Gone, It's Gone Forever.**  
There is yet to come no end of fake  
serums, hair restorers, to make bald  
heads dream of hyacinth locks, de-  
parted never to return. The hope of  
the bald head is one of the strange  
and positive delusions of men. It is  
an old stale drug store joke how a  
bald-headed man will buy hair "res-  
torer" from a bald-headed druggist.

Baldness is largely a natural process  
in many higher types of man and  
rather shows such men to be still  
growing and changing, even for into  
senility, and that science is still very  
much in the dark about Nature's aim  
and purposes in old age.

**Handing Down Bad Eyes.**  
There is no certain or even marked  
relationship between bad homes and  
bad eyesight. It is mostly a matter  
of heredity and disease. As Tip  
pointed out years ago a mother with  
rare and complicated eye defects  
transmitted these same defects in  
every detail to every one of her sons.  
Very coincidence was out of the ques-  
tion.

**National Development of Colleges.**  
One of the differences between love  
and a puppy is that a puppy ceases to  
be blind when it is about nine days old.  
Sometimes it takes love a little long-  
er to get its eyes open.

# SELLING SUPPLIES TO THE ARMY

The Way to Get Business is to  
Send Catalogues to  
the Posts

THE METHOD OF PURCHASING

Our Army is Located in Some Three  
Hundred Widely Scattered Military  
Posts and All Are in the Market—  
Bills Received before Payment.

The two chief supply departments  
of the American army are the com-  
missary and the quartermaster's. The  
former furnishes all food stuffs, toilet  
articles and similar supplies.

The latter with few exceptions fur-  
nishes all other things needed in the  
service, principally camp and garrison  
equipment, ranging from railroads and  
steamships to cooking utensils and  
household articles.

In short, says the Bookkeeper, the  
quartermaster's department comes  
nearest the goal of a well managed de-  
partment store than any other branch  
of the service.

Our army is located in 300 or more  
widely scattered military posts in the  
United States, Alaska, Porto Rico,  
Hawaii and the Philippines. At each  
permanent post or temporary camp  
there is a commissary and a quarterm-  
aster officer who are charged with  
the supply of the troops serving there-  
in.

These officers may not buy the re-  
quisite supplies for their respective  
departments in the open market, ex-  
cept in very rare instances. They  
must obtain them through depot com-  
missaries or depot quartermasters  
situated in the principal market cen-  
ters of the country upon written re-  
quisition duly approved by interme-  
diate commanders.

These requisitions state specifically  
what is needed, and here is where  
the catalogue comes into helpful use  
to the officer or his subordinates. From  
it he chooses the make, description,  
quality, etc., of the particular  
items he wants, oftentimes naming the  
maker and giving the catalogue num-  
ber from which the information is  
taken.

Hence the purchasing agent at the  
depot in the large city, going into  
the market to buy, calls for the iden-  
tical article asked for, and as though  
obeying the mandate of the modern  
advertiser "accepts no substitute." Large  
depots continually carry ordi-  
nary commodities in stock, such stock  
often aggregating \$1,000,000 in value.  
The list usually ranges from road  
rollers and other heavy hardware to  
carpet tacks and washing soap.

The Government, it is said, is in-  
evitably the last institution to adopt  
modern conveniences or new inven-  
tions. Today, when vacuum pro-  
cesses are cleaning the interiors of  
our homes, the old unsanitary corn  
broom still sweeps the barracks and  
the officers' quarters at the military  
garrisons.

It is also quite true that in these  
days of extensive advertising the  
army now and then indulges in a few  
conveniences of the age. When the  
bicycle held full sway as a pleasure  
and business conveyance no quar-  
termaster found it possible to get one  
for official use. Now they are regular-  
ly supplied upon requisition, as are  
automobiles.

All firms doing a national business  
should send their latest catalogues  
each year to the quartermaster of  
each military post as well as to the  
quartermaster depots in the larger  
cities. Most maps show the name  
and location of our garrisoned posts;  
this falling, application should be  
made to the War Department for a  
list showing them.

When once you get the army in the  
habit of buying your products, as is  
now the case with reference to cer-  
tain brands of soap, washing powder,  
lamp chimneys, stationery, inks, paste,  
plumbing supplies, etc., it will go on  
buying them to the exclusion of all  
other makes for an indefinite period,  
or until your quality degenerates or  
is succeeded by more modern con-  
trivances. Uncle Sam is a customer  
hard to lose once you have made good  
to him; also the pay is sure yet some-  
times slow.

In this latter regard settlement of  
bills should never be pressed, as it  
usually requires weeks, if not months,  
to get vouchers supporting payments  
ready for the disbursement. Con-  
trary to good business sense, the  
Government requires a signed receipt  
before making payment. It frequent-  
ly occurs that a business house may  
not receive its check for a long period  
after signing a receipt certifying that  
payment has been made in full. Com-  
paratively little of what the army  
buys is bought under annual con-  
tract. Purchases are usually made at  
frequent intervals on circular pro-  
posal, any one having the right to bid.

**Filling Buttermilk.**  
The great Dr. Metchnikoff has a  
buttermilk bug to believe that sour  
milk can do so much for man. But-  
termilk is good, wholesome diet, mainly  
because it is so filling, a little of it  
it goes a very long way, especially if  
taken every day, and therefore is a  
fairly good thing for old folk and the  
too fat, for most old people over-en-  
joy the pleasures of the palate, and a  
pint of sour milk gives the stomach  
just about the fullest, lightest sensa-  
tion it can get from any sort of food.

# "CHEST EXPANSION A FARCE," SAYS PHYSIOLOGIST.

Dr. W. R. C. Latson has this to  
say upon this subject:

Again I am called upon for an  
opinion concerning the outcome of the  
Jeffries-Johnson battle; and again I  
say that, barring unforeseen acci-  
dents, which so often determine pugilistic  
contests, I pick the negro as a  
winner.

But they tell me that Jeffries has  
greater girth at almost every point  
—that his muscles are bigger and  
longer than those of Johnson; that,  
in short, he is bigger and heavier at  
every point save his arms.

Now, in the first place, it should  
be understood that big muscles do  
not necessarily mean great strength,  
any more than small muscles neces-  
sarily mean weakness.

Muscles are merely the engine; the  
instrument of the motor nerves and  
the power and rapidly with which  
that muscle can contract depends  
mainly upon the intensity of the im-  
pulse conducted to it by the motor  
nerves.

In my professional experience I  
have on numerous occasions seen  
patients of delicate proportions,  
who, under excitement or mania, ex-  
erted muscular strength to control  
which required the combined ef-  
forts of several powerful attend-  
ants.

On the other hand, we know how,  
through fatigue, disipation, drugs  
or fear, an athlete with big, bulging  
muscles, may be beaten by a fellow  
of half his girth, but with a well  
nourished and unpoisoned nervous  
system. A striking instance of this  
was furnished in the last battle of  
John L. Sullivan, when the slim,  
lithe, steel-muscled Corbett ended  
the big fellow's phenomenal pugilistic  
career.

Behind the muscle is the nerve;  
behind the nerve is the blood; when  
the blood is rich and pure, then we  
have strong, quick, nervous action;  
and then we shall over, with small  
muscles, have greater physical pow-  
ers, than if we had the biggest mus-  
cles on record and inferior nerve  
service. Strength is not in the mus-  
cle, but in the nerves.

Again I am reminded by many  
people that Jeffries has an unusual  
chest expansion—that he can expand  
his chest five whole inches, while  
Johnson's expansion is only one and  
a half inches.

Of all the fads, farces and fal-  
lacies of athletics, this chest expan-  
sion is the most ridiculous and mis-  
leading.

In the first place, "chest expan-  
sion," as usually practiced, depends  
only to a slight extent upon actual  
lung filling, but is due almost en-  
tirely to the trick of throwing under  
the measuring tape the two big mus-  
cles of the shoulder, the pectoralis  
major in front and the latissimus  
dorsi behind.

In the second place, such strain-  
ing of the muscles and of the bony  
cartilaginous structures of the chest  
does not increase actual breathing  
power, but through stiffening the  
chest, really limits the breathing.  
This will possibly surprise you, and  
you will ask why.

Simply because proper breathing  
requires above all things flexibility  
of the chest; and the straining of  
the chest necessary to gain unusual  
"expansion" so stiffens it that this  
flexibility is to a large extent lost.  
The fallacy is in assuming that be-  
cause an athlete can expand his chest  
four, seven or more inches he in-  
hales more air with each breath.

Another fact overlooked or un-  
known by those who lay such stress  
on chest expansion is that the chest  
at the point measured is far less ex-  
panded in normal breathing than  
other parts of the trunk—the back  
and abdomen.

Thus we can see that while in a  
prize fight, as in any other form of  
physical effort, great breathing pow-  
er is essential; still, large "chest  
expansion," so far from insuring  
great breathing power, limits it for  
the reasons I have explained.

So in making your prophecies on  
the outcome of this much talked of  
battle, beware of laying too much  
stress on the tales told by the tape  
measure; for the tape in athletics  
is a gay deceiver. Girth of muscle  
does not mean strength; "chest ex-  
pansion" does not mean respiratory  
power.

The outcome of the Jeffries-John-  
son battle will be determined not so  
much by brawn as by brain; not so  
much by actual punching power as  
by endurance, elusiveness, ring gen-  
eralship and temperament—the last  
most of all. If Johnson wins it will  
be because of his remarkable tem-  
perament.

**FLIES AT SEA.**  
The finding of flies and butter-  
flies a long way out at sea is per-  
haps to most readers a fact not very  
well known. A recent traveler in  
the tropics relates that when thirty  
miles out from land a plague of  
flies overtook the vessel on which  
he was steaming. The cabin was so  
full of them that the beams were  
blackened. Common black house-  
flies they were for the most part,  
with, however, a good sprinkling of  
large green flies. Where they could  
have come from was a mystery, but  
they were a terrible nuisance, and,  
although those on board swept off  
hundreds in a net, their numbers  
were not sensibly diminished. An-  
other singular circumstance was  
that, although no land was in sight,  
large dragon flies repeatedly flew  
across the ship, and a large dark  
butterfly was observed to flit across  
in the direction of the nearest land,  
quite thirty miles away without  
stopping to rest on the vessel at all.  
—London Globe.

# PROPER PLACE FOR HIM.

You must Not Send Improper Things  
Through the Mails.

Bert Kurtz, who was arrested  
Tuesday, January 18, in the New  
York Knife Co. works in Walden by  
the United States Marshall Clarkson  
for sending improper correspondence  
through the mails, appeared Friday  
morning before United States Com-  
missioner Shields in the Postoffice  
Building, New York City. After  
evidence had been presented, he was  
sentenced to nine months in the New  
York County penitentiary. Kurtz  
had corresponded with Nellie Skel-  
ding of P. O. Box 14, R. D. 6, Des  
Moines, Iowa, for some time and one  
of the letters fell into the hands of  
the girl's parents and was turned  
over to the government postal au-  
thorities. The letters received by  
Kurtz from the girl are said to have  
exceeded Kurtz's efforts, but inas-  
much as it was not the girl who  
prosecuted him, Kurtz did not turn  
this evidence against Miss Skel-  
ding. Kurtz, who formerly lived in Brad-  
ford, Pa., was employed as a pocket  
blade grinder in the knife factory.  
He was represented by Attorney Al-  
bert S. Embler—Goshen Democrat.

**Time Wasted.**  
Lady (to caller)—You won't  
mind my going on with my usual  
while you are here, will you? "Yes,"  
I shan't feel I'm wasting time.

**Something in Reserve.**  
Nevertheless the folk who find their  
car steps too high are capable of  
some tall kicking.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the  
Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

**CLERK'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY**  
In the District Court of the United  
States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania,  
Edwin D. Presler, Wayne County, Pa.,  
a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of  
July 1, 1898, having applied for a full dis-  
charge from all debts provable against his  
estate under said Act, notice is hereby given  
to all known creditors and other persons in  
interest, to appear before the said Court at  
Scranton, in said District, on the 15th day  
of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,  
to show cause, if any they have, why the  
prayer of the said petitioner should not be  
granted.  
EDWARD R. W. SEARLE,  
Clerk.

# Remnant Sale

INVENTORY  
JUST FINISHED!

We have placed all  
REMNANTS  
on our counters at ex-  
tremely low prices.

Don't fail to come and  
get some of the bargains.

# Tailored Suits and Coats

It's never too late to buy  
a Tailor Made Suit or  
Coat, at half its original  
value.

Gents' FURNISHINGS

One dozen 90c Muslin Night  
Shirts at ..... 69c  
Twenty dozen 50c Percalc  
Shirts, all sizes, at ..... 39c

# KATZ BROS.

# PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**Attorneys-at-Law.**

**H. WILSON,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Office—Masonic building, second floor  
Honesdale, Pa.

**W. M. H. LEE,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Office over post office. All legal business  
promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

**E. C. MUMFORD,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the  
Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

**HOMER GREENE,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Office over Bell's store, Honesdale, Pa.

**O. L. ROWLAND,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Office—Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

**CHARLES A. McCARTY,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Special and prompt attention given to the  
collection of claims. Office over Bell's new  
store, Honesdale, Pa.

**F. P. KIMBLE,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Office over the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

**M. E. SIMONS,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Office in the Court House, Honesdale  
Pa.

**HERMAN HARMES,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Patents and pensions secured. Office in the  
Schubert building, Honesdale, Pa.

**PETER H. HOFF,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Office—Second floor old Savings Bank  
building, Honesdale, Pa.

**R. M. SALMON,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.  
Office—Second floor old Savings Bank  
building, Honesdale, Pa.

**Dentists.**

**D. R. E. T. BROWN,**  
DENTIST.  
Office—First floor, old Savings Bank build-  
ing, Honesdale, Pa.

**Dr. C. H. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa.**  
Office Hours—8 am to 9 pm.  
Any evening by appointment.  
Citizens' phone, 33 Residence, No. 88-X

**Physicians.**

**Dr. H. B. SEARLES,**  
HONESDALE, PA.  
Office and residence, 108 Court Street  
Telephone—Office 104—236 to 430 and  
449 to 830, D. 70

**Livery.**

**LIVERY**—Fred. G. Rickard has re-  
moved his livery establishment from  
corner Church street to Whitney's Stone  
Barn.

**ALL CALLS  
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
FIRST CLASS OUTFITS. 75c!**

**JOSEPH N. WELCH**

**Fire  
Insurance**

The OLDEST Fire Insurance  
Agency in Wayne County.

Office: Second floor Masonic Build-  
ing, over C. C. Judwin's drug store,  
Honesdale.

If you don't insure with  
us, we both lose.

**HITTINGER & HAM**

**General  
Insurance**

White Mills Pa.

**O. G. WEAVER,**  
Graduate Optician,  
1127 1/2 Main St., HONESDALE.

**Tooth  
Savers**

We have the sort of tooth brushes that are  
made to thoroughly cleanse and save the  
teeth.  
They are the kind that clean teeth without  
causing your mouth full of bristles.  
We recommend those costing 25 cents or  
more, as we can guarantee them and will re-  
place, free, any that show defects, of man-  
ufacture within three months.

**O. T. CHAMBERS,**  
PHARMACIST,  
Opp. D. & H. Station HONESDALE, PA.