

A DESIRE OF YOUTHFUL HEARTS: THE CAMPING TRIP.

Just now when vacations are occupying the minds of so many, some practical suggestions for those who are planning to spend a portion of the summer close to the heart of nature should prove acceptable. So much depends on the people who comprise the party and the situation of the camp. Therefore, think not only twice about each person who goes with you, but think at least a dozen times. Consider him from every angle. Remember, you will be with him practically 24 hours out of 24. Therefore, consider his idiosyncrasies; then consider your own. You know we all have some. You must not only consider his happiness, but you must consider your own and that of your companions. I can truthfully say nothing so marvellous as an unhappy person. He completely spoils the atmosphere of the place. Therefore, think whether the person to be invited is annoyed by details—such as mosquitoes, a few rainy days, a bed that occasionally collapses, an occasional meal without cream; whether an attack of ivy poisoning would necessitate a 20-mile walk to a physician. If any of these or hundreds of others not mentioned will interfere with his or her happiness or ruffle his temper, then he will be wise to leave him at home. Such people as these will likely make charming house party guests, but they will make impossible campers.

THE RIGHT CROWD ALONG.

After you are sure you have just the right people and just enough so that no one will be overworked, because the work is a big item, and also a sufficient number so the party can be divided and those who want to walk and those who want to ride will not have to go alone, then the time has come to consider the location of the camp. Some amateur campers may feel that the most important issue is in second place, but experienced persons all agree that the success of any camp, be it large or small, depends more than anything else on the people.

Generally speaking, the location is all a matter of choice—choice in so far as to whether the camps shall be in the wilds of Maine or Oregon, or on the shores of the Atlantic or Pacific.

However, there are certain definite facts that must be ascertained before attempting to make a camp.

ABOUT DRINKING WATER.

The first is the matter of drinking water; this is of paramount importance. So many diseases are traced to drinking water that it behooves us to be careful. It is wise whenever possible to have the drinking water examined. This assures perfect safety. If this is impractical, then examine the country within a radius of one mile from the camp. See if your spring or well is contaminated by streams that contain any refuse from a barnyard. Do not ever drink water in the vicinity of an old graveyard without first having it examined.

Keep your camp as far as possible from marshland. There are two reasons for this—malaria usually abounds in the vicinity of marshes and lowlands. Then again where there are stagnant pools or low marshy ground there are bound to be mosquitoes and snakes. The former are usually considered a huge nuisance, but scientists assure us they are far more. They are responsible for many diseases that may be so serious as to prove fatal.

A wise location is one in the vicinity of a farm, where you can secure fresh vegetables.

APPETITE GIVERS.

Remember, being in the open air and exercising, as you are sure to do when camping, means that usually at the end of the first 24 hours you have a sufficient appetite to relish almost anything. Substantial food is a necessity when camping and vegetables are surely more healthy than canned foodstuffs.

The third most important matter to consider is equipment. The equipment for a camp depends to a certain extent on where you are and to a large extent on how long you propose to stay.

Unless you have had previous experience hunt up some friends that have been in the habit of camping and ask them to help you. Like everything else, you learn from experience.

ON CHILLY NIGHTS.

For instance, if you are sleeping on a canvas-bottom cot and the nights are cool, you just naturally pile all the blankets, coats and even cushions on top and then continue to shiver and shiver and wish you were home. An experienced camper knows that the cold from below is the same temperature as that above and acts accordingly. He divides the covers, placing the same number under as over him; or, better still, if he is near enough to civilization to secure some old newspapers, he spreads a layer and a thick cover over the canvas and is very comfortable during the coldest weather.

Much of the success of the camp depends on your comfort at night. Of course, if you sleep in a shack, you are more or less protected from weather and do not have to consider so carefully the amount of bedding you take. However, it is always wise to allow four woolen blankets to each person.

The ideal camp bed consists of an empty tick which can be filled with pine boughs and straw at night and emptied in the morning. Each day the filling must be dried in the sun. Then about 4 p. m., before it has become damp, it can be quickly placed in the tick. If you feel this takes too much time, throw the tick (with filling in it) over the limb of a tree. Any place with a current of air through it will do. It is well if you plan to sleep in the open to take a rubber sheet or a large piece of oilcloth to spread on the ground. On this you place the tick or bough mattress. This keeps away the dampness and prevents the slightest suggestion of rheumatism.

A FRAGRANT PILLOW.

If you sleep with a pillow make one on the same plan as the mattress and

fill it with pine boughs. It is so fragrant and your sleep on such a bed is so restful.

Each day be sure to air all bedding. This is one thing an experienced camper never neglects.

IN CASE OF RAIN.

It is well to take a rubber sheet to cover over the ground should it rain. With a heavy oilcloth between the mattress and the ground and a rubber sheet over you, it will surprise you, the first time it rains, how dry you will keep.

A camp, no matter how unpretentious it may be, is never completely satisfactory unless it includes some arrangements for baking.

Even for a two weeks' sojourn in tents it is wiser not to depend entirely on the frying pan.

When the transportation facilities are good it is scarcely practicable to carry a two weeks' supply of bread, and even if it were, who does not enjoy hot biscuits for supper, or an occasional cake or pie?

The Dutch oven seems to be the most practical portable baker that has yet appeared. For the benefit of those not yet initiated, a Dutch oven is a covered iron pot of varying dimensions. One with a diameter of 10 or 12 inches is sufficiently large for a party of four.

The pot stands on three legs and has a tight-fitting iron lid with a standing rim.

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS.

When one desires to bake—let us say baking powder biscuits—both pot and lid are put on a hot fire until they hiss well; a piece of lard or other fat is dropped in and then the biscuits are put directly on the bottom of the pot. The lid is quickly put on and heaped with glowing coals and the pot is put on a bed of coals or very hot embers or ashes.

Be careful not to have flames come against the pot when it contains any food baking, as the contents will grow too hot and burn quickly. Watch for signs of burning, as you would in the oven or range.

Sometimes it may be necessary to remove the pot from the bed of coals or to knock the ashes from the lid if the article is browning too quickly.

With a little practice, however, even an amateur with the oven can learn to bake delicious biscuits, raised bread, cake or pie. For baking pie the best plan is to have a plate that just fits the oven or is a little small.

Bore two holes on opposite edges of the rim of the plate and insert wires for lifting it out of the oven when the pie is baked.

If carefully watched your pie will be baked as perfectly as in your oven at home.

Of course, the oven may be used for baking potatoes or beans.

Habits of a Judge.

An ex-judge had been nominated mayor in a French country district. It soon devolved upon him to sanction a marriage ceremony.

"Do you consent to marry this gentleman, young lady?" he asked amiably.

"Yes," was the reply. Then, suddenly changing his tone to one of great severity, he said to her proposed husband: "And you, have you nothing to say in your defense?"—London Opinion.

She Didn't Understand.

Fond Mother of Absent Guardsman—"I knew Jack would distinguish himself with the regiment and he has."

The Neighbor Who Has Dropped In—"Ah! On guard on the border, isn't he?"

Fond Mother—"Better than that! Why, his letter says he's right in the guardhouse itself!"

TRACTOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Splendid Opportunity for Farmers to Study the Various Makes and Types of Tractors.

Two large tractor demonstrations, approved by manufacturers distributors, and other interests, will be held in Pennsylvania this summer—one in the eastern part and one in the western part of the State. There may be other small demonstrations but they will be of a private nature entirely and given by local dealers here and there, to show only the particular make of tractor they are handling.

To see all prominent makes of tractors working side by side, farmers and others interested must plan to be at Harrisburg, August 12th and 13th; or at Butler, August 21st and 22nd. There will be no other tractor demonstration in the State this year, where two or more makes of tractors may be seen.

All arrangements and plans for these demonstrations are being made by the distributors, the State College and county agents, and the manufacturers working together to make the two big shows a success. The operating committee, the committee actively concerned with the management and the details thereof, has three members: E. K. Hibsham and R. U. Blasingame, of Pennsylvania State College; and T. D. Harman, Jr., of the National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburgh.

At Harrisburg the allotment for plowing and other tractor work comprises 165 acres on one farm, the Bonney Meade, four miles north of Harrisburg, reached by trolley and improved highway. At Butler 125 acres has been made available for the demonstration. This land is located right at Nixon stop on the Butler Short-line (trolley), six miles from Butler and a little over twenty miles north of Pittsburgh. In both places land is rolling and in various crops, so that all the normal farm conditions, in those respects will be met by the tractors in operation.

At both places plowing and fitting will be done on each of the two days, from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m., with lectures by experts from 12 a. m. to 2 p. m., each day on tractors and their operations. The remainder of the time each day will be given over to private demonstration.

It is expected that at least 30 tractors of different sizes and makes will be shown. They will not compete with each other in drawbar, fuel speed or other tests, but simply show as good a job of plowing and fitting as they can do, with farmers having the opportunity to study them in detail as to their construction and workmanship.

R. M. HOLMSTEAD, County Agent.

Ten Thousand Dogs.

A Brussels correspondent is responsible for this: "Ten thousand dogs of war are being demobilized. They're the real dogs that aided the Allies as dispatch bearers, watch dogs and staff dogs. And every one of these dogs is honored with a military livery bearing service stripes. Some of the dogs will go back to their owners, who loaned them for the duration of the war. A big industrial firm has asked for 300 of them. Others will stay in military service. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will adopt the less fortunate, those recovered from wounds of battle, and will see that they have homes for life."—Our Dumb Animals.

No Great Discovery.

"The trouble with Jones is that he hasn't found himself yet." "And he isn't going to be much of a find when he does."

A SQUIRREL'S MOVING DAY.

We had been in camp for several weeks—long enough to form a slight acquaintance with a gray squirrel family which was there before us. Some of us had observed a large bunch of leaves in each of two tall oak trees. We had not thought of squirrels as living in these, however.

One bright August day the mother squirrel, as we supposed, was seen climbing toward her castle in the air. From a distance her head appeared uncommonly large. It hardly seemed likely that she was storing away a winter's food supply. Certainly the acorns and the hickory nuts of our grove were not ready for the storehouse then. Soon the active creature was descending the tree, this time with empty mouth. With our eyes we followed her carefully to the oak some thirty-five paces off where was the other leafy castle. Mrs. Squirrel only half entered this nest of hers, and immediately came out with a burden. That burden was gray like herself, only a little brighter. Our suspicion was aroused. We eyed her closely. Down the oak she came, head foremost. The journey of a hundred feet or so between the two oaks was made. As the graceful creature passed within a dozen feet of us we became sure that she was moving her family—that she really was carrying a baby squirrel in her mouth. Two legs of the baby seemed braced against the parent's neck, one on each side. Up that tall oak with her load she climbed with graceful ease and dropped the baby into her nest. We saw her make this journey back and forth until she had carried six little ones, each apparently at least half grown, down one tree about forty feet, across the intervening space one hundred feet or more, and up the other oak possibly forty-five or fifty feet. She did vary the journey several times on her way back for another little one by taking the air line through the branches of neighboring trees. Once, startled by our nearness, with a heavy baby in her mouth, she actually mounted a tree when her ground journey was about half traveled, went into its top and jumped from tree to tree until she was able to place her precious load in its cozy castle.

We tried to discover the reason for all this careful activity on the part of our good neighbors. Possibly it was because their first home was too near a roadway on one side and a much traveled path on the other. Maybe the increased height of the new home had in it promises of safety. Or, it may have been that the large family had outgrown their first quarters.

Whatever the cause, we were taught that day that even the wild creatures of the woods have a concern for their little ones kindred to that which human parents cherish for their children. Then there came to us the words of Jesus concerning the birds and the foxes and their homes. Anew we were impressed with the truth that the heavenly Father careth for all his creatures.—B. W. H. Burgwin, in the Christian Advocate.

A Useless Asset.

Lady—Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?

Tramp—Madam, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask what practical utility moss is to a man in my condition?—London Tit-Bits.

Shameless, Indeed.

"My next door neighbor," said the commuter, "has his cellar stocked with whiskey." "A true suburbanite," remarked a shameless punster who heard him.

Shoes.

Shoes.

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Pumps and Oxfords

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Our \$6 Pumps and Oxfords we guarantee to be just as good as shoes can be made, nothing could be made of a better quality, hand sewed, long arch counters that keep them from spreading at the top.

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<p>Silk Pongee</p> <p>Figured and Striped Silk Pongee; Regular Price \$1.25. JULY SALE PRICE 75c</p>	<p>Ladies' Skirts</p> <p>In black and white and colored checks; all sizes up to 30; values \$5.00. Special Price \$3.50</p>

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Lyon & Co. 60-10-17 Lyon & Co.

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