

**THE FOX AS A FATHER.**

Among the wild creatures noted for being good fathers there are none, perhaps, so faithful and unselfish as our old friend and enemy, the fox. He is a splendid husband and father, and provides food for the mother and her young, going hungry himself if the supply is not sufficient for all. Indeed, he will nearly starve himself so that the vixen and cubs have plenty to eat. It is not unusual to see the dog fox thin and worn while the babies and mother are fat and sleek.

While the cubs are quite small, he does not take much part in the home life except in bringing food to the den for the mother. Thus provided, the vixen gives all her time and strength to the cubs and her life is not in danger by long trips for food. He is very careful that the den will remain a secret at this time, and if followed will go in another direction, trying to cover his scent, or imitate the sounds of other animals so as to deceive the enemy. He keeps guard, too, and at the approach of an enemy, the vixen is at once warned so that she can hide or fight if necessary.

The cubs are born in the spring, helpless and blind for two weeks, but able at the end of three weeks to play about the nursery. They are as active and playful as the pups of our domestic dogs, and their wise mother provides them with playthings. It may be a dried wing of a hen or duck, perhaps a bone, but it answers the purpose and the little ones play with it, each trying to keep it from the others. They roll and tumble and fight for it with all their strength. Sometimes the game ends in a quarrel.

They are now allowed to go outside the nursery and play near its door under the ever-watchful eyes of their parents. Here their first lessons take place, for an uneducated fox cannot take care of itself when the time comes for it to leave its home and parents. Sound and scent are the first important lessons for any wild creature to learn. The playful little things now begin to use their noses, for the wise parents hide their food and make them search for it. A very hungry cub soon learns to find its dinner hidden away in some corner. Then they are taught to go through the grass looking for mice. At first they miss their prey, but soon grow sly and successful.

They are taught to listen closely to the different sounds about them and learn the meaning and danger of each. If the mother suddenly drops down and remains very still, the cubs follow her example. Thus all things necessary for a wise fox to know are taught to the cubs. When they are three months old, their final lesson is given them by their mother. She takes her cubs with her, some distance away, to hunt food. This is not always successful and is often dangerous, but after a time they grow as cunning as their parents and are quite able to find their own food.

As summer passes into autumn, the family life is suddenly broken up by the parents. The good father that had watched and fed them so carefully, refuses to share his dinner with them; growls if they try to take it in the old way. The disturbance continues and the cubs are driven from the nursery—obliged to go some distance away from home. Even mother refuses to take their part or follow them.

The breaking of home ties—a law in the world of foxes—must be rather bewildering at first. They are said to go separately and wander around uncertainly for some time before they select a new home far from the old one.

Father Fox now grows fat and sleek on the choice bits he once kept for the vixen and cubs.—By Evangeline Weir, in *Our Dumb Animals*.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

Joseph Sharpless, et ux, to Harbison Walker Refractory company, tract in Rush township; \$1,900.

John F. Gill to R. L. Weller, tract in Huston township; \$1,100.

Lucy H. Field, et al, to the Boggs Township School Board, tract in Boggs township; \$300.

A. B. Budinger, et ux, to John Koshv, et ux, tract in Snow Shoe; \$125.

Independent Oil Co. to the Penn Confectionery Co., tract in Philipsburg; \$1.

John L. Holmes, et al, to Luther M. Carl, et ux, tract in State College; \$1,000.

S. B. Stine, Inc., to John B. Pedrazani, tract in Rush township; \$1,200.

**Pigeons Get Tobacco.**

Twenty-four carrier pigeons will be carried by the navy section of the MacMillan Arctic expedition this summer, and they will have twenty-five pounds of tobacco to solace them. The navy announced that 1400 pounds of pigeon food would be taken along, and that the tobacco would provide "an ample chewing ration for the birds and leave a small amount for use as disinfectant."

The pigeons have been trained for several years for long flights over cold countries. They were said to have proved themselves capable of flying over 500 miles a day with unerring ability.

**20,000 Gallons of "Gas" a Minute 1925 Need of U. S.**

Twenty thousand gallons of gasoline a minute, every hour of the twenty-four, is the estimated rate of demand for the United States for 1925, according to DeWitt Foster, director of the American Research Foundation. "Domestic consumption of gasoline in 1921 was 4,473,000,000 gallons. In 1923 home consumption was 6,493,000,000 gallons, and in 1924 the United States consumed 7,800,000,000. Estimates for 1925 call for 8,950,000,000 gallons, an increase of more than 100 per cent. in five years," he said.

**THE PRODUCTION OF OLIVE OIL.**

The Mount of Olives of the Bible, with its sacred traditions, holds for all Christian people an interest in the fruit of the tree, which forms one of the three most important products of Spain and Portugal, the others being cork and sardines. The olive and the cork oak are almost inseparable companions in Spain and Portugal, and also in Italy. The olive tree is perennially green as also is the cork, both living to a very great age.

Olives are picked during November, December, and January. As an article of food containing important nutritive oil, the olive supplies a need to the peasants of all the countries of southern Europe. The production of olive oil in Portugal, especially in the neighborhood of Santarem and Thomar, is typical on account of the primitive processes used in extracting it. The finest oil is obtained by the most ancient method.

The olives are placed in a large circular stone, having a trough three to four feet deep in which a great wheel of granite revolves, being attached to a long pole to which an ox is harnessed. The beast is then blindfolded to prevent dizziness. In this way the olives are crushed.

The pulp is put into large sacks holding several bushels, and placed in a cement container from which the oil runs into a tank. The oil is extracted by the weight of a great log through which runs a wooden screw some six inches in diameter. This is compressed by a lever. There are many other methods of pressure, but this, the most ancient, is still used because the quality of the oil is superior to that obtained by the more modern way, where a great pressure is obtained and where a greater amount of the acidity is exhausted from the pulp. The quality of the oil is determined by the acid content; the finest quality contains only little more than 1 per cent. acid.

The first pressing yields an oil suitable for table uses, for canning sardines and for cooking. The second pressing yields an oil which is used in commerce—for a component in the manufacture of soap and in adulterating lubricating oils. After the last pressing the pulp is put in bins and salted to prevent fermentation and is kept and used as fodder for cattle.

The finest quality of Santarem and Thomar oil sells at the press from twenty to twenty-five cents a quart.

The adulteration of the oil does not take place at the oil press but usually is practiced by wholesale distributors of Europe and the United States. Cotton seed oil is one of the adulterants employed.

In Europe olive oil is used for frying fish and meats, and in cooking boiled vegetables. But in the latter way it has little attraction for the American palate, the taste and odor being not at all pleasant. The French, Spanish and Portuguese sardine packers use the chemically pure oil of the olive without adulteration, but in the northern European States where the sprat is canned and sold for sardine, large quantities of cotton seed oil and bean oils are substituted for the olive oil.

**OUTDOOR GOOD MANNERS.**

"Good manners" have always been regarded as one of our best known "indoor sports." But this is a changing world, and now we find that "manners" are classified. There is the "indoor" variety and the "outdoor" variety. And some of the grown-ups are lacking in the "outdoor" quality.

The careless automobile tourist, who has left his mark on Harlem to San Francisco, has made necessary some preachments on the subject of "good manners."

The thoughtless camper who forgets to put out his fire and leaves behind paper plates, tin cans and the remains of his lunch is the horrible example of "bad manners," and a type that must be swatted in order to keep tourists as a class in good standing.

The American Automobile Association estimates that six million people will heed the call of the road this summer. If one-sixth of them are careless, an immense amount of damage will be done. Beauty spots will be defiled, property destroyed and the way made rough for tourists who have good "outdoor manners."

The rights of property owners in the country must be respected as religiously as they are in town and city. This children can be taught. Some of their elders may be too hard crucified to admit of teaching. But the coming generation at least ought to grow up with the idea that the abuse of outdoor hospitality of parks and secluded spots in the country is as much a breach of good manners as to mistreat a home where one has been entertained.—Ex.

**Civil War Veterans Return Flag to South; Get Sword.**

Riddled with bullet holes, and pierced in two places by cannon balls, the Civil War Standard of the Tenth Louisiana regiment is home after more than sixty years in the hands of its captors, the Eleventh Connecticut regiment.

With it came a clasping of hands of survivors of the bloody field of Cold Harbor, where, on June 3, 1864, the ragged emblem of Louisiana's "Tigers" was taken by Lieutenant Peter Ambler.

Ambler's cousin, Ira R. Wildmon, Danbury, Conn., returned it to Captain James Dinkins, who headed a group of Confederate veterans. Four fighters for the cause of the Union, clad in the familiar blue, surrendered it on Tuesday to the South. The flag will be deposited in Confederate Memorial Hall, and the sword of Colonel Ledyard Colburn, of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, which was taken at Cold Harbor, will return north with the soldiers who brought the flag home.

**MEDICAL.**

**Back Bad Today?**

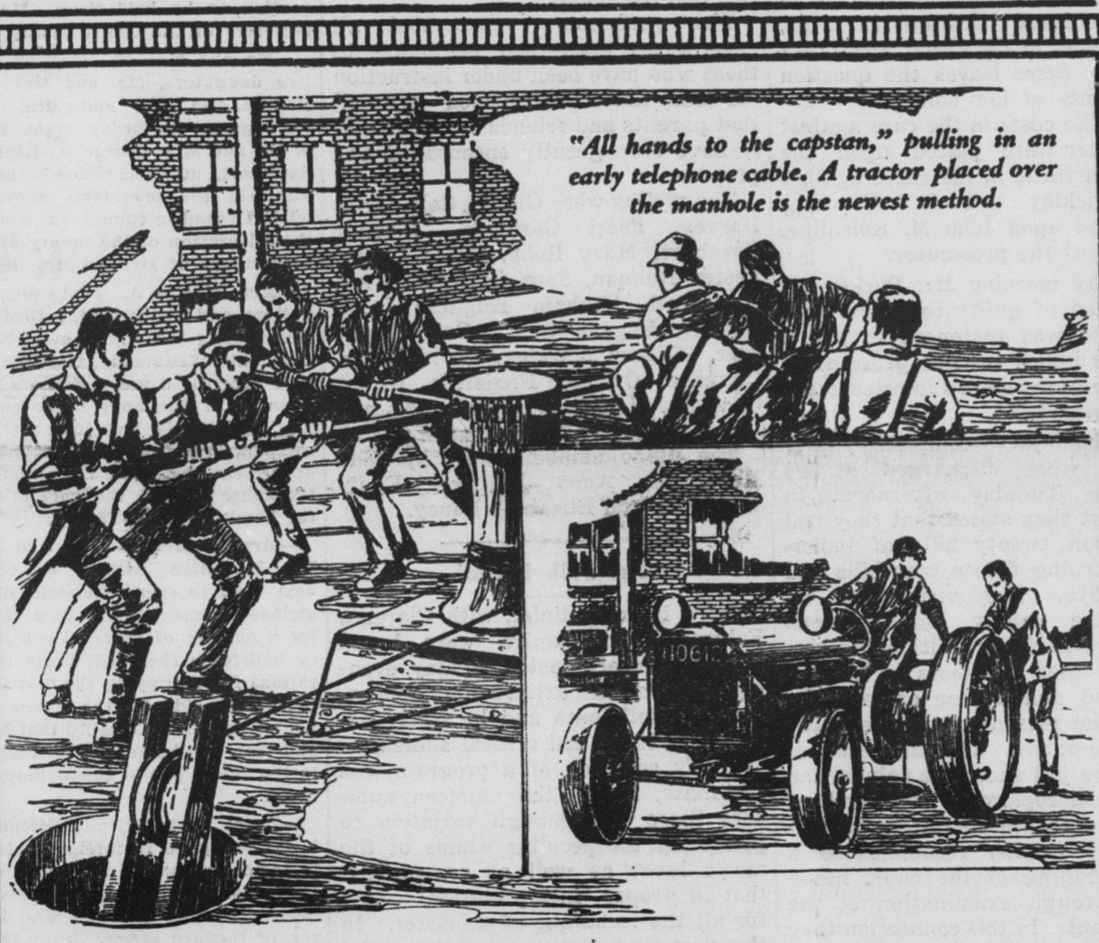
Then Find the Cause and Correct It As Other Bellefonte Folks Have.

There's little rest or peace for the backache sufferer. Days are tired and weary—Night brings no respite. Urinary troubles, headaches, dizziness and nervousness, all tend to prevent rest or sleep. Why continue to be so miserable? Why not use a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys?

Use Doan's Pills. Your neighbors recommend Doan's. Read this Oak Hall case:

Mrs. Ralph Hassinger, Oak Hall, Pa., says: "My back was weak and lame and I tired easily. My kidneys acted frequently. I used Doan's Pills and they soon strengthened my back and regulated my kidneys."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mrs. Hassinger had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 70-21



"All hands to the capstan," pulling in an early telephone cable. A tractor placed over the manhole is the newest method.

**BETTER METHODS; BETTER SERVICE**

WITH the best of modern equipment, more telephone lines in cable can be "pulled in" to the underground conduit plant today in 2½ hours than could be done between sunrise and sunset fifteen years ago.

In the beginning, it was "all hands to the capstan." Then a pair of horses harnessed to the job. Next, a motor truck with winch and power take-off. Last, a tractor placed above the manhole.

Telephone construction, maintenance and operation are being advanced and speeded in a thousand and one such ways.

Invention and development from within are supplemented by constant search in outside fields.

An improved device weighing two pounds will often contribute more than one weighing two tons. A better soldering-iron, in the hands of an organization which solders fifty million metal connections a year, counts big.

In every department of telephone work more ground is covered today than yesterday. Little of this work is seen by the public, except along the highways and on an occasional visit to a central office.

But the increasing volume of service, and the still faster increasing complexity it presents, is more than matched by the putting to work of countless creations of American telephone and mechanical genius.

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**Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co.**

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Silk Socks in every shade to match any dress. New Summer Silks and Voiles; a shipment has just arrived bringing with it all the Newest Shades and Patterns—printed, striped and plain—in Wash Silk, Silk Broadcloth, Taffeta and Voiles.

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All Coats are greatly reduced. See our special at \$9. All colors in high shades, fur trimmed and self trimmed—at prices that will be attractively low.

**Socks** Childrens Socks, ¾ lengths from 25 cts. a pair up. See those we are selling 3 pairs for 50 cts.

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Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

**\$1.75...\$1.75**

**Ladies' Guaranteed Silk Hose**

These Hose are guaranteed not to develop a "runner" in the leg nor a hole in the heel or toe. If they do this you will be given a new pair free.

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