

A Short Story of the English Language.

Did you ever wonder where the English language came from? It came from England, of course, to the United States; but where did it begin?

When Caesar went to Britain, in 55 B. C. (and that is the first time that we hear of the Britons in history,) there was no such thing as the English language. No; it is only about 1200 years old, says a writer in an old number of "St. Nicholas."

And for the first hundred years or so it was a baby language. For it did not grow to look and sound at all as it does now until after 1000 A. D. But where and when was it born?

The Romans, from Caesar's time on, ruled a large part of Europe. Spain and Portugal and France are still called "Latin" countries, as well as Italy, because in all these regions the Latin race and the Latin language became supreme.

Not so with England. In the fifth century the Roman soldiers gave it up and left Britain. The people had adopted some of the Latin words, but the language of the natives was old Celtic. This, however, was not the mother-tongue of English; the modern forms of Celtic are Scotch-Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, Manx.

No; our English is the child neither of the Latin nor of the Celtic, but is descended from an ancient Germanic language brought to Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries by some tribes from the shores of the Baltic sea—the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. The dialects of these tribes were much alike, and were gradually woven into one language, called Anglo-Saxon at first, and afterward Old English (from the most powerful tribe—the Angles.)

But surely, when we study Latin and French, we find a large number of words that look like English words of the same meaning. Where did these come from? English has always been a great borrower; and just as England has colonies all over the world, so that "the sun never sets" on the King's dominions, so English has words taken from all languages.

We have noticed that some of the Roman soldiers' words were left in common use among the Britons of the fifth century; these were adopted, in turn by the Anglo-Saxons; and as the Romans said *strata via* for a paved way, so the Anglo-Saxons said *street*, and we say *street*. I wonder if Caesar would recognize the word. In 597 some Christian missionaries went over from Rome, and many more Latin words were adopted by the Saxons—"church," "psalm," also words for plants and animals—"lily," "pea," "lobster," "trout."

In the ninth century the Danes invaded England, and left some of their words. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries France and England were closely united, the English king and court being for a long time Norman-French; and English then adopted a multitude of French words, which, in their beginning, had been, most of them, Latin.

And since that time English has been taking words from Greek and Latin, from French, Spanish, and Italian, from German, Dutch, Russian—even from Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, and North American Indian.

For example, when we say "Amen" at the end of a prayer, we are using a word taken straight from the ancient Hebrews. When we say "telescope," we are using the words a Greek boy might have used 2000 years ago: "Tele skopeo"—"I see at a distance." When we call a certain study "geography," we are putting together two words that to the Greek boy meant "writing of the earth." When we name a certain formation of land a "peninsula," we take two Latin words for "almost an island."

When we say "boudoir," we use an old French word that meant a place to go and "pout" in. And if we call a certain little animal a "squirrel," we are speaking, also with the old Greeks, of a little creature "sitting in the shadow of its tail." Ought we not to remember always that even for our language we owe so much to those that have lived before ourselves—some in distant countries, and many in the far-off centuries, even before "history" begins?

A Suggestion for Summer.

Those who would like some light "pick-up" work for the porch during the summer and at the same time feel that they were working for humanity, might learn to knit eye bandages for the wounded soldiers in the European hospitals, and for our own, should necessity arise. These are simply made and are considered one of the most useful articles of the surgical dressings kit. They are made of Dexter cotton, No. 6, on fair sized steel needles. Twelve stitches are cast on first and a straight strip knitted of about nine inches. Then the pattern expands to 25 stitches gradually, and at 12 stitches, which is continued for four inches. This fits over the wounded eye and the strip pins around the head, fastening on one side above the ear. In the European hospitals they are considered invaluable, and the cotton washes well. The National Surgical Dressings Committee, 299 Fifth Avenue, New York, will be grateful for as many eye bandages as may be sent.

Packing for Vacation.

"Jack?" "Yes?" "Can't you bring some fat friend home to dinner? I positively must have some heavyweight to sit on my trunk."—Life.

FARM NOTES.

In changing the location of plants from one place to another, they will stand a greater chance for thrifty growing if the earth around the roots remains undisturbed. This can be accomplished by digging a trench around the plant and binding the earth together with a piece of ordinary wire window screen. This screening must reach down as far as the ends of the roots. Cord wrapped around the screen will hold the earth in a compact mass.

During July a close watch should be kept for wilted tips of the raspberries. When carefully examined, these wilted tips may be found to have two rows of punctures about an inch or two apart completely circling the shoot a few inches below the top. When these signs are discovered, it is important to cut all such a few inches below the points of the punctures and burn, which will greatly assist in the control of the raspberry cane-borer.—From the Philadelphia "Record."

The "Farmer's Cyclopedia of Agriculture" says crude carbolic acid, one pint to four gallons of water, is effective in destroying weeds in gravel walks, drives and similar places. Arsenate of soda (one pound in four or eight gallons of water) may also be used for the same purpose. Salt applied at the rate of 12 to 18 pounds per square rod, or one to one and a half tons per acre, will destroy the orange hawkweed, and may also be used to kill weeds in sidewalks. It should be applied dry, and in dry weather, by scattering broadcast in a uniform manner.

Summer Care of Grapes. The new growths which develop from the ground should be pinched back to about two feet. The main thing to do, however, is to prune out the old canes which have just borne fruit. These canes which developed last year, and fruited this season, have finished their usefulness, and should be destroyed, that room may be available for the new shoots.

Old canes are not only in the way of the new ones which are developing, but frequently they are the source of infection of the new canes by both insect and disease troubles. The prunings should at once be burned.

By the ripening of cream is meant the changes it undergoes from time of separation until it is added to the churn. Upon these changes depends very largely the quality of butter as regards texture and flavor. The temperature at which cream is held determines the firmness or texture, while the flavor is dependent upon the by-products from the bacteria growth. The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but in addition it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of two ways. First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of the bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or, second, it ripens as a result of action of certain kinds of bacteria which are added in what is termed a "starter."

The man who puts on the market inferior fruit does an injury to both himself and the fruit business. Fruit can be too large for the market, but it seldom is. Thinning is the only recipe for large, plump, high-colored, juicy fruit. A crate of little peaches never brings as much as a crate of big ones. So it pays to reduce the number of crates by thinning, if the quality is hereby much improved. Often, however, there will be just as many crates as there would have been if no thinning had been done. Sometimes there will actually be more. The large fruits are more cheaply picked, packed and handled. Thinning saves the fertility of the orchard. Not very much fertility is taken away in the pulp, but the seeds draw heavily on it. In other words, the man who thins takes off more good fruit, gets more money, and removes less fertility from the orchard. He also saves his trees from exhaustion.

Brood sows generally suffer from over-feeding rather than from under-feeding. An abundance of fat is the worst enemy of the litter. Sows that are to raise pigs in the spring should be taken away from the rest of the hogs and fed a different ration. The following three rations are recommended: (1) One part high-grade tankage, 12 parts corn; (2) skim milk or buttermilk and corn, using three parts of the milk to one part of corn; (3) wheat and shorts. Whichever one of these rations is used, a rack containing alfalfa should be so placed that the hogs have free access to the hay at all times. In addition the sows should be supplied with minerals. It is a good plan to dump the wood and coal ashes in the lot where the sows run. A mixture composed of a basket of charcoal, five pounds of salt, five pounds of air-slaked lime and two pounds of sulphur will give good results if kept easily available.

The strawberry plants set this spring are now sending out new runners, which will develop new plants. These in turn will send out more runners, and by fall the rows will be so thickly set with plants, unless restricted, that small berries will be harvested next season.

The varieties mainly cultivated in this country are propagated from the runners. The first produced are as a rule, the strongest and best for early planting, but those that are formed later in the season are equally as good when they reach the same size or age.

To insure the rooting of runners, the surface of the soil should be kept loose and open, and if the weather is very dry at the time they are forming, it is well to go over the beds and cover the new roots as they are produced.

When only a few very large and strong plants are wanted, it is well to pinch off the runners just beyond the first plant, that this may become strong and vigorous.

Centre County Y. W. C. A. Notes.

Centre county hopes to have a large number of delegates at Camp Nephawin, Canton, Pa., during County Week, August 5-12. This is open to any girls whether members of the Y. W. C. A. or not. Some of the attractions are boating, swimming, tennis, bowling, hikes and drives, hay rides, etc. During this week there will be canning demonstrations, story hours around the camp fire, Bible study and vespers of special interest to county girls. Camp Nephawin is an ideal spot in which to spend a vacation. It is situated among the hills about thirty miles north of Williamsport, and has a lake, swimming pool, and many other attractions. The cost for room, board, etc., for the week is \$5.00; registration fee, 75 cents. Responsible persons are present to see that the girls are well cared for. The county Y. W. C. A. secretary will be glad to correspond with anyone interested. (Address, M. Hiller, State College, Pa.)

Any girls in Centre county who are interested in Y. W. C. A. work or in clubs of any kind are entitled to the services of the county secretary, who will be glad to render any possible assistance. This includes any groups of girls, as organized S. S. classes, camp fire girls, clubs, etc., as well as individuals, or organized groups. Girls who are living too far away from neighbor girls to form any kind of group are invited to join the general county club, which will carry on its activities to suit such members. Write to the secretary about it. (Address as above.) State College: Arrangements

have been completed for securing a house to be occupied by the Association next fall. The upstairs rooms will be rented and the downstairs used for classes and clubs, reading, entertaining, friends, and so on. Boarding may be secured in the same house. The girls will be able to have the use of the dining room and kitchen for banquets, candy pulls, parties, and other affairs. The house is large and airy, with a fine porch and lawn and is in a splendid location. Probably a housewarming will be held before the Association moves into its new and more adequate quarters.

The Summer Club (State College) held its first meeting last Thursday evening. The program for the evening was a frolic on the campus. The regular time for the meeting was placed at 7.45 every Thursday evening. The program will vary each week, no one except those in charge each week knowing just what is to be done. All the young women of the town are invited to join this club. There are no dues and no particular duties except to attend and have a good time. Don't wear your "best clothes," and do wear comfortable shoes, for the events will, as far as possible, be held out-of-doors. The club will meet, rain or shine, for arrangements for shelter have been made in case of rain. Try to be at the Y. W. C. A. promptly at 7.45.

Spring Mills: The Spring Mills Common Weal club is showing the true community spirit by planning to oil a certain section of the road in that vicinity.

Miss Caroline Jones, secretary for finance and publicity in this field, has been spending several days in the county.

Miss Caroline Foresman, county secretary for this field, visited the Wahun Annung Common Weal club at Oak Hall on Saturday, and was entertained in the evening by the True Blue Common Weal club at Lemont.



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Dry Goods, Etc. LYON & COMPANY. JULY CLEARANCE SALE OF SUMMER STUFFS Clearance Sale of all Summer Goods throughout every department regardless of former prices. Just a few items to show you it is a real Clearance Sale. All Voile Dresses that were sold from \$5 to \$12.00 now \$1.98. Ladies' Coats, all this season's styles, including fine Mohair Motor Coats, Silk Taffetas, Serges and Gabardins, values from \$15 to \$25, now \$7.98. Coat Suits, black, navy blue black and white, check and silk poplin suits, values from \$15 to \$35, sale price \$7.50 to \$14.00. One table of Voiles, Lawns and Crepes, values from 12 1/2 to 35 cents, sale price per yard 8 cents. Another lot of Summer Wash Goods, values from 25 to 35 cents, sale price 12 1/2 cents per yard. Wash Waists, the largest assortment of colored and white waists, all this season's styles, must go at 98 cents during this sale. Silk Waists that sold at \$3.50 and \$3.00, now \$2.50. Silk Waists, quality \$1.75, now 98c. SHOES. SHOES. All White Shoes, low and high. All Tan Shoes, low and high. All Black Shoes, low and high—men's, women's and children's, at less than cost to manufacture. Lyon & Co. Bellefonte.