

WHAT STATE NAMES MEAN.

"What's in a name?" asks the poet; yet many names are full of meaning, and contain historical associations well worth remembering. For example see what is to be found in the names of States:

Maine takes its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called as a compliment to Henrietta, the queen of Charles the First, who was its owner.

New Hampshire took its name from Hampshire, England. New Hampshire was originally called Laconia.

Vermont is French (Vert Mont), signifying "green mountain." Massachusetts is an Indian word signifying "country about the great hills."

Rhode Island gets its name because of its fancied resemblance to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean Sea.

The real name of Connecticut is "Quon eh ta-cut." It is a Mohican word signifying "long river."

New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles the Second, granted him that territory.

New Jersey was named by Sir George Carter, who was at that time Governor of the Isle of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Pennsylvania is as generally known, takes its name from William Penn, the "sylvania" part of it meaning "woods." Literally, it is "Penn's Woods."

Delaware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord de la Ware.

Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles the First.

Virginia got its name from queen Elizabeth the "Virgin Queen."

Kentucky does not mean "dark and bloody ground," but is derived from the Indian word "Kain-tuk-ee," signifying "land of the head of the river."

Florida was named from Kanamas de Flores, or "feast of the flowers."

Alabama comes from a Greek word, and signifies "land of rest."

Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis the Fourteenth.

Mississippi is a Natchez word that means "father of waters."

Three or four Indian interpretations have been given to the word Arkansas, the best being that it signifies "smoke waters," the French prefix "ark" meaning "bow."

Tennessee, according to some writers, is from Tenasee, an Indian chief; others have it that it means "river of the big bend."

Ohio has had several meanings fitted to it. Some say it is a Suane word, meaning "the beautiful river." Others refer to the Wyandotte word "Oheza," which signified "something great."

Indiana means "land of Indians."

Illinois is supposed to be derived from an Indian word which was intended to refer to a superior class of men.

Wisconsin is an Indian word, meaning "wild, rushing waters."

Missouri means "muddy water."

Michigan is from an Indian word, meaning "great lake."

The name of Kansas is based on the same as that of Arkansas.

Iowa is named from an Indian tribe—the Klowas; the Klowas were so called by the Illinois Indians because they were "across the river."

The name of California is a matter of much dispute. Some writers say that it first appeared in a Spanish romance of 1590, the heroine being an Amazonian named "California."

Colorado is a Spanish word, applied to that portion of the Rocky mountains on account of its many-colored peaks.

Nebraska means "shallow waters."

Nevada is a Spanish word signifying "snow-covered mountains."

Georgia had its name bestowed when it was a colony, in honor of George the Second.

The Spanish missionaries of 1524 called the country now known as Texas "Mictetapah," and the people Mictetecahs. From the last word the name of Texas is supposed to have been derived.

Oregon is a Spanish word, signifying "valley of wild thyme."

Dakota means "leagued" or "allied tribes."

Wyoming is the Indian word for "big plains."

Washington gets its name from our first President.

Penn State Faculty Members to Travel.

Three prominent members of the faculty of The Pennsylvania State College will accept leaves of absence during the second semester in order to travel. Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, former president of the college, will go on a speaking tour of colleges and universities in the southeastern States in the interest of better scholarship as personified in Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society elections. Miss Margaret A. Knight, dean of women, has sailed for Egypt and other points along the Mediterranean Sea. Dr. I. L. Foster, head of the department of Romance languages, will leave shortly on a Mediterranean cruise and continental tour for the purpose of studying the methods of teaching languages in foreign institutions. All three faculty members will return in time to resume their duties during the summer session, which begins on June 25th.

Better Dyes Right at Home.

American manufacturers for the last fifteen years have been in position to produce as great a quantity and as good a quality of coal tar dyes as could be had from Europe, said Dr. H. W. Jordan, of Syracuse, N. Y. The dyes were produced in Pennsylvania in 1880, he added, but, because European manufacturers cut prices, the home industry had to be abandoned.

FARM NOTES.

Protect your livestock from possible heavy loss. Immunize your hogs against cholera and your cattle against infectious abortion. It pays you well in the long run.

Get ready for 1923.—Make a list of repairs that can be made to machinery before next spring and the improvements that can be effected on the farm, by spending some of the long winter hours in the farm shop.

The best grade of eggs are known as "extras." They are clean, fresh, full and sweet, weighing a little more than 24 ounces to the dozen. Extra first, the second grade, weigh 20 ounces to the dozen; seconds, the third grade, 18 ounces; pullet eggs, over 15 ounces.

Make up your mind now that some of the insect pests are not to have a chance at your crops next year, by cleaning out fence rows and burning dead limbs and other refuse from field, orchard and garden. This will cut deep into the ranks of the insect population.

Barn ventilation is an important consideration with cold weather. For mature horses and cattle, stables and barns should not be warmer than 45 degrees F. Animals that are accustomed to cool, well-ventilated stables are known to be freer from disease than those that are not so hardened.

The best storage conditions for vegetables—beets, cabbage, carrots, potatoes, rutabaga and turnips, is in a cool cellar or cave with a constant temperature of 34 to 40 degrees; horse-radish, parsnips, and salsify may freeze without harmful results, but should be covered with earth to prevent shriveling; squash and pumpkin should be kept dry and rather warm, around 60 degrees; onions, dry and cool, about 40 degrees.

Farmers in Pennsylvania who have stocks of home-grown seeds that they anticipate using for planting, next spring, may have samples promptly tested, by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, at this time.

The laboratories of the department have completed the work for the large seed houses of the State and with this rush over, samples submitted by individuals will receive prompt attention. It is estimated that the loss from the use of poor seeds amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars in Pennsylvania, each year. Under the law, the Department of Agriculture test samples of seeds for purity and germination and for this work a nominal charge of 25 cents is made for each sample.

The commercial seed houses of the State have been alert to the advantages of this service and practically all of the more important houses have their entire stock of seeds tested. However, there are many farmers who grow their own seeds or who purchase them from their neighbors and do not take the trouble to ascertain just what they are planting.

Many fields and farms in Pennsylvania are sour. This was ascertained some years ago in a soil survey conducted by experts connected with the Pennsylvania State College. This was found in all parts of the State and on all of the soil formations.

The presence of sorrel, red top, plantain and other plants indicate an acid soil. Where there is a lack of lime in the soil there will be a sourness. There is nothing more effective for correcting this acidity than lime in one of its several forms.

Technically lime is the oxide or the metallic basic element, calcium. In nature it does not occur in this form, but is prepared by heating limestone in kilns. In 100 pounds of pure limestone thus heated there is a loss of 44 pounds of gas (carbon dioxide), leaving 56 pounds of lime. This may be slaked with water and will combine sufficient water to make 74 pounds of hydrated lime.

When lime and hydrated lime are exposed to the air they slowly combine with the carbon dioxide of the air until finally reverted to the original form of carbonate of lime. There is no difference between the original lime rock and completely air-slaked lime excepting that of fineness of subdivisions, the one being in form of large rock masses and the other a very fine powder.

It is this fine state of subdivision that makes air-slaked lime valuable to apply to the soil. If the raw limestone could be made equally fine it would be just as good as the air-slaked for the same purpose. No matter in what form lime is applied to the soil, much of it soon tends to revert to its original form of carbonate lime.

The value of lime in any form depends on its purity and mechanical condition. It should be so that it can be thoroughly distributed in the soil.

Much depends upon the character of the soil and the degree of acidity in order to determine the quantity of lime to use. For physical improvement in a tenacious clay soil an application of two or three tons of stone lime to the acre may be profitable.

Ordinarily lime is applied to correct acidity and make a soil friendly to clover and other plants, and the equivalent of one to one and one-half tons of stone lime an acre, applied once in each crop rotation is usually a maximum amount.

In some instances 1000 pounds an acre will accomplish the desired result. The equivalent of 1000 pounds of stone lime is between 1300 and 1350 pounds of slaked (hydrated) lime, or a little less than one ton of raw limestone reduced to a powder.

Generally an application of lime will pave the way for clover, but it is best to apply the lime a year or more before seeding the clover.

Lime should be applied after the ground is plowed and thoroughly mixed with the soil by harrowing or disking. The more thoroughly it is mixed with the soil the better and quicker the results will be. It should never be plowed under, because its tendency is to work downward rather than upward in the soil. In applying lime a spreader should be used after the ground has been plowed.

GOOD AND BAD LUCK SNEEZES

Peculiar Beliefs Have Been Handed Down From the Earliest Days of the World's History.

When everyone seems to be sneezing, it is interesting to recall the many queer superstitions which have been associated with sneezing from the earliest times.

The Greeks always regarded it as lucky to sneeze between noon and midnight, but most unlucky to sneeze between midnight and noon. In fact, it is said that they used to get back into bed for a while if they happened to sneeze while getting up in the morning.

The old custom, which still survives, of saying "God bless you" to those who sneeze, undoubtedly originated in the days when plagues and epidemics were rampant over Europe. It was noticed that those who sneezed died shortly afterward from the prevailing epidemic, and they were therefore greeted with the words, "God bless you," meaning "God help you." In those days people used to accompany these words with the sign of the cross, but this custom now seems to be extinct.

Another old superstition maintained that to sneeze to the right was a lucky sign, but it was unlucky to sneeze to the left.

Sneezing is associated even with bedrooms, for it was always thought a sign of coming good luck if they sneezed on their wedding day.

DOING AWAY WITH LEAKAGE

Soldering Always Important Point in the Proper Care of Electric Contacts in Radio Work.

All electric contacts should be soldered. There are plenty of reasons why this step should never be omitted. In radio work the aerial currents are always feeble. It does not do to lose any. No better leak device is known than a hackle of sharp points. Electric charges escape by this route into the surrounding air at every opportunity.

When electrons find a region set with narrowing edges and points they crowd into it, driven by their powers of mutual repulsion. Voltages become high out on narrow areas. Electrons find it easier to leap to molecules of air nearby than to stay among their kind on the point. There is a remedy that is easily applied. Bend down all projecting ends of wire and melt a large drop of solder over the whole spot. Electrons find it most difficult to get off a sphere.

Soldering provides a continuous metal contact between wires, and does away with losses by resistance, to a large extent.

Frogs for Bad Throats.

Even today many people have strange beliefs and superstitions. All sorts of quaint rites are carried out, particularly in connection with children.

Some mothers, for instance, believe in cutting their baby's hair at the waxing of the moon. This ceremony dates back for thousands of years to the days when people regarded it as a safeguard against evil.

Another silly superstition is that of giving children live frogs to suck. This is supposed to prevent and cure "thrush," or injury to the throat. Again, there are still women who think that they will improve their children's health by eating raisins and placing the stones on the baby's stomach.

Modern science is rapidly abolishing these old ideas, but they still hold their ground in certain places.

Male Penguin's Love Token.

The love-making of penguins is described by Surgeon Commander Murray Levick, a member of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition. In the spring, he says, the hen birds scoop out a hollow in the frozen ground, sit in it and wait. When a male bird sees a hen who takes his fancy he places a pebble at her feet. This is the signal for an attack on him by the other males, but after a fight he is left in possession.

On one occasion, says Commander Levick, a member of Captain Scott's expedition was sitting down watching the birds when a male came up and placed a pebble at his feet. The bird, finding its advances ignored, inspected the strange, silent animal, nibbled at his trousers and then went away.

Fine Examples of Wood Carving.

Some interesting examples of Italian Renaissance wood carvings were brought to America in 1918 and placed in the Carnegie museum. The carvings formerly were in the collection of M. Emile Pares of Paris, a noted antiquarian. All the pieces are of a religious character and formerly were part of the decoration of a church, the name of which is unknown. There are seven panels, carved in high relief and decorated in polychrome. They depict for the most part incidents from the life of St. John, the evangelist, and were set either in the paneling of a wall or were part of the decoration of interior doors.

Timely Thoughts.

A well-known lawyer was chiding a legal friend for passing him in a motorcar without recognition. "Sorry I didn't see you," said his friend. "Was — driving?" "Yes," said the lawyer. "Well," rejoined his friend, "when — is driving you think only of your Maker and not of your earthly friends!"

MEN IN PREHISTORIC TIMES

No Proof That There Was Gradual Rise From Savagery to Practice of Human Virtues.

It is proved that men—true men—existed on this earth many thousand years ago. How many no one can certainly say, but certainly longer than the period accepted as a strict dogma by Bible Christians within living memory (and still affirmed by some of them). It is not proved, but it is highly probable that there is genetic connection between man as we know him and the earlier inferior types of which evidence remains.

If a critic were to maintain that man as we know him rose suddenly from some other type not yet found (for the evidence is very fragmentary and slight), he would not be contradicting ascertained fact; on the contrary, he has on his side the anomaly of fine skulls found in apparently very early strata; all that department is quite unixed.

That man as we know him was a vile thing for countless generations and gradually—very gradually—rose to practice the human virtues and intelligence is not proved at all. Even the vague analogy from existing savages fails. Some savages are of one character, some of another; all as old in descent as ourselves. The excessive evil affirmed of true man when first he could be so called is sheer unsupported affirmation proceeding not from evidence—for we have none—but from a mood, a desire that things should be so.—Yale Review.

REFUSE TO REVEAL NAMES

Odd Superstition That Prevails Among Certain Island Tribes of American Indians.

Writing of tabooed words in "The Golden Bough," Sir J. G. Frazer says: "The Indians of Chiloé keep their names secret and do not like to have them uttered aloud; for they say that there are fairies or imps on the mainland or neighboring islands who, if they knew folks' names, would do them an injury; but so long as they do not know the names these mischievous sprites are powerless."

"The Araucanians will hardly ever tell a stranger their names, because they fear that he would thereby acquire some supernatural power over themselves. Asked his name by a stranger who is ignorant of their superstitions, an Araucanian will answer, 'I have none.'"

"When an Ojibway is asked his name he will look at some bystander and ask him to answer. "Sure! Even the apaches of the rogues' gallery know the evil omen of the real name. Hence the origin and would-be magic of the 'alias.'"

To Stop Bleeding From Nose.

When we remember that not very long ago venesection, or bleeding by the physician, was a favorite method of treatment and that leeches were used for local bleeding, we can the more readily understand that a simple attack of nosebleed is nothing to be afraid of. At the same time, however, it may be well to commit to memory a few simple precautions. The patient should always sit upright and should hold the chin down to enable the blood to flow forward through the nose and not backward into the throat. Tight collars and bands round the neck should be loosened, and cold should be applied to the wrists or to the back of the neck. It often helps to sniff cold water up the nose. If the bleeding comes from a small spot inside the nose, the spot should be treated with an astringent or with nitrate of silver.—Youth's Companion.

Is Snake Charmed by Music?

There is no foundation in fact for the common belief that a snake can be "charmed" with music, according to Allen S. Williams, director of the Reptile Study Society of America. Mr. Williams bases his opinion on a series of experiments extending over a period of nearly twenty-five years. "I have tried every sort of music," says Mr. Williams, as quoted in the Scientific American, "from a tin whistle with note holes in it to a symphony orchestra, and have used as subjects nearly every variety of snakes, but have yet to note any response on the part of the reptile."

Not All Americanisms.

"Guess," as used by the Yankee, is always chosen by the English as a typical Americanism, when, in fact, it was used by Shakespeare and Chaucer. "Allow" was formerly used in England in the same sense as in America. Special Americanisms are "sun-up," "sun-down," "complected," "as ever," "haying," "right off," or "right away," "shindig," a dance or party, usually a noisy, rough one; "shindy," a fight or row; "bark up the wrong tree," "little end of the horn," "het up," "kibosh."

Cheerful Wish.

"I've often wondered why they shave a man's head before they put him in the electric chair," said the pessimist, gloomily.

"Oh, I hope you'll find out some day," said the listener, politely.

The pessimist was satisfied.

A Cool Customer.

Stranger—Miss Phayre, allow me—this is Mr. Bangs.

Miss Phayre—But I don't know you, sir.

Stranger—Not yet, but I have asked Mr. Bangs to introduce me.

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