

Countess Introduced

Quinine Into Spain

Quinine is obtained from the powdered bark of the cinchona tree. Early in the Seventeenth century the countess of Cinchon and her husband went to live at Lima, in Peru, the count having been appointed viceroy. In one of the provinces grew a tree the bark of which was said to cure fever. The governor of the province, hearing some years later that the countess had contracted the dread disease, sent her a parcel of the bark. It cured her and later, on returning to Spain, she took with her quantities of the drug. In spite of prejudice, its use became popular. The trees from which it was obtained were gradually being used up and the drug became expensive.

In 1860 Sir Clement Markham organized an expedition to Peru to collect plants of the cinchona with the idea of introducing their culture into India, where it was thought they would grow well and where the use of the drug would be beneficial in view of the climatic conditions being so conducive to fever.

Although the plants died on the way to India, the seeds survived and now there are flourishing plantations in Burma and Ceylon; while more recently the tree has been cultivated with success in Jamaica and South Africa.—London Tit-Bits.

Books of Ancient Roman Writers Not Protected

No law of copyright protected the interests of authors; and when the works of Cicero, produced by experienced copyists whom Atticus had purchased, were circulated in Italy and Greece, there was nothing to prevent an enterprising tradesman from employing his own slaves to pirate, with gross blunders, the authorized edition. The booksellers' shops were situated mainly in a street called the Argiletum, which abutted on the north of the Forum, not far from the Rostra. The books were written on papyrus imported from Alexandria, and were mounted on wooden rollers. The titles of new publications were posted upon pillars outside the shops; but their best advertisement, apart from the reputation of the writer, was the praise of his friends, when their judgment was known to be sound. Their prices, considering that they were produced by hand, seem remarkably low; handsome copies of the first book of Martial's epigrams were sold for five denarii—about four shillings—a charge which the author thought excessive.—T. Rice Holmes, in "The Roman Republic and the Founder of the Empire."

Wall Street Coffee Center

"Wall street" is regarded the world over as a synonym of "high finance"; yet it has been quite as permanently associated in its history with coffee. The lower part of the street toward the East river, and the neighborhood adjoining to the north and south, but principally to the south, is still redolently given over to the offices and warehouses of coffee merchants and brokers.

William H. Ukers, in his book, "All About Coffee," recently published by the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, devotes an interesting chapter to the history of coffee trade in the United States, much of which centers in this small but influential locality. It is surprising to find how many of the best-known merchants of the city engaged at one time or another in the coffee trade.—Detroit News.

Wood Duck Leads in Beauty

No duck in America surpasses the wood duck for beauty and variety of color. It loves warm weather and precedes even the teal in its migration to the southland. The female will occupy the discarded nest of any bird in a hollow tree or make a new one in any suitable place near the water. She often returns to the same nest year after year.

The hole which admits her to the nest appears many times too small for a bird of half her diameter, but she enters with ease. When the ducklings are ready to swim they jump instinctively into the water, if the nest be above it, but if it be some distance from the water, she carries them to it in her bill.—Detroit News.

Always a Gamble

The uncertainty of the cotton market is illustrated by the following conversation overheard between two negroes in a Texas town: George (displaying a roll of bills)—See here, Sam, Ah's been on de board dis mornin'. Sam—Ah sees. But you won't have it tomorra! You can't never tell about dis cotton market. It's liable to go up, or it's liable to do down, or it's liable to fluctuate!—Outlook Magazine.

The Egotist

A couple of clubmen were speaking of a fellow member when one remarked: "I dislike to say it, but really Reginald is the most egotistical young man I have ever met." "What leads you to say that?" "Why, last week on the occasion of his birthday he sent a collect message congratulating his mother."

Gold in Mission Altar Proves Old Mines Existed

Perhaps the most concrete evidence today, pointing to the reality of the legends of early civilization in the Southwest is the altar of San Xavier mission, conducted at the present time by Catholic sisters for the relief of the sick and needy among the Indians. For several hundred years the mission was a cathedral and it is situated a few miles outside of the city of Tucson, Ariz. The altar is inlaid with virgin gold, and pure gold was beaten into the masonry and decorations of the chancel when it was constructed early in the Seventeenth century.

The records of the mission, which have been carefully kept for generations, show that the gold was brought by Indians from the Canada del Oro, where it was mined under the direction of Spanish priests. In fact, the old trail by which the precious metal was transported on mules' backs still exists and leads directly from the cathedral into Canada del Oro and then loses itself in desert wastes.

The Apaches attacked the mission about one hundred years ago and drove away the priests. For several years the Indian tribes used the building as a stable, but they did not touch the altar of gold. It is believed that they had no interest in gold intrinsically, for their medicine men are thought to have had, even at that late date, complete information about rich deposits of desert gold.—New York Tribune.

Obtain Paint Remover by Processing Corncocks

Furfural is the aldehyde of furfuran and is obtained from the processing of corncocks. The corncocks and water are placed in an autoclave and steam at about 130 pounds pressure is admitted and the mixture is permitted to digest for about two hours, after which the furfural is blown off by steam, condensed and collected. The furfural is then separated from the water by distillation. The yield is about 120 pounds of furfural from one ton of corncocks, or approximately 6 per cent.

Furfural has an agreeable odor and boils at a temperature above 100 degrees C. Its boiling point is the same as that of turpentine. This makes furfural a much less dangerous substance than some of the solvents that are used in paint and varnish removers. It also obviates the necessity of weighting the solvent with wax, as it evaporates slowly enough to do its work thoroughly. Furthermore, it does not injure the surface underneath. When smeared over a surface it evaporates after a while, but it shows a tendency to form drops. This disadvantage may be removed by the addition of 20 per cent of solvent naphtha. By the addition of wood oil the viscosity of the furfural is increased.—Scientific American.

Whale Fishing

In early days the wooden sailing ships engaged in the whaling industry in southern seas pursued only right whales and sperm whales, or cachalots. The so-called "finners," such as the blue whale, the largest animal in the world; the finner whale, the small fish whale, and the humpback, were all too active and sank too quickly when killed. But their turn has now come, for the whale gun is a finely-fashioned cannon, the harpoon carries a shell, and the body of the whale is kept afloat by inflating it with air through pipes from the engine room of the whaler. The rendering is now done in a factory on shore, or in a special large vessel moored in the harbor. Besides the whalebone, which no longer pays well or at all, and the oil, which is graded into qualities as it comes from the blubber, the fat of the tongue and kidneys, the flesh and bones and the refuse, there remain the dried flesh and bones, which are now also put to commercial use. The fresh flesh is used to make whale meal.

Oil Spring of 1629

The first reference to the discovery of petroleum in America is contained in a letter written in 1629 by Joseph de la Roche d'Allion, a French missionary to the Indians.

He had crossed the Niagara river and made his way southward through western New York into northern Pennsylvania, where he found a spring from which oil flowed.

This oil was highly esteemed by the Indians for medicinal uses, says the Detroit News. The letter of the priest was published in 1632 in Sagard's "Histoire de Canada."

A Demonstration

Pat, a new hired hand in a machine shop, after having been repeatedly warned to keep away from the dangerous machinery, came in contact with a buzz saw. The foreman happening along, saw Pat holding up the bleeding stump of a finger, cried: "Why, Pat, how did that happen?" "Ah, sure, sir," said Pat, "I just put me finger near that saw like this—Ah, be jabbers, there goes another one."—Boys' Magazine.

A Condition

The stern parent was interviewing his daughter's suitor who was asking her hand in matrimony. "She tells me she loves you," returned the girl's father, "but that is not all. Do you think you can afford to pay for all the little luxuries that she is accustomed to?" "Why—er—yes—that is, if she'll do without the necessities, I can," replied the young man reflectively.

Carmel Cognoscenti Bar Modern Devices

An artistic Elysium where streets and sewers and other evidences of modern civilization do not exist, the kindly acres where, according to Cato, no usury stands to retard creative inspiration, freedom from society's fetters.

Such is the incentive of the new artists' retreat that well-known members of the Carmel Cognoscenti have established at Notley's Landing, an abandoned town 15 miles from the scene of Carmel itself.

For Carmel, declare these anti-conventionalists, is fast becoming too modern to be the ideal playground for brain children. New sewers, an incorporated city government, all the conventionalities of a stylish summer colony, do not blend harmoniously with ideal artistic conception, they declare.

The movement for an artistic seclusion is well under way, it would seem, with Evan Royal Mosher, painter; John Howard Flanner, composer, and Herbert Heron, writer-poet, already living at Notley's Landing, and with William Overstreet, Carmel editor, announcing his plans of following suit.

With the advent of numerous summer visitors Carmel, the artists' state, has taken on too many aspects of a real city, whereas it was once replete with freedom and artistic communism.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Roman Generals Liked Spring Mineral Water

The Romans, who knew much about external and internal cleanliness that was forgotten after the downfall of their power, attached the greatest importance to the drinking of mineral water. At Aix-les-Thermes, for instance, in the Pyrenees, the waters were used by the Roman conquerors, and St. Louis had a pond built there for the use of Crusaders who returned from the Holy Land stricken with leprosy. This pond is still in existence.

It was in the Nineteenth century, however, that Aix-les-Thermes was adapted to modern needs and became a popular resort. Its waters contain sodium sulphide and are very beneficial for rheumatism and gout.

In this country the term "thermal" is not in wide use, one seldom hearing the term "thermal resort" applied to places where persons go to take a "cure." In Europe, on the other hand, the word is in common use, and a thermal resort is recognized as a place whose waters possess certain healing and health-giving properties, and which has also been developed to take proper care of those who repair for a cure or to enjoy a period of rest and recreation.—Detroit News.

Locate Leaks

An automatic leak indicator for ships consists of a number of small cast-iron boxes screwed to the bulkhead of each compartment and set at predetermined distances, one above another. In each box there is an electrical contrivance connected with an indicator board, either on the bridge or in some other convenient place. The board is fitted with a number of small glow lamps of different colors, and is connected with an alarm bell. When water rises to the level of the lowest box it makes an electrical contact, by which the lamp corresponding to the height of the bulkhead that the box indicates is lighted and so remains until the next box is reached by the water, when the second lamp is lighted. Meanwhile the bell rings continuously until shut off.

Words Failed Her

The telephone rang and a voice buzzed: "Say, Blanche, is zat you?" "Yes." "Say, Blanche, I called you up to tell you somepin important." "Just a minute, Mittie. Wait until I take the eggs off the fire. Now what is it, dearie?" "Hold the wire. My soup's scorching." There was a long pause, and then: "Hello, Blanche." "Hello, Mittie. What was it you wanted to tell me? Somepin important, you said." "I dunno now, Blanche. My biscuits are burnt to a crisp."

Origin of Old Phrase

It is said the phrase "Throwing sand in their eyes" had its origin in a curious circumstance.

The tale comes from the south of Siberia, where the landscape consists principally of sand. For centuries this country was inhabited by hostile tribes and primitive "running" methods of horseback warfare.

And it is related of these people that one of their principal weapons in pursuit of an enemy was their native sand, which they tossed at him, with the result, if the aim was good, of at least temporary bewilderment and blindness.—Detroit News.

42 Days to Cross Sea

Seventy-five years ago the Hamburg-American line established its first ship, the Deutschland, in the service between Hamburg and New York. This was a sailing vessel of 771 tons, and was regarded as a monster craft in those days. Adolph Geoffrey, director of the company, at a meeting of the directors in 1848, told with great pride of the high character of the accommodations which its three ships were affording transatlantic travelers, who passed 42 days on the trip from Hamburg to New York and 30 days on the eastward trip.—Detroit News.

Pennsylvania Ton Litter Contest Launched

Word has just come to the office of county farm agent, J. N. Robinson, that Pennsylvania is to have a "Key-stone Ton Litter Club." The State breed associations representing the Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Berkshire and Chester White breeds voted to get behind the project at their annual meetings at Harrisburg recently. Each association decided to give gold medals to their members who produce litters weighing 2000 pounds or more in 180 days, and silver medals to 1800 pound litter owners.

The ton litter idea has proved very popular in the middle west, especially in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. It is a great means of promoting the breed and stimulates better and more economical pork production. Last year Pennsylvania produced several ton litters, among them being the heaviest Chester White litter in the United States. This year the breeders plan to go at the project in earnest and show the corn belt States that Pennsylvania has the breeding stock and the men who know how to feed.

Uniform rules for the contest have been adopted by all the breed associations, working in co-operation with the extension swine specialists at the Pennsylvania State College.

Any person can enter one or more litters of pigs that are farrowed between February 1st and April 30th. Enrollment in the contest must be made through the county agent between February 1st and April 15th. The litters must be properly marked, must be inspected once by the committee before August 1st, and must be weighed at the end of the 180 days by an authorized committee. Records of rations and management must be kept from weaning time to the weighing period. Every contesting litter must be ear-marked and reported within seven days after farrowing.

Although a breeder may enter several litters, only one prize is awarded to each contestant. Awards will be made on the basis of the weight of the litter but no awards will be made unless all the rules of the contest are fulfilled.

County agent J. N. Robinson urges every swine grower to get behind the project and enter at least one litter. He states that this will be a great opportunity for Centre county to promote its swine industry. Entry blanks and rules of the contest can be obtained at the Farm Bureau office.

Ransom

Under prohibition many New York hotels have increased their charges for various items of attendance. An American was explaining these charges to an English visitor. "And then, of course," he concluded, "there's the hat boy." "What's he?" asked the Englishman.

"He's the fellow you give your hat to when you come in, and buy it back when you go out."—London Express.

Real Estate Transfers.

- John L. Holmes, et al, to Curtis Lee Corl, tract in Ferguson township; \$300. Brooks E. Reese, et ux, to Witmer Steel Co., tract in Gregg township; \$5. Francis S. Ulrich, et al, et ux, to Anna Mabel Deitrich, tract in Millheim; \$285. Thomas B. Ulrich, et al, et ux, to Anna Mabel Deitrich, tract in Millheim; \$300. Fred Leathers, et ux, to J. S. Williams, tract in Worth township; \$150. Curtis E. Bechtol to James J. Martin, tract in Liberty township; \$20. Mary E. Masden to John James Martin, tract in Liberty township; \$150. John D. Moore, et al, to J. Elmer Royer, tract in Centre Hall; \$500. Fred Leathers, et ux, to J. H. Patton, tract in Worth township; \$20. Fred Leathers, et ux, to J. H. Patton, tract in Worth township; \$60. H. M. Stere, et ux, et al, to Susan E. Stere, tract in Unionville; \$5,500. Harry H. Musser, et ux, to Homer A. Grubb, tract in Ferguson township; \$1,950. Ollie D. Gibbs to Glendon E. Fetzer, tract in Boggs township; \$7. Adam H. Krumrine, et ux, to R. F. Musser, et ux, tract in State College; \$450. Mary A. Smith, et bar, to Albert Corman, tract in Benner township; \$550. Pine Hall Cemetery Assn., to E. L. Saxton, tract in Ferguson township; \$25. Pine Hall Cemetery Assn., to P. B. Shuey, tract in Ferguson township; \$35. Hester S. Christ to William Bell Jr., tract in State College; \$950.

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The Ball Teams are in Training for First Place in their Leagues and we are in Training for First Place in your Logic! February is supposed to be a quiet mens clothing month—it is too late for Furs, too early for Fans—but not too soon for us to tell you that we have one eye on the ball and the other on your Spring business. Yes, Men—when you say "Play Ball" we'll be ready to go; we'll have the stars in merchandise; we'll have the heavy-hitting style hits—and our admissions will admit the Greatest Values you have ever received. Yes, we're in training—and every train is bringing in new goods. Drop in anytime—get acquainted with our curves—we'll be glad to see you. A. FAUBLE.