

ORIGIN OF WORD SUNDAY TRACED.

How familiar to every one are the names of the days of the week, yet few persons stop to think of the wealth of meaning they possess. The name of each day has a story of its own which dates back to the time of Saxon mythology when deities so closely associated with these names were very real in the life of the people.

Nearly all heathen people are known to have worshipped the sun. It is always evident to the meaneast savage that light and heat proceed in some manner from the sun; its rising is a signal for the labors of the day to commence, its setting for them to close. Its warmth is required for the growth and ripening of the necessities of life. To the sun therefore, divine honors have been paid at some stage of every nation's history. By the Saxons the first day of the week was set apart for the adoration of this luminary, and the day was called Sun-Dæg, or Sunday.

The sun was believed to be carried across the sky in a chariot drawn by the sun goddess, Sol, who was especially worshipped by the Saxons on the first day of the week. Sol was the daughter of the giant Mundilfari, but that was so fair and beautiful that the gods, who bitterly disliked the giants, took her from her devoted father and placed her in the heavens, where she had to drive the car of the sun. As befitted the giver of light and happiness, temples to this goddess were erected in every Saxon city, and offerings of food and beautiful flowers were made to her on the first day of the week.

Since nothing was known of the rotation of the earth in those days of long ago, one can easily imagine how very real yet mysterious the movement of the sun must have seemed and how naturally it was an object of wonder and reverence. The sun's daily journey, its contest with the darkness and its final victory at the dawn of the new day are ideas which have led to endless stories.

Ra, the great sun god of the Egyptians, was thought to travel in a ship across the waters of the sky by day and return during the night through the kingdom of the dead. This god was always represented either as a hawk or as a man with a hawk's head in accordance with the belief that the hawk always flies toward the sun.

In India the sun was worshipped as the god Agni, who rode in a shining chariot drawn by blood-red horses. In ancient Hindu art this golden-haired god was portrayed as having a double face, seven tongues and seven arms. The number seven was held sacred by the Hindu and was thus employed to symbolize the numerous and varied duties performed by Agni. Among the gods of the early British who were driven into Ireland was the sun god Nudd, or Ludd, as he was sometimes called. His name appears in Ludgate and it is thought that his temple stood on what is now Ludgate hill in London. Apollo, the sun god of the Greeks and Romans, was worshipped throughout the sunny lands of the south.

Official Hid Corpse of Lincoln's Slayer.

That the body of John Wilkes Booth, the actor who killed Abraham Lincoln, lay dead in a cell of the penitentiary in Washington, on the day that the three men and one woman were hanged for their parts as conspirators in the assassination of the President is a little-known fact which Lloyd Lewis brings to light, in an article in Liberty.

Several weeks prior to July 9, 1865, the execution day, the fleeing Booth was killed by Union cavalrymen, but

cabinet officials were afraid to make known the disposition of the body of Lincoln's assassin.

"Indeed," points out Mr. Lewis, "it is doubtful if twenty men in the whole republic knew that Booth's body was in the prison, so stealthily had it been hidden by Stanton, the secretary of war, whose mind was a nightmare of suspicion that the defeated Confederacy longed to steal Booth's corpse and worship it as a holy relic."

Pests of Forest and Field.

"The only good hawk, owl, crow, weasel, fox, skunk, roving house cat or snake is a dead one," is the opinion of Noel J. Allen of Alexandria, Virginia, who is regarded as one of the most practical authorities on wild life conservation in the South. Mr. Allen says that it costs the farmers of the United States a dollar per head per year to feed the 200,000,000 crows that prey upon them. In answer to the oft-repeated claim that the crow is beneficial to the farmer he declares that "after thirty years spent in the field fighting crows, hawks and owls, it is my judgment, based on my experience that the crow has no redeeming features. He has found that the crow has a range of diet of 656 different things including 51 species of birds. While the crow included a few bugs and worms in his diet list he at the same time does not hesitate to consume the nests of young quails and song birds.

An object lesson in practical conservation related by Mr. Allen tells how the State of Virginia put on a great campaign several years ago directed against crows, hawks, owls and other vermin. "We had 5,194 men, boys and women engaged in this campaign," he says, "we killed 19,757 hawks; 2,049 owls; 11,516 crows and 16 wild cats.

Since that time Virginia has become one of the principal quail-hunting States of the Union and Mr. Allen says that the Old Dominion now has more game birds and song birds than ever before in its history. Besides, enormous values have resulted to the farmers.

Virginia has also succeeded in doing away with the scourge of hawks and owls. The work was accomplished largely through the efforts made by Mr. Allen in organizing the crusade to exterminate the enemies of wild game and bird life.

Epileptic Colony Ready for Patients.

Selinsgrove State epileptic colony is rapidly nearing completion as the first of the year draws near and the opening of the colony is a matter of interest to the entire community. Buildings are being rapidly finished and applications are being daily received by Superintendent C. A. Marsh.

The first and second buildings are under roof and the third and last of the colony projects is rapidly nearing the roof. The interiors of the first two buildings are being plastered and the floors laid in readiness for the remaining woodwork which will complete the buildings.

January is the month set now for the opening and receiving of patients in the colony and these patients will be received from the immediate vicinity and not from other institutions as was the first intention of the State colony.

It had been planned to receive patients at the beginning of December but due to delay in the buildings which could not be avoided, the opening will be just one month making the colony a project of 1929.

U. S. Prisons Hold 9,249.

Federal prisons June 30 had a population of 9,249, the division of prisons of the Department of Justice announced. The largest number imprisoned for an offense was 2,530 for prohibition law violation. Violators of the Drug Act numbered 2,117.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

FARM NOTES.

—Bedding the nest with straw or excelsior insures a clean place for the hen to lay her eggs and lessens materially the percentage of dirty eggs.

—From the standpoint of sanitation, general health, and production, straw should be liberally used in the poultry house.

—Hens which have nothing to do but stand around are also apt to develop vicious habits such as egg eating, feather pulling, etc.

—Closing up all the openings, windows, knotholes and cracks in the henhouse is a poor plan if no other means of ventilation is provided. Colds and roup will result from a tightly closed, poorly ventilated henhouse.

—Good leafy alfalfa, clover or soy bean hay is a fine winter substitute for the green stuff hens get in summer.

—For egg eating, darken the nests and see that the fowls have plenty of crushed oyster shell or finely ground soft limestone.

—Red and yellow carrots make good poultry feed—furnish about the same amount of vitamins as salmon oil or cod liver oil. White carrots and turnips are practically worthless.

—Is your seed corn safe from Jack Frost's damaging influence? Keep it hanging in a dry, warm place where there is good circulation of air until it is thoroughly dry and past all danger of molding.

—Farm management surveys indicate that cutting the cost of farm machinery is one of the important factors in efficient farm management. It is getting the most out of the machine at the least expense.

—During the breeding season and thru the winter months is a very important time for the flock owners, according to experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. Ewes should not be given a fattening ration during the period of pregnancy, but they should be put in rather high condition for two reasons. First, they are more likely to give birth to strong, vigorous lambs, and to have the amount of milk necessary to make their offspring grow rapidly. Second, being well fed and having an adequate supply of milk, they are less likely to disown their lambs than are improperly nourished ewes.

Economy and efficiency are what the owner must think of when compounding rations. Such feeds as linseed oil cake and bran are usually costly and hence, when placed in the ration, add to the cost of maintaining the flock.

If the flock can be kept in good condition with less expensive feeds than oil meal and bran it would be better not to use them. In most cases it is possible to keep pregnant ewes in desirable condition by feeding oats, corn and some leguminous roughage, such as clover, alfalfa hay, soybean or cowpea hay. Should it be desirable to make use of less nutritious roughage rather low in protein, as oat or wheat straw, then it is advisable to put easily digested feeds to high protein content in the concentrate part of the ration.

Exercise is another very important factor for pregnant ewes, and it does the most good when they take it upon their own initiative. Shelter is an item often overlooked. These ewes should be protected from the cold rains of autumn and winter. The barn or shed provided for ewes need not be elaborate or warm, but it should be well ventilated and free from strong drafts that blow directly on them. With attention paid to these factors during the fall and winter profits may be enhanced when it comes to selling the wool and lamb crops next year.

Cannibals in the poultry flock can be converted to a more peaceful way of living, but forceful means must be used.

"Cannibalism is becoming serious in flocks of pullets just starting to lay," says County Agent Ross. "This may be a continuation of feather-picking during the growing season or may start as the birds lay the first eggs."

A few birds may be doing a large part of the picking, Ross declares. The habit can be stopped by pulling off the sharp tip of the beak. This operation can be performed easily by cutting into the side of the beak about one-quarter of an inch from the point and pulling off the sharp tip. The beak will soon grow out again, but in the meantime cannibalism will be prevented. In some cases where the trouble is serious and losses heavy, it will be necessary to trim the beaks of the entire flock.

Reducing the amount of corn to one-third of the grain ration may help somewhat in controlling cannibalism, Ross points out. Green food and milk also help to prevent the trouble.

—Manure is a great thing for the land, but it's a still better thing if reinforced with acid phosphate. Alone, manure doesn't make a balanced ration for the crops. Adding acid phosphate to it is like giving a little grain to a cow that's already doing well on clover and silage. It jumps up the returns to an amount far greater than the cost.

Thus, at the Ohio station, "The use of 40 pounds of acid phosphate on each of eight loads of manure per acre applied ahead of the corn, in a corn, wheat and clover rotation, has increased the corn seven bushels, the wheat five bushels, and the clover one-half ton over the yields where the same amount of manure but no phosphate was used."

If you are top-dressing winter wheat with manure this winter—and that's a good way to use manure—you can begin to cash in right there on the higher value of phosphated manure. Simply spread a half bag of the acid phosphate over the top of each load of manure as you drive out to the field.

ST. LOUIS TO BE WORLD'S AIR CAPITAL.

That "Lindy's town" is rapidly becoming the World's Air Capital, is the claim of local flying enthusiasts. They point out St. Louis has one airplane plant in operation, and another has been completed, and there are plans for three more.

Besides the manufacturing plants, there are mail, express and air passenger lines operated from Lambert-St. Louis flying field. In this vicinity also are a number of aviation schools. Lambert-St. Louis field, where a few years ago there was only an airplane hangar or two, is now the nucleus of an important industry.

The Curtiss-Robertson Aircraft Corporation, manufacturers of the Curtiss Robin planes, have an output of three planes a week, and by the end of the year are expected to produce three "Air Birds" a day.

The Curtiss-Robertson factory, located at Anglum, Mo., was constructed at a cost of \$150,000. The demand was so great for Robin monoplanes that an additional plant had to be erected. This plant is reported to be one of the largest ever constructed in the country. The Robin planes carries a pilot, besides two passengers.

Another plant is under construction at the flying field, that being the Ryan-Mahoney Aircraft Corporation, designers of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's famous plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis." An output of thirty planes per month is the goal of the Ryan-Mahoney corporation when their plant is completed. The planes are to be of a brougham type, equipped with the 220 horse power Wright whirlwind motors and will carry a pilot and four passengers. The Ryan-Mahoney company now located at San Diego, Cal., will move its headquarters to St. Louis when their new plant is completed and put in operation, it is understood.

On the east side of St. Louis at East St. Louis, another organization has been formed for the manufacture of cabin monoplanes. The organization is headed by the Parks Aircraft Corporation.

According to an announcement released by Oliver L. Parks, vice president and general manager, of the Parks Air College, the factory will employ hundreds of persons.

Marriage Licenses.

Glenn L. Hosterman, of Aaronsburg, and Gladys R. Corman, of Rebersburg.

George S. Warner and Elda Ruth Spotts, both of Port Matilda.

Foster Smeal and Manie Motter, both of Clearfield.

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