

ONTARIO BREED BETTER LIVESTOCK Improvement Committee

Are Your Cows Earning Their Keep? Listen!

Albert on the 2nd Concession in Grant Township, owned a Scrub Bull in 1911. He delivered to the cheese factory that year 44,228 pounds of milk. He bought a good Pure Bred Sire and from the first cross produced 14 1/2 of his present cows and six of his present milking heifers. From the same number of cows as in 1911, last year he delivered 152,605 pounds of milk. Eight years of crossing with a Pure Bred Sire made a difference of 108,377 lbs. of milk in his herd. Don't keep unprofitable producers.

BUY A GOOD BULL

Surnames and Their Origin

GRAHAM
Variations—Graeme, Graeme, Mac-Graime.
Source—Doubtful.

The family name of Graham is one frequently met with, but not one easy to trace to its origin. It is deservedly claimed as Scottish because it is the name of one of the most powerful of Highland clans, the name of which in Gaelic is "Na Greumalach." Thus, it may be observed, the spelling of "Graeme" is more nearly correct, in the sense that it is a closer approximation of the old Gaelic form.

But though the vast majority of the Graham family may be Gaelic, the name is admitted even in the Highlands to have come originally from one of the Lowland families. But what? It is more or less a mystery.

The clan tradition has it that the name traces back to one "Gramus," who demolished the line of defenses built under the orders of the Roman Emperor Antoninus between the Clyde and the Forth. It is certain that such a wall did exist, and that it was known at a later date as "Graeme's Dyke." But whether the place name was derived from the man's name, or whether the founder of the clan merely came from that locality is a matter which has not been cleared up. There is a word root in the Teutonic tongues from which a given name might have been derived that in turn may have been the source of the clan name. It is "gram." But there are also the "grain" and "grain" in the Celtic tongues.

Historical records, however, indicate a Teutonic origin of the clan name, through the Norman, for the first authentic record of any one bearing the name was in the reign of King David I. in 1123, when one "William de Graham" was a witness at the charter-

ing of Holyrood Abbey. It is only after this date that there is any record of the Grahams holding land in the Highlands.

STANFORD
Variations—Stanley, Stanleigh, Stanfield, Stanton, Stainwin, Stanlaw.
Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon.
Source—Localities.

Here is another group of Anglo-Saxon place names which have become family names. The foregoing variations, however, are by no means inclusive of all the "stan" names. There are as many variations of "stan" in English names, it seems, as there are variations of "Smith," perhaps more, though there are not so many families bearing them.

The "stan" or "stain" in these names is simply the Anglo-Saxon for "stone." Thus the family name "Stanford" has simply been derived from a place, which, if we were naming it to-day, we'd probably call "Stoney-Ford."

Stanleigh and Stanley, the latter is not an Anglicized form of the Polish given name of Stanislaw or Stanislaus, meant originally a stoney meadowland. Stanfield is easily seen as the old Anglo-Saxon "stan" from which our word "stony" has come. It meant an enclosure.

Finally, Stanlaw comes from "stan" and "lawe," "lowe," or "loe," which, to the Anglo-Saxon, signified a small hill. Later at the period when family names began to form, names of towns and places such as these were used to designate persons who formerly lived in them—not those who lived in them at the time, for in that case the name would lose its value as an identification, for there would be no reason why it should be borne by one resident any more than another.

WHAT ARE THE LOW WAVE LENGTHS?

We see a great deal in the newspapers and radio magazines nowadays about the broadcasting that is being conducted on low wave lengths or short wave lengths.

Usually the first thing that puzzles the beginner is this question of wave length. It is most unfortunate that we ever started referring to transmission as being done on a certain wave length; we should refer to the very start-have spoken of its frequency.

In the old days we used to think that energy was sent through space in the form of waves. The latest view of science, however, takes the viewpoint that it is not a series of waves but is really a series of pulsations much like the pulsations going through our blood vessels; in fact, the most advanced scientists claim that the energy we receive does not go even in the form of pulses but in the form of actual infinitesimal particles of matter.

Let us suppose that a long line of men is passing a given point. We are standing on a street corner as they go by single file.

Men walking at a good smart pace will cover about 330 feet in one minute. Let us assume that these men are spaced about three feet apart. If they are walking at the rate of 330 feet a minute and about three feet apart, we can easily calculate that there will be 110 men pass us in each minute.

That 110 is the "frequency" of this parade. The space between the men is analogous to wave length. In the French system of measurement, they have a standard which they call the meter and all of their measurements are made in meters or in decimal divisions or multiplication of the meter. The meter is just a trifle over three feet.

Now let us hurry our parade along. We start with the parade going 330 feet a minute with a frequency of 110.

Let us keep on speeding up and speeding up until we reach the tremendous speed at which radio waves travel. This is too great to be talked about in minutes and has to be cut down to seconds because in one single second a radio ray will travel 186,000 miles.

This is an amazing speed but it has been definitely proved that radio waves go that fast. One hundred and eighty-six thousand miles per second is 300,000,000 meters. Assuming that the men are also travelling at this tremendous speed of 300,000,000 meters a second, we will find that 300,000,000 men will pass us every second.

This is what would happen if a broadcasting station were transmitting on a wave length of one meter. There would be 300,000,000 separate pulses of energy strike our receiving antenna every second.

Broadcasting has not yet been done on such a very low wave length. But science will some day do it.

The short-wave broadcasting that is on at the present time is mostly somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 meters. That means that there are 3,000,000 pulses of energy shot out from the transmitting aerial every second.

The period between the time when one impulse strikes our antenna and the time when the next one strikes it is what is known as a cycle. Therefore we would say that this broadcasting is 3,000,000 cycles. And, as long as we are talking in terms of French measuring units, we use one of their terms which is kilocycle and this merely means 1000 cycles.

Therefore, 3,000,000 cycles would be 3 1/2 kilocycles. Divide this number by the speed—300,000,000 meters—and the result will be the wave length on which the broadcasting is being done.

You can see from this explanation that the wave length has nothing whatever to do with the distance over which the rays travel. The wave length is purely a matter of the speed at which the rays travel and the number of separate impulses sent out every second.

It is not worth while to build a receiving set to get these low wave lengths. Such receivers are extremely difficult to build and extremely difficult to operate and, after you learn to build and operate them, you find that the quality of transmission below 100 meters is not nearly so good as the quality on the normal wave lengths of the broadcasting stations.

Injunction Against Imitator of Salada Label

The Exchequer Court of Canada rendered judgment on February 16th last in favor of the Salada Tea Company by issuing an injunction against another tea firm restraining them from using a label which resembled closely that used on packages of Salada Tea. The defendant company was also ordered to destroy all copies and designs.

Date Palm 148 Years Old.

The oldest date palm in the United States was planted near San Diego by the Spanish missionary, Junipero Serra in 1776.

Writing Shorthand on Wax.

Most people imagine that shorthand is an outcome of modern commercial life, yet it is really at least 2,000 years old.

War correspondents with Caesar's armies practised the art, which was developed about fifty years before the Christian era under the patronage of Cicero, the great Roman lawyer and orator. One of Cicero's freed men, Tullius Tiro, evolved an excellent system which was taught in the Roman schools in addition to ordinary long-hand.

Going to the law courts, a magnificent building in the centre of ancient Rome, a noble was accompanied by a number of slaves or "notaries," who recorded the evidence of witnesses and the speeches of great men. New shorthand characters were added, and the philosopher Seneca collected them and found they were over 5,000 in number. The famous Stoic lectures were taken down verbatim, and after the collapse of the Roman Empire the early Christians employed shorthand extensively.

Able to keep pace with the fastest speakers, these early reporters had left examples of their skill in the archives of the first Church Councils, and so important was their work considered that St. Cyprian devoted much time to perfection of the system in use. Further development took place in the sixteenth century under the Protestant teachers, and many crude attempts were made before Pitman introduced his famous system in 1837. Still to be seen in the National Library is a series of wax-covered stone tablets which are probably the oldest record of the stenographer's art.

GOOD NEWS FOR RHEUMATIC PEOPLE

Now Known That This Trouble Must be Treated Through the Blood.

The most a rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the tender, aching joint is a little relief. No lotion or liniment ever did or ever can do more than this. The rheumatic poison is rooted in the blood, and this is true. If you want something that will go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The whole mission of this medicine is to purify and enrich the blood, and when they do this all blood troubles, including rheumatism, disappear. Among those who have proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, is Mrs. Annie Wright, Woolchester, Alta., who says: "I was a sufferer from rheumatism for six years, and during most of that time my life was one of misery. I tried several doctors, and many remedies recommended, but never got more than temporary relief. The trouble seemed to affect my whole system and I was badly rundown and suffered from headaches as well. Finally I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and through these I found complete relief and to-day I feel like a new person. I can therefore strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone suffering as I did from this trouble."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Where Most Seen.
"America is characterized by bigness."
"Yes—very noticeable in the swelled heads."

Broadcasting a Pin-fall.

A pin was dropped on a desk by Dr. Gano Dunn in the course of his address at the dedication of the new buildings of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council in Washington.

That pin-fall was perhaps the most significant and widely heard of any in history. Without being warned to silence, every person in the high-domed, wide-winged hall heard the pin as it struck the woodwork. Thousands of wireless listeners, hundreds of miles away, also heard.

Specially designed artificial stone walls made the sound clear, distinct, and without those hollow echoes which characterize old high-vaulted buildings. That pin-fall sounded an engineering triumph in the long-neglected science of acoustics.

Of the total area of Canada, 950,000 square miles (approximately one-quarter of the whole) is forest land. Less than half of this carries timber of merchantable size (6 inches in diameter) at the present time, and only about one-quarter carries saw material (10 inches in diameter).

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

Protecting Others to Help Oneself.

Diseases cannot be curbed unless every one of us is decent enough to do his part to safeguard others. And the common cold is easily the worst malady we have. The average person has several colds a year. He feels wretched. His work suffers. Probably he's confined to the house a few days. Nationally the thing mounts up into a tremendous economic loss.

We are certainly being attacked by germs. Whether we are able to hold them in check depends largely on our powers of bodily resistance. Plenty of sleep; moderation in eating; regular exercise and lots of fresh air; all these help.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else and as long as there are babies in the home you will always find a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand. Thousands of mothers have become convinced through the actual use of the Tablets that there is nothing to equal them in banishing constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and promoting that healthful refreshing sleep so necessary to the welfare of little ones. Among the thousands of mothers who praise Baby's Own Tablets is Mrs. Alex. J. Perry, Atlantic, N.S., who says: "I always keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house as I know of no other medicine that can equal them for the minor ills that come to young children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Over Sixty Ways to Serve Cheese.

That Canada will soon take its place with the nations that are the largest consumers of cheese seems assured considering the steady increase in its consumption in the past few years, since the Kraft-MacLaren Cheese Company, of Montreal, introduced the five pound box. The Kraft Company were the originators of the popular tin-foil wrapped cheese, without rind or waste, in the five pound wooden box, and while the original product has had many imitators none have been able to produce a cheese of the same uniform quality and flavor because the Kraft process is protected by patents. The Company does not make cheese, therefore, it is not competing with the cheese factories. But it purchases Canadian cheese in enormous quantities, thus keeping the cheese factories busy and adding to their prosperity and that of the farmers. Kraft Cheese is simply a scientific blending of these manufactured cheeses by means of the patented Kraft process which absolutely controls the flavor. The Company has just issued a beautiful recipe book showing over 60 different ways in which cheese may be served. Many of the dishes are illustrated in natural colors. A copy may be obtained, free, on writing to the company in Montreal, mentioning this paper.

William, aged six, was very fond of attending the movies, while Robert, aged four, thought this form of entertainment a great bore. One day they were overheard discussing their favorite pastimes. William had advanced many telling arguments, and while he was trying to think of one more to complete his triumph, Robert remarked disdainfully: "I don't care! Sunday school's a lot more fun, and it only costs a penny."

If you'd like a little better tea than you are using, please try "Red Rose"

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The same good tea for 30 years. Try it!

How Indians Compute Time.

The Indians have months in their year very much the same as white men do, only they call their months Moons. The word "we" in Indian means "moon." Thus they have:

1. January — We-ter-1 — "The hard moon."
2. February — We-ca-ta-we — "The raccoon moon."
3. March — Ees-tu-we-ca-ya-za-we — "Sore-eye moon."
4. April — Ma-gu-o-ku-do-we — "The moon in which the wild geese lay eggs." Also called Wo-ca-da-we, and some times Wa-to-pa-pe-we — "The moon when the streams are navigable again."
5. May — Fe-ju-pe-we — "The mating moon."
6. June — Wa-ju-te-ca-sa-we — "The moon when the strawberries are ripe."
7. July — Ca-pa-sa-we, or Wa-su-pa-we — "The moon when the chokecherries are ripe," or "The moon when the geese shed their feathers."
8. August — A-su-to-we — "The harvest moon."
9. September — Peish-na-ke-tu-we — "The moon when the rice is laid up to dry."
10. October — We-wa-ju-pe, or Wa-za-pe-we — "The rice-drying moon."
11. November — Ta-ke-u-ra-we — "The deer-killing moon."
12. December — Ta-he-ca-pu-we — "The deer moon."

Most Indians add one moon to every twelve, which they call the "lost moon." A day in Indian time, you know, is a "sleep," and a half a day, mid-moon, which is told by pointing to the sky over one's head.

Indians say when the moon is full that bad spirits begin nibbling at it to put out the light, and eat a portion each day, until it is all gone. Then the Great Spirit, who will not allow the bad spirits to go about the earth in the dark, doing mischief, makes a new moon, and works on it every night until it is full, when he goes away tired, and leaves it to sleep. No sooner is he gone to sleep than the bad spirits come back and begin eating it up again.

The bad spirits, the Indians say, do all their evil deeds in the dark of the moon, and they think that is a good time to go upon prowling and stealing expeditions.

They will not start generally on the war-path in the dark of a moon, but wait so as to arrive in the hostile country when the moon is full. Many Indians think the moon is a female, and the sun a male, and that they are married. The moon helps her husband, the sun, to light the world, and when the moon is dark, or does not shine she has gone to stay with her husband.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Nothing, in truth, has such a tendency to weaken not only the powers of invention, but the intellectual powers in general, as a habit of extensive and various reading without reflection.—Dugald Stewart.

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment

Classified Advertisements

REMNANTS.
BARGAIN PARCEL, \$2; 5 LBS. Patches, \$2. McCreezy, Chatham, Ontario.

FREE CATALOGUE.
RASPBERRY BUSHES, GLADIOLAS, Iris, Peony, Fancy Dahlias and Barred Rock Eggs. The Wright Farm, Brockville, Ont.

WANTED.
STONE INDIAN RELICS. H. A. VanWinckel, 1899 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto.

Doing Without the Sun.

Recent experiments for the purpose of curing hay that is green, wet, or both, have shown that the farmer is not necessarily dependent upon the whims of the weather for the success of his hay operations.

The wet hay is stacked around a cone-shaped wooden framework. Then hot air from a furnace is driven through it by means of a fan or blower from a farm tractor. With the air heated to a temperature of from thirty to sixty degrees above that of the outside atmosphere, a twenty-five-ton stack of wet, green hay can be cured in eight hours.

BOILS

Boils will spread if unchecked, Minard's disinfects, relieves the pain and heals. Always keep Minard's handy.



ECZEMA ON FACE 2 YEARS

Itched and Burned, Scaled Off. Cuticura Healed.

"I was afflicted with eczema which broke out on my face in a rash and itched and burned and then scaled off. It caused much discomfort. I had the trouble two or three years. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave relief, and after using three boxes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed, in about four months." (Signed) Mrs. Fred Salisbury, Norton, New Brunswick, August 23, 1923.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Canadian Depot, "Cuticura," P. O. Box 2818, Montreal, P. Q., Canada. Write for full particulars. Try our new Shaving Stick.

FOR JOY OF GOOD HEALTH

Manitoba Woman Thanks Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Crandall, Manitoba.—"When I was a young girl at home and working I had terrible pains, almost more than I could bear, and I was not regular. These troubles kept me so tired all the time that I had no strength and no ambition to join in with my friends and have a good time. I was just tired and miserable always and life just seemed as if it wasn't worth living. I saw so much in the papers about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then I had a friend who had taken it and told me about it, so I got some. Every month after taking it I got stronger and I soon did not suffer every month. It stopped the pains and helped me other ways. Then when my babies were coming I was tired and worn out the first three months andached badly. I took the Vegetable Compound right along and must say it made a new woman of me and able to do my work, and it helped me through confinement. You see I am a farmer's wife with a big house to look after, and three babies now. I have told ever so many women about your medicine. Just last week I got a letter from my old chum in the East. Her baby was born fifteen days before mine and she told me she was not feeling very well, her back aches so much, and that she is going to take the same medicine I took. You can use my letter and I hope some one will be helped by it."—Mrs. J. H. KIDD, Box 58, Crandall, Manitoba, C.

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