

The Discovery Walk.

The call of Mrs. Dixon's dragged on and on. It was not only the length of it—that would have been a joy with some people. It was because every minute that Mrs. Dixon stayed the big things of life were crowded farther and farther away, and the little things—the worries and vexations, the price of butter and shoes, the sugar shortage, the wretched car service and the indifference of workmen—all the things that Mrs. Faye determined fresh every morning should not swamp her soul—grew bigger and bigger and bigger. It was like something in Alice in Wonderland, Mrs. Faye thought to herself, fighting heroically against the depression that Mrs. Dixon always carried round with her; fighting heroically, but about as successfully as one fights an ocean fog.

Suddenly Mrs. Faye had an inspiration. Three times already Janie's small eager face had appeared at the doorway to see if mother's visitor had gone, and now once more the eager steps were coming across the piazza and—

"Come in, Janie!" her mother called. "Come and tell us about your walk. Perhaps first you'd better explain to Mrs. Dixon what kind of a walk it was."

"Why, it was our discovery walk," Janie explained, her brown eyes full of surprise that it needed explanation. "When we discover things, you know. And it's to see who discovers the most nice things, like flowers and autumn leaves, and when things get cheaper. And, mother, turning excitedly, 'I saw the most! There was a window over the milliner's—you know?—and there were some roses there, and I saw them when Kathleen didn't, and we guessed maybe the milliner had had a party at birthday. And the big yellow chrysanthemums at the corner are out; and O mother, there's the beautiful tree over on South Street! And the grocer has a window all full of fruits, with a barrel of apples tipped over on its side and the apples all rolling out. And I saw a real poor little girl, and her face looked so smiling and I asked Kathleen if I could ask her her name, and she said I could, and it was Nancy. And I told her about the roses, and she told me about a new shop with rabbits in the window, and we went where she said they were—just the darriestest rabbits! And we pretended the white one was named Snowball and the other Fancy. Oh, yes, and, mother, eggs are down two cents! Isn't that nice?"

Janie danced away her "discovery" tale all told, Mrs. Dixon's face wore an odd expression; she stayed a quarter of an hour longer, but she said nothing about the price of butter.

Secret of Silkworm.

The biggest kind of fortune awaits the man who shall succeed in reproducing in the laboratory the silk secretion of the silkworm.

The silk-spinning caterpillar is hardly more than a spinning machine. Nearly all of its body is occupied by vessels which contain a fluid of glutinous consistency. In some races of silkworms this fluid is colorless; in others it is yellow, orange, red or greenish. The silk they spin is correspondingly colored or white.

The vessels in question are connected with a spinner on the silkworm's tail, which has a number of small apertures. The fluid, emitted through the latter, hardens immediately on contact with the air, forming threads to wrap the cocoon. The threads are raw silk.

The composition of the fluid is no mystery. On the contrary, it is well known. Surely, then, the chemists ought to be able to reproduce it. Up to now, however, they have not succeeded though they have tried hard.

If this seemingly simple problem were solved, the worm would be driven out of business, and silk would become comparatively cheap. For the humble caterpillar's method of spinning has been successfully imitated with a machine.

The machine, patterned after the worm's apparatus, is used for making artificial silk. It spins threads of collodion, which, contained in a tank, is forced by air pressure through glass tubes with apertures smaller in diameter than the finest hair. Thus are obtained threads, which are caught and reeled by contrivances resembling the reels on which natural silk is wound from cocoons.

Artificial silk is less strong and elastic than natural silk, and fabrics woven from it do not wear nearly so well. If you can find out how to make the caterpillar's fluid, you can sell the secret offhand for any price you care to name.

Can the Dead be Raised?

Can the dead be brought back to life? Dr. Tuffier, the well-known Paris surgeon, declares that it is not impossible.

"Injections of adrenalin in the cardiac cavity," he says, "may restore life to a heart already dead. The heart may also be kept beating artificially for a certain length of time by means of massage or certain chemical excitants."

Dr. Tuffier also believes in the possibilities of saving lives by artificial heart stimulation just as is now practised by artificial breathing.

About 200 rivers flow into the Baltic Sea.

More than 25,000 reindeer were shot yearly in Greenland between 1844 and 1849, but the animals are scarce there now.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Did Not Expect It Would Spread

The Provincial Forester of New Brunswick, Mr. G. H. Prince, in his report on forest fires during 1919, makes special reference to the losses caused by settlers' clearing fires and camp fires. In 36 cases, action was taken against parties for violation of the fire laws. The officials of the Forest Branch made it clear to the offenders that they did not wish to deal harshly with them but that the fire laws must be obeyed, in the interest of themselves, their neighbours and the timber owners. The presiding justice severely reprimanded the offenders, pointing out the danger of neglecting slash fires, in which many of the delinquents had lost their homes. None of the defendants pleaded ignorance of the slash-burning law, but each claimed he did not expect his little fire to spread so rapidly. The losses due to these small beginnings exceeded \$100,000.

Would You Believe It!

The world's consumption of sugar is estimated at between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 tons a year. The costliest watch in the world is a jewelled timepiece owned by the Pope, and valued at \$3,000,000. South Sea Islanders have a curious method of salutation, which is to fling a jar of water over the head of a friend. Experts are considering the possibility of bringing lumber from British Columbia to Europe in the form of rafts to contain from fifteen to twenty million feet of timber.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

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Surnames and Their Origin

BOUYER

Variations—Boyer, Bower, Bowerman. Racial origin—English.

Source—An occupation also a locality.

In the family name of Boywer and Boyer we have another relic of an industry or occupation now obsolete, but one of the most important in England. In some cases the name of Bower is from the same source, and in others it is not.

The industry or trade referred to is that of making bows. The bow was the all-powerful weapon of medieval England's yeomanry, and was responsible for many a victory of the English arms over the standards of France in the wars which marked the late middle ages.

The archers of old England, with their six-foot bows and their three-foot arrows, have been rivalled in the skill, distance and deadliness of aim only by one race, the American Indians. The cross-bows of the French, the Italian and other European races were perhaps more destructive at close range, but the iron bolts they shot did not carry so far as the light, keen, truly feathered arrow of the English.

In the old English records we find entries of such names as "Adam le Boghler," William le Boghyere," "John le Bower," "Robert le Bower" and "George le Boyer."

When the names Bower and Boywer's craft, they are traced to the earlier form of "de la Bore," or "atte Bore" ("of the bower," and "at the bower") respectively. This word originally meant rustic dwelling place.

Two of our modern words coming from it denote the very opposite characteristics of the countryside. A "bower" to us has the meaning of a beautiful rustic spot or pavilion, while we heap contempt into the word

Cane Sugar.

So far as we know, says a contributor to the Science of American, sugar cane was first cultivated in India, and was introduced from that country into the valley of the Euphrates, Arabia, Egypt and Spain. Columbus, on his second voyage in 1493, brought it into the New World, where it was destined to become one of the most important crops.

The first sugar exported to Europe was grown on the plantations established by Cortes in Mexico. The soil and climate of Cuba are peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane, and it has been grown on that island in great quantities. The first plantations in Louisiana failed, but the purple variety of cane has been found to grow well there and also in other parts of the South.

Sugar cane requires an abundance of sunshine and water and a deep, fertile soil. In planting, the stalks are laid lengthwise in the furrows, and each joint sends up a shoot. When ready for harvesting, a field of sugar cane resembles a cornfield, but the plants are somewhat larger and have neither tassels nor ears. The stalks at that time have been growing about twelve months and have changed from green to reddish; most of the lower leaves have fallen away. A fire in a field of ripening sugar cane is a terrible thing and much dreaded by planters. There are also hurricanes, white ants, rats and other pests to be reckoned with wherever cane is grown.

The stalks are surprisingly heavy and contain eighteen per cent of sugar. The sweet juice is obtained by crushing them between rollers; it is then boiled down to a point where the sugar separates as brown crystals. The residue is a syrup that is known as molasses. Pure white sugar is made by washing the crystals, filtering, decolorization and repeated crystallization.

Many other plants contain sugar and have been used for its manufacture. The bamboo was used for that purpose in India even before sugar cane. In China sorghum has long been a favorite source of syrup. In Canada and the United States the Indians tapped the maple trees and made maple sugar very much as it is made to-day. In Mexico the century plant was formerly a source of sugar. Nature alone seems able to form the sweet crystals that the chemist has tried to make in his laboratory. For the bulk of the supply mankind must depend largely upon cane and the sugar beet.

The Shop of Dreams.

Gentlemen and ladies fair,

Who will buy, who will buy? Silken shoon and dainty wear,

Who will buy?

Who will buy a smile, a tear? Who will buy a hope, a fear.

A look of love, a word of cheer, Who will buy?

Gentlemen and ladies fair, Who will buy, who will buy? Silks of India, and spices rare,

Who will buy?

Who will buy what none may sell, Who will know what none may tell,

Who will read where none may spell, Who will buy?

—William Fraser.

For years I have never considered my stock of household remedies complete until I received a bottle of Minard's Liniment.

Naturally, when the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans came along with the name "Hugh," a development of the old Teutonic "hugur," meaning "thought" or "thoughtfulness," confusion resulted.

From the Gaelic form of the Celtic name ("Aodh") have come Magee, McKee and the anglicized form McHugh, in Ireland, and in Scotland, Mackay. The Welsh Pugh is a contraction of Ap-Hugh. It ought to be "Ap-Hu," and then "Pu."

Hughes and Hewson, of course, are variations of the Saxon and Norman "Hugh's-son," or Hughson.

Some of the Irish McHughes, however, trace their names back to the given names of Norman invaders of Ireland, who dropped Norman customs and formed family names after the Irish fashion from their given names.

When the Coffee Drinker makes a change in his table beverage, he naturally turns to

INSTANT POSTUM

A drink that resembles coffee, with none of coffee's harm, and it costs less.

WHY ANAEMIA PREVAILS

The Strenuous Conditions of Life

To-day Are Responsible.

Mothers who remark that girls to-day are more prone to anaemia than the girls of a generation ago, should look back at the surroundings in which they and their companions lived. They would easily see the reason in life's altered circumstances to-day.

Now the school-girl's life is more strenuous; her more numerous studies are a severe tax upon her strength. Also, girls enter business soon after leaving school—at an age when they most need rest and outdoor life. Their womanly development is hampered by the stress of working hours, hurried and often scanty meals. Girls are more liable to bloodlessness to-day, but there is this consolation that, whereas doctors formerly regarded anaemia as incurable, the cures are now counted in tens of thousands. Such medicines as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored to good health thousands of weak anaemic girls and women, simply because they contain the elements necessary to make new, rich, red blood which means good health and vitality.

When your daughter's strength fails and pallor, breathlessness and backache disclose her anaemic condition, remember that you can make her well and assure her healthy development by giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make good red blood. Remember, too, that for women of all ages Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially helpful in the many ailments that result from watery blood. They make women and girls well and keep them well. This is amply proved by the case of Miss Eva MacKinnon, Giamma, Ont., who says: "As a school girl I grew very pale and would take dizzy spells and sometimes vomiting. My condition was such that I was not able to attend school regularly, and my mother was very much worried about my condition. Finally she decided to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I took these for a considerable time, gradually gaining strength until I was perfectly well. It is some years since I took the pills and I have enjoyed the best of health, and I am certain pale, sickly girls will find new health in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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The Puddle.

I cursed the puddle when I found

Unseeing I had walked therein.

Forgetting the uneven ground,

Because my eyes

Were on the skies,

To glean their glory and to win

The sun's trembling ecstasies.

And then I marked the puddle's face,

When still and quiet grown again,

Was but concerned, as I, to trace

The wonder spread

Above its head

And mark and mirror and contain

The gold and purple, rose and red.

We seek our goals; we climb our ways

With hearts inspired by radiant

thought,

And hate the luckless who stay

The upward stream

Of vision's beam;

Or guess that we have roughly

wrought

A like hiatus in his dream.

—Eden Phillpotts.

Tooth Bottles.

A new invention is a miniature hot-

water bottle for tooth-ache. It holds

only half an ounce, and is just big

enough to be comfortably retained

between the cheek and a painful

tooth. All toothaches are not curable

by application of heat, but in many

instances this method is successful.

The pith of ordinary commercial use

is obtained from elder.

FOR THE HOME

DRESSMAKER

"They Work while you Sleep"



No. 9747—Misses' Dress. Price, 35 cents. Blouse with kimono sleeves, short or lengthened by bell sleeves; two-piece skirt, in two lengths, attached to lining. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, with short sleeves, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; contrasting, 1 yd. 36 or 40 ins. wide; with bell sleeves, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; one material with short sleeves, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

No. 9735—Ladies' Dress. Price, 35 cents. Two styles of sleeve; two-piece skirt, attached to lining at low waistline; 37 or 35-in. length from bustline. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust. Size 36, with long sleeves, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; with short sleeves, 3 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

No. 9725—Ladies' Dress. Price, 35 cents. Two styles of sleeve; with or without loose side panels; 37 or 35-in. length from waistline. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 ins. bust-measure. Size 36 requires, with side panels, long sleeves, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; upper front, 1/4 yd. 18 ins. wide; without panels, without cape collar, 2 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 1 1/2 yds.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Her Picture.

It may be just a little print.

Quite faded out and old—

Or it may be a costly thing.

Cut into burnished gold.

It may be spotted up a bit.

With tears that stand for pain;

But it's the shield that guards a man

And brings him home again.

Perhaps it's just a bit of tin.

The likeness may be slight;

But it can be the truest star,

Ashine through terror's night!

Perhaps the bulk of it is small,

A tiny paper square—

But it can be the sword of might,

That makes a man fight fair!

It may be just a memory.

Of voices through the dark;

Or it may be the glimmering,

Of faith's undying spark—

Oh, it may be a breath of prayer,

A symbol or a charm;

But it's the love that walks beside—

That keeps a man from harm!

—Margaret E. Sangster.

Check that Cold with

BAUME BENGUE

Highly efficient in colds and Catarrhal affections of the nose and throat

Beware of Substitutes

\$1.00 a tube.

THE LECHE WELLS CO., LTD.

MONTREAL

Agents for Dr. Jules Benaud

RELIEVES PAIN

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently

caused by badly digested food

which overtaxes these organs to

eliminate the irritant acids

formed. Help your stomach to

properly digest the food by

taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract

of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's

Curative Syrup, and your kidney

disorder will promptly dis-

appear. Get the genuine.

—Eden Phillpotts.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Book on

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed

Mailed Free to any Ad-

dresser by the Author,

W. Clay Glover Co., Inc.,

112 West 21st Street

New York, U.S.A.

ISSUE No. 47-20.

CASCARETS

"They Work while you Sleep"

"They Work while you Sleep"



Do you feel at "sixes and sevens" to-day? You are bilious, constipated! You feel headachy, full of cold, unstrung. Your meals don't fit—breath is bad, skin sallow. Take Cascarets to-night for your liver and bowels and wake up clear, rosy and cheerful. No gripping—no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.

Roses Make You Dizzy.

The perfume of most flowers has some effect on human beings. Poppies, for instance, cause headaches, and roses, if inhaled freely, lead to dizziness.

Singers don't like violets, for the perfume from that little flower causes luskiness and sore throats. If a professional singer is handed a bouquet she nearly always glances at it before burying her face amongst the flowers. If violets were included their perfume might ruin her voice for the evening.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.