

Michaelmas Daisies.
 'Tis more than mid-October, yet along the narrow garden
 The daisies loved of Michaelmas
 keep sturdy in flower;
 For tho' the evenings sharply fall,
 they find a way to harden
 The crop of comely blossoming that
 makes for me a bower.

Yet autumn wears an apron, and the
 apron's sweet with lendings
 Of colors matched with comeliness
 of blossom and of leaf,
 And daisies dear to Michaelmas, with
 dances and with bendings
 Forbid my heart to weary for the
 summer's beauteous sheaf.

Old Time has made a nosegay. He is
 welcome to his plucking.
 Of tiger-lilies, lad's-love, and the tall
 cathedrals' spires
 Of lupine, and snapdragons where the
 bee is fond of sucking,
 And all the flowery likelihoods of
 youth and youth's desires.

Old Time has got my nosegay; but the
 gloaming finds me cheery,
 Because the gloaming is itself a
 flower of lovely hue!
 The more I look at what remains, the
 less the world seems dreary,
 For quiet breathes at Michaelmas,
 and well-worn friends are true.
 —Norman Gale.

Invented by Accident.
 The automatic system of signalling
 was discovered accidentally at a
 spiritualistic seance. The many uses
 of borax were discovered through the
 accidental preservation of a dead
 horse in Yellowstone Park, in the
 United States.

The system of coupling signals and
 working them all from one point and
 with a single action was the thought
 of a lazy pointman, who hated to
 move. It was the burning of a starch
 factory which introduced to the world
 a cheap gum, and it was the omission
 of a workman to put size into the
 paper he was making which produced
 the very first blotting paper.

To the upsetting of a tool-chest we
 are indebted for cast-iron cement, and
 the accident of a child playing with a
 bottomless oil flask which his brother,
 a Swiss mechanic called Argand,
 placed idly over the frame of his rude
 oil lamp, gave birth to the lamp-chim-
 ney.

A glass cutter let some aquafortis
 drop on his spectacles, and etching on
 glass was the result. Howe's sight of
 his wife darning, with the eye of the
 needle first, gave him the root idea of
 his sewing machine; and the school-
 boy son of Bessemer innocently sug-
 gested an improvement in the process
 of steel manufacture which doubled
 its efficiency, a missing link which had
 baffled the most skillful men in the
 business.

Why Do the Old Have Still- ness in Their Eyes?

Why do the old wear stillness in their
 eyes?

They who in youth were amorous
 and gay,

Breathing of life? How come they by
 these ways

Glances of calm, this dignity to-day?
 Quiet, aloof, almost they scorn the
 young.

Silence is theirs, but laughter never
 more.

Do they forget their own mad chal-
 lenge sung
 From youth to age in careless days
 of yore?

Ah, no! Their calm is heaven lit with
 dreams,
 Not of their pride they walk thus
 silently;

Out of the past a faint, far echo seems
 borne unto them—the voice of Mem-
 ory.

How can they speak, whose ears are
 strained to hear
 Joy long since fled and laughter once
 held dear?

—Helen Frazee-Bower.

How Marie Helped.

Unselfish mothers too often make
 or permit their daughters to be selfish,
 more's the pity. One such mother, ac-
 cording to a story that Mr. Booth Tar-
 kington, the novelist, likes to tell, was
 bedding industriously over the wash-
 tub when a neighbor said to her,
 "Hard at it as usual, ain't ye?"

"Yes," replied the mother cheerfully.
 "Yes, this is wash day, Mrs.
 O'Hoolahan, and washin' for eleven
 don't leave you much spare time on
 your hands."

"Is that Marie I hear singin' to the
 ukulele in the parlor?"

Marie by the way was in infancy
 christened Mary and in her early
 youth was always known as Mollie.

"Yes, Mrs. O'Hoolahan, that's her.
 The help she is to me! O dear! O
 dear! I don't know how I'd get along
 without that girl! Every Monday
 morning she gets out the ukulele or
 opens up the piano, and while I'm
 scrubbin' the clothes she sings the
 nicest, cheeriest pieces, like Mother's
 Day, or Dear Mother, in Dreams
 I see You, or Lighten Mother's Tasks
 With Love, and the work just rolls off
 like play. I tell you, Mrs. O'Hoolahan,
 there ain't many girls like our Marie."

All the Time.

George—"There are two periods in
 a man's life when he never under-
 stands a woman."

Mildred—"Indeed! And when are
 they?"

"Before he is married and after-
 wards."

"Joan of Arc was burnt as a steak,"
 wrote an English schoolboy.

SMOKE

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

Manufactured by Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited

Surnames and Their Origin

FREDERICK.
 Variations—Fredericks, Friedrich,
 Friedrichs, Fredricks, Fredson, Fred-
 sen, Frederico, Fredo.
 Racial Origin—English, German, Scan-
 dinavian, Italian, Spanish.
 Source—A given name.

Family names in this group are all
 derivatives of the given name of Fred-
 erick, or its equivalents in the various
 languages mentioned.

To some it may be a matter of won-
 der that a given name palpably of Teu-
 tonic origin should be so popular enough
 to have developed into a family name
 among such races as the Italian and the
 Spanish. The answer lies in the fact
 that the so-called Latin races are con-
 siderably more Latin in language
 than they are in blood. While the Teu-
 tonic element may not predominate in
 them it is largely represented in the
 blood of the conquering Goths of
 medieval days, who swept over the
 ruins of the Roman Empire.

The given name of Frederick is of
 Teutonic origin. Its original form was
 "Fritthric" and it was a compound
 of the words "frithe," meaning "peace"
 or "peaceful," and "ric," meaning
 "king" or "ruler." It is to be noted
 that this word "ric" has its counter-
 part in the Celtic "rix" and "righ," as
 well as the Latin "rex."

Among these family names the
 forms Frederick, Fredericks, Fred-
 ricks, Fredson are English. Friedrich
 and Friedrichs are German. Fredsen
 is Scandinavian, and Fredo and Fred-
 erico are both Spanish and Italian.

The Touch That Tells.

"Tony's not a bit smart. Somehow,
 his clothes always look all wrong,"
 said one girl.

"Tony's got no sister to keep him
 up to scratch," remarked her friend
 flippantly.

Men may not dress so much for wo-
 men, as women undoubtedly dress for
 men; but it is a fact that in homes
 where there are sisters you find well-
 dressed brothers.

Of course, men won't own up to it,
 but you notice it in a hundred little
 ways. A girl's feminine eye for detail
 allows her to jog her brother tact-
 fully when his socks and ties are not
 all they might be. She may never be
 allowed to purchase the sacred ar-
 ticles; nevertheless, she hears her half-
 whispered comment on so-and-so's
 toilet, or such a man's new suit, and
 ear-marks it for future reference.

One sister I know has good taste
 in materials, and usually has her way
 in the choice of her brother's new suit.
 And because she is his sister and takes
 an interest in his welfare, her bargain
 eye is always on the alert for a good
 cheap line in new soft shirts or a place
 where one can get reliable gloves at
 less than five shillings a pair. Yes,
 sisters can dress brothers and dress
 them well.

Another reason for a man's extra
 smartness where women abound is the
 fact that he dislikes showing up shab-
 bily in their company. Modern wo-
 man is smart and well groomed; ap-
 peared on by her example, man instinc-
 tively follows suit.

But the man on his own lacks this
 subtle feminine aid. Mother is a dear,
 probably, but a little old-fashioned as
 regards men's dress, and inclined still
 to take her standard of male smart-
 ness by what father wore twenty years
 ago.

So there it is. The sisters of this
 world, and later on, of course, some
 other brother's sister, do more for
 their fair share towards seeing that
 men are well clothed.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Masterpieces of Fiction That Were Dictated.

The man who walks about his study
 or lounges in an easy chair whilst his
 secretary takes down a dictated novel
 or article for the Press is sometimes
 regarded as a product of these modern
 days of haste.

Yet there are great precedents, for
 both Paradise Lost and Paradise
 Regained were dictated. Milton was
 blind and unable to transcribe his own
 words. His method was to compose
 a number of lines in his mind, and
 then dictate them to anyone who hap-
 pened to be handy.

Wordsworth, the great interpreter
 of nature, used to ramble over hill and
 dale composing poems. When, after
 his death, an inquirer asked an aged
 villager if he knew him, the old fellow
 said: "Aye, sure, I've oft seen him goo
 bumm'n' past." He was referring to
 the poet's habit of murmuring his
 lines as he walked.

In this way he could compose and
 memorize a couple of hundred lines.
 When he returned home he would call
 his sister or his wife to his side, and
 dictate the whole to them whilst they
 wrote.

Sir Walter Scott is another example.
 The whole of "Ivanhoe" and "Guy
 Rannard" were dictated to secre-
 taries, who took turns in striving to
 keep pace with him. But it was not
 Scott's usual habit to dictate. He was
 unwell at the time and unable to
 write.

It is certain that he liked of Homer,
 as well as most of the ballad litera-
 ture of the world, were spoken or sung
 for years, perhaps for ages, before
 they were committed to writing.

The Australian women have needles
 made of a little bone from the leg of
 an emu, and they thread them with
 the sinews of opossums, kangaroos or
 emus.

Unless you make up your mind to
 enjoy your work, you will never like
 it even a little.

Dress Fads of Famous Authors.

"He had a double gold chain outside
 his waistcoat, and such breastpins
 that I thought he looked like one of
 our river gamblers." Such is the de-
 scription of Charles Dickens, given by
 Prentice in an account of his tour of
 the United States. A tendency for
 overdressing was always one of Dic-
 ens's characteristics.

A photograph of Dickens, taken in
 1865, shows him in a frock-coat with
 a broad velvet collar, a waistcoat made
 of some furry stuff, and trousers of a
 huge check. Percy Fitzgerald says
 the French painter's remark, that
 Dickens was "more like one of the old
 Dutch admirals we see in the picture
 galleries than a man of letters," con-
 vey an admirably true idea to his
 friends.

"The first time I saw Archbishop
 Whately," said the Provost of Oriel
 College, Oxford, "he wore sea-green
 coat, white waistcoat, stone-colored
 shorts, flesh-colored stockings. Bishop
 Heber was dressed in a parsley and
 butter coat. Dr. Arnold in a light blue
 coat with metal buttons and a buff
 waistcoat."

Charles Lamb always dressed in
 black. "I take it," he said, "to be the
 proper costume of an author." When
 this was once objected to at a wed-
 ding, he pleaded the raven's apology
 in the fable that he had no other.
 His clothes were entirely black, and
 he wore long black gaiters up to the
 knees.

Southey wore elg; he had a fawn-
 colored all-round coat and a cap with
 a knob to it. He never put on a swal-
 low-tailed coat. Like Southey, Por-
 son, the great Greek scholar, had an
 utter contempt for appearances. When
 Hazlitt met him in the library of the
 London Institution, he was dressed in
 an old rusky black coat, with cobwebs
 hanging to the skirt, and with a large
 patch of coarse brown paper covering
 the whole length of his nose.

SYMPTOMS OF ANAEMIA

An Inherited Tendency to Anaemia May be Overcome.

Some people have a tendency to be-
 come thin-blooded just as others have
 an inherited tendency to rheumatism,
 or to nervous disorders. The condition
 in which the blood becomes so thin
 that the whole body suffers comes on
 so gradually and stealthily that any-
 one with a natural disposition in that
 direction should watch the symptoms
 carefully. Bloodlessness, or anaemia,
 as the medical term is, can be cor-
 rected much more easily in the earlier
 stages than later. It begins with a
 tired feeling that rest does not over-
 come, the complexion becomes pale
 and breathlessness on slight exertion,
 such as going upstairs, is noticed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a home
 remedy that has been most successful
 in the treatment of diseases caused
 by thin blood. With pure air and
 wholesome food these blood-making
 pills afford the correct treatment when
 the symptoms described are noticed.

You can get these pills through any
 dealer in medicine or by mail, post-
 paid, at 50c a box from The Dr. Wil-
 liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Shoemaker's Kingdom.

He was in his way a king, that mis-
 erably poor and helplessly paralyzed
 old shoemaker who lived in one of the
 grimiest streets in the equid East
 End of London. He could think great
 thoughts, bright, happy thoughts by
 means of which he peopled his king-
 dom, the dark little kitchen in which
 he sat day in and day out. In London's
 Underworld, Mr. Thomas Holmes, who
 for upward of a quarter of a century
 was a police-court missionary, reports
 this remarkable conversation, which
 took place between himself and the
 cripple:

"It is a very hard life for you sitting
 month after month on that chair, un-
 able to do anything!"

"It is hard; I do not know what I
 should do if I could not think."

"But isn't it hard for you to do noth-
 ing except think?"

"No! It is my pleasure and occupa-
 tion."

"What do you think about as you
 sit here?"

"All sorts of things—what I have
 read, mostly."

"What have you read?"

"Everything that I could get hold of—
 novels, poetry, history and travel."

"What novelist do you like best?"

"The answer came, prompt and de-
 cisive: "Dickens."

"Why?"

"He loved the poor; he shows a
 greater belief in humanity than
 Thackeray."

"How do you prove that?"

"Well, take Thackeray's Vanity Fair.
 It is clever and satirical, but there is
 only one good character, and he was
 a fool; but in Dickens you come across
 character after character that you
 can't help loving."

"How about poetry; what poets do
 you like?"

"The minor poets of two hundred
 years ago. Herrick, Churchill, Shen-
 stone and others."

"Why do you like them?"

"They are so pretty, so easy to un-
 derstand; you know what they mean.
 They speak of beauty and flowers and
 love; their language is tuneful and
 sweet."

"You have read Shakespeare?"

"Yes, every play, again and again."

"Which do you like best?"

"I like them all, the historical and
 the imaginative. I have never seen
 one acted, but to me King Lear is his
 masterpiece."

As the missionary went out the old
 shoemaker doubled over farther in his
 chair, alone with his thoughts, alone
 with his kingdom.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds
 nothing can equal Baby's Own Tab-
 lets. The Tablets are a mild laxative
 that will keep the baby's stomach
 and bowels working regularly. It is a
 recognized fact that where the stom-
 ach and bowels are in good order that
 colds will not exist; that the health of
 the little one will be good and that he
 will thrive and be happy and good-na-
 tured. The Tablets are sold by medi-
 cine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a
 box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine
 Co., Brockville, Ont.

Preserving Pianists' Art.

To play the piano properly,
 taste, musical instinct and consider-
 able practice are necessary. Sufficient
 justification for the last will be found
 not only in the increased power and
 fluency of expression that result, but
 also in the vast fund of knowledge
 that is required in the process.

Through a highly sensitive electri-
 cal device it is possible for a pianist
 whilst playing what appears to be an
 ordinary piano, to cut simultaneously
 an exact record of his playing upon a
 paper music roll. The result is an al-
 most uncannily truthful reproduction
 of the pianist's performance which,
 after the roll has been duplicated, be-
 comes available to every owner of an in-
 strument fitted with the mechanism.

The accuracy with which these in-
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