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Surnames and Their Origin

BATES

Variations—Beatty, Batson, Betson.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A given name.

The following family names are all developments of the given name of Bartholomew, a name the sound and unusual spelling of which just naturally lent itself to violent variations from the original form, particularly when it is remembered that in the Middle Ages the individual writer came pretty near to spelling as he pleased.

As a given name Bartholomew is of Hebrew origin. Like other Biblical names, it was widespread in medieval England, where the Anglo-Saxon trend toward short forms of names, however, brought it down to the popular form of "Bat."

As the family name developed from it it took the various forms of "Batson," "Beatson," "Bateson," "Beatyson," etc.

The droppings of the ending "son" from "Beattyson" left Beaty or Beatty and "Bateson" minus the "on" became Bates. The variation Betson is due undoubtedly to a change in spelling after it had become a family name. Were it not for the fact that the woman's name "Betty" is a comparatively modern derivation from Elizabeth, and did not take place until after the period in which famliy names were formed, there might be grounds for the belief that in some instances at least Betson is a development of "Betty's son."

It is interesting to note some of the variations of the given name of Bartholomew, for they show the widest dissimilarity in form. In German appear the forms Bartold and Mewes; in Bavarian, Bartelme, Wawel, Wabel and Wabm; in Russian, Vartolomei; in Lithuanian, Baltromejus and in Illyrian, Vratolomije, all of them forms which very few persons in this country would think of connecting with Bartholomew.

PERKINS

Variations — Pierce, Pierson, Peters, Parkins, Park, Parr.
Racial Origin—Medieval English.
Source—A given name.

Perkins, with its many variations, is a surname which takes its origin from the given name of Peter.

In some of these names the Anglo-Saxon influence can be traced, and in others that of the Norman French, while in still others there is nothing to distinguish which influence predominated.

Peter, as a Christian name, was one of the most popular throughout Europe in the early days when the religious authority of Rome was recognized universally in all lands, owing to the prominence of St. Peter as the chief of the apostles and the founder of popes. Later, after the Reformation, it lost somewhat of its popularity, though it was far too widespread by that time to be eliminated as a given name. By this time, also, its crystallization into various family names was well under way.

Perkins (Peterkin's son) is stamped with Anglo-Saxon influence in the diminutive ending "kin." The "k" in other variations is a remnant of this. The softer Pierce shows the French influence, and finds somewhat of a counterpart in the names of Pierre and Percy. In many sections of England there is a tendency, and always has been, to pronounce "er" like "ar." Hence Parkins, and finally Park, developed from Perkins.

TO ENGLAND IN A MINUTE!

In spite of the rapid strides made by wireless, the under-sea system of sending message from one country to another is more popular to-day than it has ever been, a fact which is emphasized by the laying of what is now the largest cable in the world, running from West-super-Mare, England, to Far Rockaway, Long Island, U.S.A.

More than 1,800,000 pounds of gutta-percha, 4,000,000 pounds of copper, and 80,000 miles of iron and steel wire were used in the construction of this mammoth cable, which will be capable of transmitting hundreds of words from the Old World to the New in less than a minute.

The cable system was the outcome of the genius of both British and American telegraph engineers, who joined forces at a very early stage by way of giving effect to their ideas. The first satisfactory cable was laid between the South Foreland and Sangatte seventy-two years ago.

A Battle Against Odds.

Behind the laying of the first Atlantic cable, projected sixty-seven years ago, there is a stirring story of indomitable perseverance and battle against odds.

Two warships, one British and one American, were lent for the purpose of laying the cable, which snapped when 380 miles had been paid out. As a result, 700 miles of new cable had to be made, and the attempt was renewed the following year. Scarcely had the operations begun when the cable broke again. The ends were spliced, after a delay of several days, and the task continued, only to be interrupted by yet another break.

Finally the cable was properly bedded. Once again, however, the Fates stepped in, this time so effectively that the project was abandoned. The chief electrician ruined the cable by working it with too high a power!

250,000 Miles of Cables.

It was not until ten years had elapsed that further efforts were made to link England and America by cable, the work being carried out by the Great Eastern. Over a thousand miles of cable were laid; then a snap occurred, all attempts at picking up the lost cable being futile. Subsequently another cable was laid, the older cable afterwards being located and spliced. By the end of the seventies four cables were operating between the two countries, the total length of cable in use at the present time being over 250,000 miles.

The network of cables linking up the Continents is now so complicated that ships are constantly employed in surveying the different systems, locating faults and remedying them. Each ship carries a staff of electricians and telegraphists, and their voyages occupy from two months to a year or more.

One of the commonest causes of damage to cables is corrosion, brought about by the action of the sea. Chafing is another potent cause of trouble, instances having been recorded in which a cable has been worn clean through in a few months.

Breakdown Through a Whale.

Submarine upheavals frequently cause interruption of the services; while up to within a few years ago a little creature known as the boring worm did considerable damage to cables. Hundreds of miles of cable were destroyed by the pest, which is now combated by covering the core with brass tape. Fish also cause breakdowns by biting into the cable and upsetting the insulation. In the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices the writer was shown sections of cable in which were firmly embedded fish's teeth as big as those of a human being.

A fault in a cable running from England to Portugal was diagnosed as being due to oysters, which had encrusted themselves in large quantities round the sheathing; while in another instance the carcase of a whale was found to be the obstruction.

Site of "Ivanhoe" Opened to Public.

Temple Newsam, which was opened to the public of Leeds recently, has been called the "Hampton Court of the North," and it must certainly rank as a serious rival of the ancient pile in the outskirts of London, which was built by Cardinal Wolsey and refitted by Henry VIII.—"For his own darling, Anne Boleyn."

Its books, pictures and antique furnishings are worth a fortune and are now the property of the Corporation of Leeds, which body obtained the mansion on very generous terms from Hon. Edward Wood, Minister of Education, the latter having to relinquish the estate owing to the great burden of post-war taxation, says a London despatch. There is a herd of cattle in the park belonging to the corporation, and a scheme is on foot to establish a model municipal dairy farm there.

Not every lover of "Ivanhoe" knows that many of the stirring incidents in that romance take place in the courtyard of Temple Newsam. Sir Walter Scott visited the historic Jacobean mansion and was so impressed with its perfect environment for a story that he took Temple Newsam for the locale of the chief scenes of "Ivanhoe," the name becoming "Templestow."

The mansion fitted in exactly because it received its real name from the fact that it had originally been the site of an ancient priory of the Knights Templar.

WORK-WORN WOMEN

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her. No wonder the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, backaches and nervousness. Too many women accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one way to get this good blood so necessary to health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These enrich the blood, and through their use many weak, ailing wives and mothers have been benefitted. If you are ailing, easily tired or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Broken Bowl.

One of the most extraordinary cases of what may be called an accidental invention is that of the lifeboat. A man named Wouldhave was out walking one day when he was asked by an old woman to help her lift a can of water which she had filled by means of a broken wooden bowl.

The bowl was floating on the surface of the water, and as he talked to the woman, Wouldhave turned it over with his finger. It immediately righted itself. Amused by its antics, he repeated the performance; then it struck him that he had made a wonderful discovery. The result of his chance meeting was the self-righting lifeboat, which was designed by him on the lines of the wooden bowl.

What he had discovered was that anything made of floating material and shaped like one half of a basin could float only with its convex surface downwards. A boat made on these lines cannot remain upside down for more than an instant when it is turned over by a heavy sea.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

A Wonderful Invention.

A lady employed a very ignorant servant, who would not rise in the morning at a sufficiently early hour, so an alarm clock was bought and presented to the girl, with the words:

"You know, Mary, that I require the fire alight every morning by seven o'clock; but I cannot get you to do it, so I have bought you this alarm clock."

Mary examined it, and said:

"Thank you, mum; it's very nice. But fancy a thing loike this bein' able to loight a fire; sure it's a wonderful invention, mum!"

It's always a pity when the people who quarrel over trifles haven't something worthy of their talents.

Wisdom begins when foolishness is admitted.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Self-Adjusting Wrench a Success.

One of the handiest Yankee tools yet devised is a self-adjusting wrench that is able to grip small nuts or large ones, and even seize and hold pipe up to one and one-quarter inches in diameter. The new wrench has a curious, movable jaw at one end of the handle, the holding face being attached by two claws or links of different lengths. These claws are connected by a stout spring. Once it has gripped the bolt or nut, the harder you turn the wrench the tighter it holds. Yet it releases instantly when the pressure is put the reverse way.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it 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.

For the Canadian Mother.

It is a matter of interest to note the relative esteem in which Canadians hold increase of Canadian population by immigration and increase by natural processes. Although everywhere lip service is given to the principle of healthy increase of Canadian population by natural processes we find, if we consider our position frankly and from a detached viewpoint, that we are actually bending more effort to attract outsiders to our country than to the more important duty of making it possible for our own Canadian families to increase in healthy normality. Federal appropriations for the promotion of immigration projects are a great deal larger than the combined provincial appropriations for the conservation of health—a fact, for which no one but the people of Canada themselves are to blame.

Important as our immigration problems are, it is undoubtedly more important that our problems of maternal and infant welfare be given full, immediate, and continuous attention. In the first place, we find that our maternal death rate, although lower than that of the United States, is higher than that of England and Wales, higher than that of Norway, higher than that of a good number of countries which have given serious thought to the welfare of their citizen mothers. Our Canadian maternal deaths for 1922 were more in number than similar deaths for 1921. And the tragic, yet hopeful, feature of the situation is that a large percentage of these deaths—a great deal more than half of them—were preventible. Scientific knowledge has progressed to an advanced point, so that it is now possible to say, "If men and women are given the information easily available, and if there is careful supervision during pregnancy, and proper attention during and after delivery, the maternal death rate of any country will diminish almost to the vanishing point."

Our problem in this generation, then, has become one of disseminating knowledge, of insisting on the observance of the simple yet vital rules of hygiene, and of providing adequate care of the expectant mother and of the mother who has already given birth to a child. If there were to develop a strong popular demand that these necessary conditions be met, we should soon discover that our Provincial Departments of Health could extend their activities so as to reach each most ignorant and helpless parent in our crowded cities, and each most remote and fearful mother in isolated rural districts.

What has been done already?

The Federal Department of Health at Ottawa has prepared a booklet for mothers, available to any parent who wishes information. It describes simply and briefly the important things which every expectant mother should do. It tells also how to care for a very young infant. A whole series of booklets for mothers and fathers is prepared for distribution in this department, and these publications have been sent to thousands of homes.

But the provinces have a heavier responsibility in the matter of health. What are some of the plans they are following for the reduction of maternal deaths?

Some are increasing the numbers of their public health nurses. Others are establishing small hospitals in various localities where mothers may receive adequate care; Saskatchewan is training nursing housekeepers who will enter rural homes and take efficient charge of the whole family while the mother regains her strength. The Red Cross and the Victorian Order of Nurses are saving the life and health of many mothers annually. These are good beginnings.

But yet we are losing about five mothers out of every thousand who give birth to a child, and for no reason at all except that our mothers have not been taught to observe simple health rules, or they have not received proper care before, during and after delivery. The remedy lies in our own hands. It is to be found in a demand for increased appropriations for health work by provincial governments and a determination to keep on extending government and voluntary maternity welfare schemes until every family in Canada is within reach of proper help.

Norway has reduced her maternal mortality from 8 per 1,000 to 2.3 per 1,000. Canada can reduce her maternal mortality from 5 per 1,000 to 2 per 1,000 if Canadians insist on it.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

True contentment depends not on what we have: a tub was large enough for Diogenes but a world was too little for Alexander.—Agar.

A great man marvels that the world calls him great.

If you want a nasty fall, jump at conclusions.

COLD
IN THE HEAD?
Get quick relief. Rub nose inside and out with
Mentholatum
At all Drug Stores. Write for Free Sample.
THE MENTHOLATUM CO.
Bridgeburg, Ont. - - Box 36

THE CHILDREN'S COUGH REMEDY
MINTINE
Sole Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, Toronto

Mrs. Dyer Fell Off to 72 Lbs; Gains 33 on Tanlac

"For nearly seven years," recently said Mrs. Katie Dyer, of 27 Railway St., Hamilton, Ont., "I had suffered from a complication of troubles peculiar to women, and finally my strength all left me and I broke down completely.

"When I began taking Tanlac I only weighed seventy-two pounds, and had been so weak and nervous for nearly two months that I had to be assisted from my bed to my chair. Many times I could not even retain broth and toast on my stomach and restful sleep would not come to me.

"Neither myself or my friends thought I would ever get well, but I am now feeling as fine as I ever did in my life and am weighing one hundred and five pounds, which makes me heavier than I ever was before. I can never praise Tanlac enough."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute.

His Cure.

"Tom has a bad habit of always starting something."

"Perhaps that second-hand car he bought will cure him."

All By Himself.

Teacher—"Willie, your mouth is open."

Little Willie—"Yes, miss, I know, I opened it myself."

WANTED.

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DOG DISEASES
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Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
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Toothache
Bathe the face. If there is a cavity in the tooth place in it a piece of cotton saturated with Minard's
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

How to Purify the Blood
"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Root, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will give permanent relief in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists, 50c. and $1.00 bottles.

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Keeps EYES
Clear, Bright and Beautiful
Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

Mother! Give Sick Baby "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.

Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

ASPIRIN
Say "Bayer" and Insist!
BAYER
Genuine
Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
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Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Cuticura Quickly Clears The Scalp of Dandruff
On retiring, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and promote hair growth.
Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieved Her of Inflammation and Great Weakness

West St. John, N. B.—"I was in a general run-down condition following the birth of my twin boys. I had a great deal of inflammation, with pains and weakness. Finally my doctor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He said that your medicine would be the only thing to build me up. I am sure he is right, for I am feeling much better and am gaining in weight, having gone down to ninety-three pounds. I was in bed for over a month, but am up again now. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to my friends and give you permission to use my letter."—Mrs. ELMER A. RITCHIE, 82 Rodney St., West St. John, N. B.

There are many women who find their household duties almost unbearable owing to some weakness or derangement. The trouble may be slight, yet cause such annoying symptoms as dragging pains, weakness and a run-down feeling.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine for such conditions. It has in many cases relieved those symptoms by removing the cause of them. Mrs. Ritchie's experience is but one of many.

You might be interested in reading Mrs. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon the "Ailments of Women." You can get a copy free by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario. G