S OCEAN-TO-
N HIGHWAY

ROAD FROM
TO COAST.

Vancouver Route
proach to All-
an Road.

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 carservice and the indifference of workmen—all the things that Mrs. Faye determined afresh every morning should not swamp her soul—grew bigger and bigger. It was like something in Alice in Wonderland. Faye thought to herself, fighting desperately against the depression that Mrs. Dixon always carried round with her, fighting heroically, but about as successfully as one fights an ocean.

Suddenly Mrs. Faye had an inspiration. Three times already Janie's dear face had appeared at the door to see if mother's visitor had gone, and now once more the little eyes were coming across the room.

"Janie," her mother called, "come and tell us about your walk. Perhaps first you'd better excuse Mrs. Dixon what kind of a walk it was."

"It was our discovery walk," explained, her brown eyes full of pride that it needed explanation. "You see discover things, you know. It's fun to see who discovers the nicest things, like flowers and pretty leaves, and when things get over. And, mother," turning excitedly, "I saw the most! There was a window over the milliner's—you know, and there were some roses in it, and I saw them when Kathleen and I and we guessed maybe the milliner had had a party or birthday. And the big yellow chrysanthemums at the corner are out; and, O mother, there's the beautifulest tree over on Spark 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 darlingest. And we pretended the white one was named Snowball and the other one, yes, and, mother, eggs were two cents! Isn't that nice?"

Janie danced away her "discovery" and told, Mrs. Dixon's face wore a bored 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 any man who shall succeed in reproducing in the laboratory the silk secretion of the silkworm.

The silkspining caterpillar is hardly more than a spinning machine. Nearly all of its body is occupied by cells 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 later, 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 be solved, the worm would be driven out of business, and silk would become comparatively cheap. For the simple 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 andrenalin in the cardiacal 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 38 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

Cane Sugar.

So far as we know, says a contributor to the Scientific American, sugar cane was first cultivated in India, and was introduced from that country into the valley of the Euphartes, 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 Cortez 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.

Surnames and Their Origin

BOWYER

Variations—Boyer, Bower, Bowerman.

Racial origin—English.

Source—An occupation also a locality.

In the family name of Bowyer 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 steadiness 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 Boghiere," William le Boghyere," "John le Bower," "Roger le Bowyer" and "George le Boyer."

When the names Bower and Bowyer's craft, they are traced to the earlier form of "de la Bore" ("of the bower," and "atte bower") respectively. This word originally meantrustic 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 "boor" as applied to a person of lowly and uncouth manners.

MAGEE

Variations—McHugh, Mackay, McKee, Pugh, Hughson, Hewson, Hughes.

Racial origin—Ancient Celtic; also Teutonic.

Sources—Given names.

Strictly speaking the family names mentioned are traceable to just two separate and distinct sources one Celtic and the other Teutonic. Yet the names have become so inter-woven in their influences on one another that it is more convenient to discuss them all together.

Lost in the antiquity of Coltic mythology there is a name so old that even its meaning is not clear, though apparently it developed in reference to the pagan gods. In the Gaelic division of the Celtic race, that is, the Irish and the Scots, it runs through history as the name "Aadh," which, despite the difference in spelling, is quite close to the pronunciation of the Cymric (Welsh, Cornish and Breton) "Hu."

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 McHughs, 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.

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 often 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, Glammis, 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 gave enjoyed the best of health, and I am certain pale, sickly girls will find new health if they give 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.

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 Ind, 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 unless a bottle of Minard's Liniment was included. For burns, bruises, sprains, frostbites or chilblains it excels, and I know of no better remedy for a severe cold in the head, or that will give more immediate relief than to inhale from the bottle through the nasal organ.

And as to my supply of veterinary remedies it is essential, as it has in very many instances proven its value. A recent experience in reclaiming what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has again demonstrated its great worth and prompts me to recommend it in the highest terms to all who have a herd of cows, large or small. I think I am safe in saying among all the patent medicines there is none that covers as large a field of usefulness as does Minard's Liniment. A real truelsm good for man or beast.

CHAS. K. ROBBINS,
Chebogue Point, N.S.

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 sunset'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 with who stays
The upward stream
Of vision's beam;
Nor 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 comportably 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

9747 Misses' Dress 35 cents
9735 Embroidery 10 cents
9726 Embroidery Design No. 1089

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, 3⅝ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2¼ yds. 54 ins. wide; contrasting, 1 yd. 36 or 40 ins. wide; with bell sleeves, 3¼ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2¼ yds. 54 ins. wide; one material with short sleeves, 3⅝ yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1½ yds.

No. 9735—Ladies' Dress. Price, 35 cents. Two styles of sleeve; two-piece skirt, attached to lining at low waistline; 37 or 39-in. length from waistline. In 7 sizes; 34 to 46 ins. bust. Size 36, with long sleeves, 3¼ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2½ yds. 54 ins. wide; with short sleeves, 3 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2⅝ yds. 54 ins. wide. Width, 1½ yds.

No. 9725—Ladies' Dress. Price, 35 cents. Two styles of sleeve; with or without loose side panels; 37 or 35-inch 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, 3¾ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2⅝ yds. 54 ins. wide; upper front, ½ yd. 18 ins. wide; without panels, without cape collar, 2⅝ yds. 54 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 1⅝ 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.

For a man doing the hardest kind of work 10 oz. of meat, 1 lb. of bread, ½ lb. of potatoes, and ½ lb. of vegetables is sufficient food.

The Pacific walrus is found on the mainland only rarely.

Classified Advertisements.

WANTED

WANTED—HENS, STATE BREED and price; also fresh eggs. Knipe, 444 Logan Ave., Toronto.

Vast Crater on the Moon.

The moon of course, is pitted all over with so-called craters, and several of the biggest ones are near the center of the lunar hemisphere which faces the earth. One of these, about 100 miles in diameter, might be described as a huge ring of lofty mountains surrounding a circular plain.

Teacher: "Give me a sentence and we'll see if we can change it to the imperative mood." Pupil: "The horse draws the cart." Teacher: "Very good. Now please change the sentence to an imperative." Pupil: "Get up!"