"ANGELS NAMED HER"

FRANK G. MOORHEAD.

, bless their dear hearts, sure I
em; everybody does. Don't we
e sunshine and the moonlight,
ful flowers, inspiring paintings,
ting music? "Angels named
aid the poet. They're all nam-
angels; they are all angels, bless
earts, again I say.

because I wrote a little piece
"I Love Boys," was that any
why I meant that I didn't love
Does a boy get nice things
out him as often as a girl?
he have to go out on the
ps and bury his tearful face in
aiful dog's neck, to find real
onship—sometimes? Ever see
o that? Neither did I. She's
kely to eat a hot biscuit or a
rich fudge just before sup-
than worry her fond parents
death because her appetite
be failing, and "perhaps the
ng is in love."

urse, I love girls. My mother
once. My wife is one, still.
ghter will be one for quite
me, I hope. The good Lord
ade a prettier thing than a
face or a sweeter thing than
n's smile. "Angels named
mortal was equal to it.
st girl I ever loved was my
and I never realized just how
really loved her until I could
r tell her. I wonder how
making a similar mistake?
e came upon her, we remem-
little home anniversaries by
r practical presents. We
that was all she cared for,
ch mother that she was.
when it was all over, we
ed flowers and picture
the old Bible, and a host of
ts of no earthly value
Who gave them it do to
loving gift, no matter what
in time are better than
ers. Compared with eve-
ble wishes! Kisses, wish
will have by a child who
ry in it, what are all the
ers we elect when it
a more charming sight in
than the teasing, taunting
boy gives girl, time, her eyes
merriment, mischief in
twinkling expression? Is
ere any doubt as to the
ity in the
that that smile
any because of any-
or say; that the rounded
of youth never become
the we fail to provide
ible comfort and encour-
the brown hair of girlhood
ayed because of us?
ow whether my own little
me as much as I love her
sometimes I doubt it. In-
ne commences the Lord's
ayer, Sly saying, "Our
n aren't in Heaven." Does
what she says; does she
ing? That's the age-old,
ery of the sex. We can't
them—God bless them—so
and wonder and love them
me. The Lord never made
any more than he made
thou was not beautiful,
the clouds chorus; some-
ed hair or a freckle out of
the cut's there just the
the beauty is there, too,
ned her." Angel's keep and
to the end of time.

w is the Time to
achinery. Taking care of
ents is like adding to your
ne.

ne passings. Keep your
ly mat and homelike.
ut sheep. Here's a hint!
wool and market it co-
ung trees for insects. In-
respecters of man, beasts,
ns.
ns is increase corn yields.
rm, it is the extra bushel
in water glass. When
ne vacationing next winter,
ns a trial. Try planting
on a small patch and
is in to harvest both the
ne next fall. You'll be
luable Birds.
specially martins, blue-
ladies, wrens, brown
e swallows, towhee, the
ns, Baltimore orioles,
, night-hawks, phoebes,
oodpeckers, yellow-billed
beaks and owls. All of
ave proved their worth.
ny others nearly as good.

e is valuable, but do not
es just to get it.

always starts in the
everance always wins it.

mical gains are secured
when silage is used in
This is due to the relative
ge and cured roughage
used when silage is fed.

obtained from Swedish
vides about one-half of
al power used in that

BEAUTIFYING THE HOME GROUNDS

Considering the cost of seeds and shrubs, there is no investment that pays better dividends than a small purchase for home improvement. Too many farm homes are lacking in this respect, and it is a good business proposition to improve the home surroundings.

The first step should consist of dividing the grounds around the house from the commercial end of the farm by a hedge of shrubs. Japanese Barberry, Privet, English or Bush Honeysuckle are ideal in forming a division between the home grounds and the remainder of the farm.

Shrubs are used to advantage to take away the effect of the square corners of the house and soften its outlines. In selecting shrubs choose those which have some landscape value at all seasons of the year. Such shrubs as the Syringa and the many varieties of Spirea are splendid for home planting.

The lawn is a very important feature of home improvement. Good lawn seed should be used abundantly before a rain in the early spring, and even if the lawn appears fairly thrifty, it will be improved by a small purchase of seed. A little fresh seed applied annually to an old lawn will do a great deal toward keeping it in good condition. Mowing should begin as soon as the grass is high enough for one inch clippings. A lawn should not be raked after mowing, as the fine clippings falling around the roots of the grass form a fine mulch which keeps out the hot sun and conserves moisture. When the grass is allowed to grow too long, raking is necessary, and this means extra work and also an injury to the grass.

A nice lawn is not improved by being broken up by flower beds, regardless of the beauty of the flowers they contain. Flowers should not be planted in the middle of the lawn, but in the corners or to one side. Flowers in the corners of the yard brighten up the darker background of the shrubs. The old-fashioned flowers, the kinds found in "grandmother's garden," have a beauty all their own. Purchase seeds only from a reliable seedsman, and select well-known varieties rather than experiment with novelties.

When making plans for improving the grounds, draw a good-sized sketch of the house with outlines of the yard. Then the shrubs and flower beds can be placed in the desired location on the sketch and seeds and plants ordered in the necessary quantities.

Often the soil around the house is packed down hard; before planting the shrubs, some of this soil should be removed and replaced with rich mellow garden soil and manure, which will insure the plant a supply of nourishment until the roots are sufficiently developed to seek their own food. Old shrubs need a good manuring every year to enable them to do their best, but they are hardy, and it is surprising how much they will stand after becoming thoroughly established.

A Call of Spring.

The frolicsome waves caress the golden sand;
The gentle zephyr whispers to the tree;
The brilliant sunshine smiles upon the land—
What mean these wondrous signs to you and me?

From robin's throat a note of silver drips;
The filmy cloudlets nirt with sea and sky.
The dew beguiles the larkspur's lovely lips—
All Nature heeds the spring's most gladsome cry.

Each little bud that opes upon the bush;
Each blade of grass which peeps from out the sod;
All things a prey to springtime's onward rush
Reveal the goodness and the love of God.

Whence come these gifts, these beauties many, rare?
The Hand that fashions them is ready ever
To show the way that blossoms bright and fair—
Where spring in happy hearts may reign forever.

She Was.

Mistress (indignantly)—"Jane, what did you mean by wearing my new evening dress at the dance last night? Really, you ought to have been ashamed of yourself!"

Jane (meekly)—"I was, ma'am; you never heard such remarks as they made."

Talk is cheap—unless a lawyer is handing it out.

Thibet, Nepaul, Abyssinia, parts of Arabia, and Afghanistan are still closed to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Would that some charitable soul after losing a great deal of time among the false books and alighting upon a few true ones, which made him happy and wise, would name those which have been bridges or ships to carry him safely over dark morasses and barren oceans, into the heart of sacred cities, into palaces and temples.—Emerson.

A SPRING TONIC FOR WEAK PEOPLE

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Act On the Blood and Nerves.

Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in many cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery. In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a fine tonic medicine, harmless and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who are thin and pale, for pale, tired women, and for old people who fail in strength, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an ideal tonic. Thousands have testified to the benefit derived from the use of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. William Gallie, Hantsport, N.S., who says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was so weak and run down that I could hardly do my own work. I often suffered from headaches and was very nervous. I then began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I can truthfully say I have found them the best medicine I have ever taken. You may depend upon it I will advise other sufferers to take these pills."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Trophies of 1870 Returned to France.

As a balm to French patriotism Germany has finally decided to turn over a train load of military trophies captured from France in the war of 1870, says a Paris despatch. Included among them are numerous cannon and rifles and even the first machine gun models. The train bearing these trophies has arrived at Mayence. They will be displayed for the troops of occupation there and then brought to Paris for an exposition at the Invalides.

The French Ministry of War has not yet been informed whether the French campaign banners which the Germans are compelled under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles to surrender, but some of which were reported to have been destroyed at the outbreak of the war and the remainder in the anti-French demonstrations in Berlin last year, are in the shipment.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

A STOREHOUSE OF ENGLISH WORDS

66 YEARS TO COMPILE A DICTIONARY.

Monumental Work of Philological Society Contained in Ten Huge Volumes.

As long ago as 1857 the Philological Society (philology is the science of language) decided to begin the work of compiling a great dictionary which should contain every word in any language, says an English newspaper.

A week or two ago the last word of the New English Dictionary was written. Nine huge volumes have already been published; the tenth and last will be on sale in 1923.

Sixty-six years will have passed between the first approval of the giant scheme and its completion. And what has been done in this time? More than twelve thousand pages, each of which measures about twelve inches by nine, densely covered with small print—these are the results of the labors of those who worked upon the dictionary.

Half a million words are catalogued and explained in it; and the ways in which they are used are shown by means of two million quotations from English writers of all ages.

A Murderer's Valuable Help.

The idea originated with Archbishop Trench, a writer of popular books on the fascinating study of words. As soon as the Philological Society had decided to adopt it, a committee was formed to begin the gigantic collection.

Voluntary helpers in all parts of the world were asked to assist; and from them came in a ceaseless stream of words and illustrative quotations. One of the most valuable of these voluntary helpers was Dr. Minor, the murderer, who for twenty-five years was an inmate of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

In 1878 the compilers possessed no fewer than three and a half million slips of paper, each containing a passage to show how one particular word was used.

Think for a moment of the labor involved in sorting these slips and in selecting the quotations. If one man had been employed upon the work his task would have occupied him for more than twenty years, working eight hours a day. It took ten years to get the first volume ready for the press.

When Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, which is still in use, appeared in 1773, it was regarded as a phenomenal work. But the New English Dictionary contains more than ten times as many pages as his, and there are a great many more words on each of its pages.

Take words beginning with A and B. Dr. Johnson disposed of them in 127 pages; the late Sir James Murray, the first editor of the New English Dictionary, required 1,240 pages to deal with them—not an excessive allowance, considering that he collected 31,254 of them!

The Last Word—Zyxt.

Sir James Murray gave up his whole life to the work; for thirty-seven years he labored on his task. Unhappily he did not live to see it completed for he died six years ago.

And what a task it was! Think of the problems that had to be decided. There were several spellings of this word. Which was the correct one? There were two or even three ways of pronouncing the next; the right way must be decided upon. Was the next one slang, or could it be called good English?

Every word had to be examined carefully; its derivation must be found, and if it had changed its meaning, a history of it must be written illustrated by quotations from many writers.

The story of the compiling of the New English Dictionary is one of the most romantic in the history of writing. The last word—"zyxt," old Kentish for "thou seest"—has just been added to its vast collection; but the compilers cannot lay down their pens.

They must begin at once upon the supplement. In the years that have elapsed since the first volume appeared, hundreds of new words beginning with A and B have come into the language, and all must be recorded and explained. When the supplement is finished another must be begun.

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she is always pleased to speak highly of them to other mothers. She knows the good they have done her children and realizes that her experience should be of benefit to others. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Fred Murphy, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight months for my baby. I cannot speak too highly of them for they have been of great assistance to me in my first experience of motherhood." Baby's Own Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which are absolutely harmless and may be given to even the newborn babe with perfect safety. They are sold by medicine dealers or direct at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wonderful Timekeepers.

As far back as 300 B.C. the Egyptians used a clock which was worked by water. The passing of water through various pipes moved a cogwheel with a hand attached, and this hand indicated the different hours of the day while the wheel performed its revolutions.

Hour glasses, or sand glasses, were invented about 330 A.D. They were made of two bulbs of glass with an intervening neck. Dry sand placed in the upper bulb ran through the neck into the lower bulb in exactly one hour.

Clocks worked by weights were in use in 1125, but watches were not invented until 1500.

Skins of uncommon animals, including four kinds of pythons, lizards, walruses, apes, and many kinds of alligators and crocodiles are now being used for making ladies' footwear.

AUTO REPAIR PARTS
for most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfactory or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 923-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

Beating the Potato Bug.

The Potato Magazine, published in the United States, calls attention to the fact that certain regions of the upper peninsula of Michigan have been virtually freed of that notorious pest, the potato bug, by the operations of a tiny parasitic fly which lays its eggs upon the striped beetle. Grugs hatched from these eggs bore into the potato bug's body and eat out his inside works.

If it were not for parasites that prey upon the potato bug, it would scarce be possible to grow any potatoes in this country, despite all the farmer could do to poison the insect with paris green.

That destructive beetle was originally native to mountain districts of Colorado, where it fed on a wild variety of potato plant called the "sand bur." It is supposed to have been carried into Missouri by the cattle traffic, and in 164 it crossed the Mississippi River. In the early seventies it had crossed the Detroit River and Lake Erie was literally alive with potato bugs, passengers on chips or whatever else would keep them afloat. They reached the Atlantic coast in 1873, and the beaches were soon swarming with them. Vessels were boarded by them in such numbers that hatches had to be battened down.

At that period and for some time afterward much alarm was felt lest the potato would become an extinct vegetable in Canada and the United States. But nature has a way of dealing with such mischiefs, and before long parasitic enemies of the beetle multiplied in such numbers as to make possible its control.

The above-mentioned fly, which has done such good work in Michigan, will be colonized in other parts of the country, and may solve the potato bug problem for good and all.

Unemployment in Great Britain.

Unemployment in the British Isles is rapidly reaching the 2,000,000 mark, according to Government figures published for the week ending April 22. The report shows a total of 1,774,000 on the unemployment registers, which is an increase of 750,000 since the present industrial crisis began. During the coal strike the figures have been rising weekly to an alarming extent.

London and the southeastern district lead with a total of 316,000, which is an increase of 14,000 in two weeks. The northwestern district comes next with 265,000, while in the West Midlands there are 239,000 unemployed. In Scotland there are 179,000, Ireland 117,000 and Wales 100,000.

In the London County Council area there are 192,000 unemployed registered, exclusive of short time workers. The figures include 53,000 women.

Changed His Mind.

Jack—"Then you didn't ask for her hand?"

Tom—"No, when I went to interview her father he was busy with the furnace. He called out to me to come down, and after watching his struggles for half an hour and hearing what he said about coal, I decided not to get married."

St. Thomas, Ont., Horticultural Society, in its annual report says: "War is being waged upon the billboard nuisance and the tacking of cards and signs upon fences and other places without permission of the owner."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Not a Hoot.

"No, your honor, he didn't give a hoot whether I saw him coming or not."

"How do you know he didn't give a hoot?"

"Well, he didn't blow his horn."

Saying Grace.

The minister had said grace, and the four-year-old daughter of the hostess look up and said:

"That's not the kind of grace my papa says."

"No?" asked the minister, sweetly. "And what kind of grace does your papa say?"

"Why," said the child, "he came home last night, and when he sat down at the table he just said 'Good heavens! What a supper!' "

Spilling the Beans.

Tommy—"May I stay up a little longer?"

Ethel—"What do you want to stay up for?"

Tommy—"I want to see you and Mr. Green playing cards."

Mr. Green—"But we are not going to play cards, sonny."

Tommy—"Oh, yes, you are; for I heard mam saying to Ethel that everything depended on the way in which she played her cards to-night."

From Personal Experience.

Little Freddy was using his fists on little Helen.

"Freddy, stop!" commanded his mother. "Don't you know that gentleman never strikes a lady?"

Instantly Helen stopped crying. "They do, too," she contradicted.

"Why, Helen," said mother, "when did you ever see a gentleman strike a lady?"

With an air of convincing proof the little maid quickly replied: "Daddy spanks me."

Shut Him Up.

Scottish humor—recently remarked Sir Harry Lauder—is generally dry and crisp, but I as told a story over in the United States which I think will beat many Scottish ones. A stranger arrived at a Far West village, and during his first walk up the one street he encountered a young man leaning against the door of a saloon, lazily chewing gum.

"Pretty quiet place this," said the stranger.

"There's a quieter over there," replied the villager, still busy with his gum and jerking his thumb in the direction of the cemetery.

"Have you lived here all your life?" asked the visitor, hoping to carry on the conversation.

"Not yet," came the dry reply.

After that the stranger gave up.

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature magaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply. advt

Storms of the Film.

Maybe when you have seen on the screen the deck of a ship during a storm at sea you have wondered just how it is done.

Anyone who stops to think has realized, of course, that it is not possible to take such a scene on a real ship during a genuine storm, for reasons of light amongst other things.

Concluding, therefore, that it is all done in the studio, you probably imagine a ship's deck built on huge rockers with the players staggering all over the place while the whole set pitches and tosses.

But it doesn't. Only as much as necessary is built. It is kept wet with a hosepipe. The waves dashing over the sides come out of buckets, and the rocking takes place only in the camera.

With an attachment between the camera and the tripod, the motion of a ship at sea can be imparted to a stationary "set" merely by the cameraman's assistant turning a handle.

Never shrink from doing anything which your business calls you to do. The man who is above his business may one day find his business above him.—Drew.

FREEZONE
Corns Lift Off with Fingers
Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. It doesn't hurt a bit.
Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without a particle of pain.

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEAT APPEARING LADY TO ACT as our representative introducing useful line of fast selling articles. Write, Anderson Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario.

MOTOR CYCLES.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF USED Motor Cycles, mostly Indians. Prices from $125.00 upwards. State amount you expect to invest and we will mail list. H. M. Kipp Co., Limited, 447 Yonge St., Toronto.

Typewriters for the Blind.

An ingenious typewriter for the use of the blind has been invented by Natale Rovedo, a young Milanese artisan.

Its method is modelled on the ordinary but obsolete German portable printer Mignon, only a zinc plate is introduced containing forty-two spaces within each of which is set in relief one of the characters of the Braille alphabet.

The operator places the index finger of the left hand in the finger guide, which moves over this zinc plate, and, having found the required sign, strikes the stamping lever with his right hand. The chief merits claimed for the machine are its economy and ease. After two days' practice the inventor's sightless comrades learned to write sixty-five letters a minute.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Prince Henry to Enter Army.

Prince Henry, the third son of the King and Queen, who attained his majority on March 31, is destined for a military career. Although thrust somewhat in the background by his older brothers, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, Prince Henry is immensely popular with the public.

In stature he excels his brothers and is fond of sports and outdoor life. In pursuance of his inclination to be a soldier he went through the army class at Eton and afterward studied at Sandhurst, the English West Point. Last August the Prince was gazetted a second lieutenant of the King's Royal Rifles and at present is attached to the Thirteenth Hussars at Aldershot.

A broken heart is a physiological possibility; excess of emotion, especially joy, may rupture that organ.

KEEP YOUR HEALTH
USE
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
THE OLD RELIABLE. TRY IT!
Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
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ASPIRIN
"Bayer" is only Genuine
BAYER
Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Surnames and Their Origin

HAWKINS

Variations—Hawkes, Hawkinson, Hawes, Hawson.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A given name.

They don't look much like Henry, those family names; but that is the given name from which they have grown.

The only variation of the given name of Henry which is frequently found today is "Harry." In the Middle Ages there were many, prominent among which were "Hal" and "Haw." This last seems to have been due to a peculiar twist of the Norman tongue, which tended to substitute a "u" or a "w" for an "I." It was the same tendency which changed the word "healme" into "heaume" and gave us the family name of "Homer," though later the English speech reverted to the "I" and brought the word back to "helm" again. It is the same tendency which changed the whole character of the French language a few centuries ago.

From this variation "Haw," of Henry, there developed in turn a diminutive form of the name "Hawkin." This "kin" ending is an Anglo-Saxon element, which has its counterpart in the modern German diminutive ending "chen."

Then came "Hawkinson," at first a purely descriptive addition to the names of many sons whose fathers were named "Hawkin," but later to become hereditary and a true family name. Hawkins and Hawkes are further shortened forms, and Hawes comes from Hawson.

NIXON

Variations—Nichols, Nicholas, Nicolas.
Racial Origin—Anglo-Norman.
Source—A given name.

As is indicated in the foregoing list of variations, the family names in this group are all derived from the given name of Nicholas.

This name did not appear in England before the period of Norman-French occupation and amalgamation. The Normans brought it with them from the continent, and due to its religious association with St. Nicholas, who lived several centuries before and had become widely known as a patron saint of children, the name became quite popular throughout England about the time family names were being formed. That was in the period centering around the twelfth, thirteenth centuries.

The medieval English did not always pick the same nicknames and diminutive variations for given names that we use to-day, but one of their variations was "Nick," though sometimes it was spelled "Nix" and sometimes "Nyk" or "Nykk." In one old document the same individual is referred to in one place as "John Nykks" and in another as "John fil, Nyck" (that is John "fillus" Nick, or "the son of" Nyck).

For the most part "Nyck" was the variation of the name most popular with the Anglo-Saxon part of the population, and hence those who hear the family names derived from it may assume an original Anglo-Saxon ancestry as more likely than Norman-French.

There's a Reason Why
Grape-Nuts
makes a helpful breakfast and a profitable lunch for the worker who must be awake and alert during the day.
Grape-Nuts is the perfected goodness of wheat and malted barley, and is exceptionally rich in nourishment.
It feeds body and brain without tax upon the digestion.
"There's a Reason"

Inventors of Trifles Have Won Fortunes

There may be more money in a trifling invention than in a big one. All about us are new ideas just waiting to be grabbed, if we could only see them.

Consider the familiar mousetrap. It is a simple yet ingenious device, familiar to every household. Mr. Mouse pokes his head through a round hole to get at a scrap of cheese that smells inviting; his first nibble releases a Antrigger, and he is garroted. That little contrivance was the invention of a New England Yankee, Anthony G. Davis, of Watertown, Conn., who patented it in 1869. He made a large fortune by it.

Grandall, of "building block" fame, was engaged in the manufacture of croquet sets. It was half a century ago, when croquet was a popular outdoor sport. He hit upon the notion of economizing cost by putting the boxes together with wooden teeth that would fit into corresponding openings along each opposite edge. Thus their parts could be assembled easily, without nails or glue.

It so chanced that at this very time Crandall's small daughter was sick with measles. To amuse her he showed her some pieces of his croquet boxes, and she found such delight in putting them together that he was persuaded to adopt the idea for a new kind of building blocks.

Crandall was a born inventor. It was he who originated the "pigs in clover" puzzle, which became so great a rage. Unfortunately, he was so far from realizing its commercial value that he failed to patent it.

Nobody really knows who invented the famous "fifteen puzzle." There have been many claimants. All that can be said is that it was never patented and that fortunes were made out of it.

Rather exasperating is the obviousness of many patented ideas that have brought fortunes to their originators. Take, for instance, the Dennison shipping tag. The trouble with such tags used to be that they would tear out at the tie-hole. How easy to surround the tie-hole with a cardboard re-enforcement! Just that was the whole of Dennison's invention, and it netted him a tidy fortune.

The metal ball-and-socket clasp for street gloves, handbags and pocketbooks is so familiar nowadays that we never think of it as an ingenious invention. Nevertheless, it would bother us very much if we were obliged to go back to the old-fashioned buttons and button-holes for our gloves.

This ball-and-socket device is the idea of a clever Frenchman. An important point about it is one that no ordinary person would ever think of, viz., the "click." To be popular, a clasp of any kind must make a sharp noise when closed.

What could be more obvious than the wooden shoepeg? Yet, quite possibly, it might never have been thought of but for the genius of a Bostonian named B. F. Sturtevant. It brought him a fortune; but he went crazy, and so for him the achievement was fruitless.

Beauty of Skin Enhanced by Cuticura
When used for every-day toilet purposes Cuticura keeps the complexion fresh and clear, hands soft and white and hair live and glossy. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal and the Talcum to powder and perfume.
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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