

# DYING FROM X-RAYS TO SAVE OTHER MEN

AWARDED A CARNEGIE  
MEDAL FOR LIFE WORK.

## French Priest Swallows Small Shot and Photographs Effects in Body.

"It may be suicide, but God will pardon me," is the comment of Abbe Tauligne, priest of a small parish at Pontigny, who has been awarded a Carnegie medal for devoting his life to the interest of science and humanity, says a Paris despatch. He is dying by inches as the result of X-ray burns received while trying to solve the problem of finding foreign objects in the human body.

Early in the war the abbe became alarmed over the large number of deaths due to inability to discover where shell fragments or bullets were lodged. He decided to use himself both as experimenter and the subject for his experiments, although he realized that he was imperiling his life without assurance that he would meet with success.

"I was not attached to any hospital, but I decided to try out my theories on myself," explained the Pontigny priest. For several months he swallowed daily a dose of small shot, taking X-ray photographs of all parts of the alimentary system, and when I had perfected a method of photographing the effects I turned all my data over to army officials."

Thousands Saved.

The result was that thousands of lives were saved. But as the abbe had no assistance in conducting his experiments he frequently burned his flesh. Although he took immediate precautions physicians warned him just after the armistice that his life was in danger. To-day his right arm is completely paralyzed and the other is so weak that he cannot lift a pound weight.

One of his kidneys is completely atrophied. In the last few months his teeth have begun to fall out and he began to suffer from anaemia. Recently one of his eyes developed crystalline cataracts, but the abbe merely smiles over this misfortune and says as long as his other eye remains good he will continue his researches.

The abbe's plight has caused interest here in the lack of support which the French Government gives such a hero and it is proposed to create a special insurance fund which will enable scientists to continue their work with the assurance that if they are crippled or blinded while so engaged they will be properly provided for during their last days.

## Tunes on Pocket-Handkerchiefs.

A piece of tissue paper and a comb have long survived as instruments of music—or of torture! The latest development in the manufacture of music is that of the pocket-handkerchief.

It is claimed that a pocket-handkerchief or a pillow-case can be converted into an instrument of sweetness by a simple process of immersion.

The patentees of this remarkable development claim that it is possible to impose eleven new tunes on the same piece of material, and that an inexperienced man can turn out a dozen of the new records in less time than it takes an expert to produce a gramophone record of the ordinary type.

A silk handkerchief, on which a well known piece of classical music had been played, was taken from the machine, taro-n across the room, jumped on, replaced on the machine, and made to repeat the tune smoothly and distinctly.

A portion of linen pillow-case was made to give forth a striking reproduction of perfectly-blended stringed instruments.

The new records are almost indestructible, do not need any special protection in transit, and can be packed into the smallest possible space.

## A Pretty Good Test.

It is a valuable experience for a singer to appear occasionally before groups of children for the purpose of attracting their attention she must live the song as well as sing it. She must bring her imaginative faculty into play and vivify the words with due accent, pause and inflection. Above all things she must be genuine in her desire and effort to please and entertain.

It will not do to come before these alert and discerning young souls with a song only half learned. They know. Another thing, if a conventional style of tone is adopted the singer will make very little headway into the hearts of her youthful listeners. Children are quick to detect and resent insincerity or affectation. The singer who has a notion that she will be able to deceive a child into believing that she is something which she is not will find that she has slipped a cog in her calculations.

All things considered, it is a pretty good test of a singer's all round ability to please the general public if she is a success with children. Singing for children is the most natural field in which a singer can work, and so it affords invaluable schooling and preparation for the art of singing for men and women who, after all is said, are in reality grown up children in sophisticated and conventional guise.

### Make the Rinso liquid first

Do not put Rinso direct from the package into the tub. Mix half a package of Rinso in a little cool water until it is like cream. Then add two quarts of boiling water, and when the froth subsides, you will have a clean amber-colored liquid. Add this liquid to the wash tub, until you get the big lasting Rinso suds. Then soak the clothes clean.

Rinso is as splendid for the regular family washing as Lux is for fine fabrics.

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MRS. JULIA W. HENSHAW

During the war, Mrs. Julia W. Henshaw, F.R.G.S., of Canfield, B.C., was awarded the British War Medal, the Victory Medal, and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with Gold Star, the Ruban des Blesses de Guerre with Red Star, and the Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Charles for her work in connection with the Red Cross. She was also mentioned in despatches four times. Mrs. Henshaw is also well known throughout the English-speaking world as the author of "Wildflowers of the North American Mountains," and other botanical works. She is a lecturer on mountain science and is famous for her hand-painted lantern slides.

# Surnames and Their Origin

**MITCHELL**  
Variations—Mitchel, Mitchelson, Michelson.  
Racial Origin—English.  
Source—A given name.

This group of family names is derived from the given name of Michael, which, of course, is Hebrew, being one of the scriptural names. The meaning of the scriptural name is "like God."

In that period of English history when the Saxon and Norman tongues had just combined, when Normans and Anglo-Saxons finally lost their pride in race for pride in nationality, there came about a change in the type of given names. This was no doubt due in part to the absolute necessity for more names, for population was increasing and the same force which finally brought about the development of a second, or family, name for the individual also tended to increase the number of given names. In that period there was a general turning to the Scriptures and to scriptural history in search of names.

Naturally Michael, the name of the archangel, was a popular one. And from it naturally developed a surname by the addition of "son." At this period, in the South, the linguistic tendency was toward a softening of pronunciation and the name became Mitchell, while it remained Michael in the North, just as the same word became "ditche" in the South and "dyke" in the North. In more modern times, owing to the recorded spellings, there has been a return to the original form in the case of the name, though there has not been in the case of the word.

**HARGRAVES.**  
Variations—Hargreaves, Graver, Congrave.  
Racial Origin—English.  
Source—A locality.

The family names in this group are traceable to the same source as that of Groves, Grover and Greaves.

In the old English speech a grove, or "greave," was an avenue or path hewed through the forest, though more lately it has come to indicate a small clump of trees. The word comes from the same root as our modern word "grave," a burial place, and as our modern word "congrave." It comes from a verb meaning to cut, about the only part of which that remains is the past participle "graven."

All of these family names fall within the classification of place names. The "hargreave" was a woodland path noted for the presence of hares. Persons who lived at or near such places naturally were spoken of as "John at Hargreave," or "Roger de Hargreave," the prefixes being dropped later when the names came to indicate the persons themselves rather than the places where they lived.

"coney" or "conyng" was a rabbit. Hence the names Congrave and Hargrave are virtually the same. A person who dwelt near a grove was either a "grover," a "greaver" or a "graver," though sometimes this family name may indicate the occupation rather than the place in which its original bearer dwelt.

# UNREFRESHING SLEEP

## If You Are Tired Out When You Arise in the Morning Read This.

The woman who is tired out, who aches all over when she arises in the morning, who feels depressed most of the time, needs just the help that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can give her—new blood and strong nerves.

The number of disorders that are caused by thin blood is amazing and most women are careless about the condition of their blood. Quickly the nerves are affected and the patient becomes irritable, worries over trifles, does not sleep as well as formerly and is not refreshed by rest. There may be stomach trouble and headache. This is a condition that calls for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and the first sign of new life will be noticed by your appetite. You will be hungry by meal time. As the blood becomes enriched it feeds and soothes the irritated nerves, sleep becomes sounder and more refreshing, your worries become less, your work lighter. These are some of the things that these tonic pills do. Try them for any trouble caused by thin blood.

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

# A Little Known Race of Indians.

The Nootkas of Vancouver Island are village dwellers. Their old-time rectangular houses of cedar planks formerly stood close to the water's edge in the majestic fjords that indent the impenetrable mountains and forests of the interior. Now their small modernized settlements are strung north and south in bead-like fashion all along the west coast of their island home. They have occupied the same coasts from time immemorial.

Far away to the East, across the mountains, lived the elusive hunters of the endless plains, the Crees, the Stoney and the Blackfeet, whose nomadic existence admitted of no fixed abode and whose conical skin tips incessantly shifted from place to place for the requirements of peace and war. Even at the present day, after the government has barbed-wired them on reserves, their Indian Agencies and Misalons stand in lonely isolation, like symbols of the new restrictions which have not yet won full recognition in the land.

Whereas the Nootkas depended on the deep sea for subsistence—their foods being codfish, salmon, whale, candle-fish oil and seal blubber—the restless rovers of the prairies coveted nothing but buffalo meat, which, once satisfied, they dried in the sun or prepared into pemmican for preservation. If the former cared nothing for the flesh of land animals, the latter—the Blackfeet in particular—loathed all fish-eaters, for fish in their estimation was as "unclean" as snakes are to most white people.

Their respective modes of travelling and hunting were as far apart as the nature of their foods. The coast fishermen could not betake themselves to any distance without their one-piece canoes hollowed out from the trunks of the giant cedars; they fished with nets of wild hemp and hooks made of bone and hardwood. They gathered in canoe parties for hunting the whale, their weapons being detachable harpoon heads fastened to large seal stomach floats and propelled by long poles. The whole hunting crew were, in their belief, no less essential for the success of their venturesome enterprises than the primitive harpoons they employed.

# Sea Monsters' Centuries of Life.

With land animals it is comparatively easy to get information as to their length of life. We know definitely that an elephant will live for more than a century, and that a goose can survive to the age of sixty.

But when we come to fish or to creatures whose life is spent in the waters, the difficulty of ascertaining their ages is very great.

Since it is usually the largest animals that live longest, we can assume that the whale is very long-lived. Of this fact we have also some definite proof. In 1866 a huge bull sperm whale was killed. In its body was found the head of an old harpoon, marks upon which showed that it belonged to a whaler which had been broken up forty years before.

It would seem that this whale had been hunted at least half a century earlier, and since the creature must then have been of fair size, it is probable that at the time of its death it was about a hundred years old.

Walrus, and possibly longer, while a seal has lived in captivity for thirty years.

The longest-lived creatures are reptiles, and we are aware that the giant Galapagos tortoise has a life extending to two centuries. And since we know that the great sea turtles are very slow growing, yet reach a weight of six hundred pounds, we are justified in believing that these creatures, too, may live to be at least a hundred years old.

It is more than likely that monster devilfish, the remains of which have at times been washed ashore on beaches, may have lived for centuries in the cold, black abysses.

**Building Up.**  
At the time of the armistice 100,000 Belgian houses had been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. Of these, 71,383 have now been rebuilt and restored and made serviceable.

# GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach 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. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Activity in Gold Mining.**  
As the prices of commodities fall gold increases in value. At the same time gold mining becomes more profitable and the output of gold is greater. The present activity of the gold-mining companies is owing to the fall in prices and to the expectation of further recessions. The mines in Canada, the United States and the Transvaal are producing considerably more gold now than a year ago.

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