

some deficiency in the tissues of the muscles, but after 15 years of observation I think it has another guess coming. I have found more than three-fourths of our noted speakers, artists and judges with dimpled chins, very few with dimpled cheeks.

People with dimpled chins invariably lead in everything requiring the highest intellectual attainments and have the faculty of putting themselves in the other man's place. Dimpled cheeks are desperate flirts without exception, craving love and admiration. Dimpled chins love very few and those to distraction; they usually are cynics before middle age, yet appreciate the comedies of life and are good laughers, even when the joke is on themselves. While some cultivate a brusque outward manner, you will find them unusually sympathetic at heart, using brusqueness merely to cover weakness of sympathies.

Anxious Mother need not worry over her dimpled-chin, sensitive boy, for one can toss dimpled chin people in a blanket and they will land on their feet, all smiles.—Harriet Francis Poinisch, 5519 Kenwood Av.

THE ORIGIN OF FAMILY NAMES.

—Will you please tell me something about the origin of family names and when people first began to use them?
—M. G.

When the human family was small and people lived close together one name was enough to identify a man or a woman. Abraham and Sarah, Ruth and Jacob, never troubled about family names.

In the eleventh century the population of the world had greatly increased, the people lived in many different countries and men traveled a great deal, and so as a means of identification they took surnames or family names, and these names were handed down to their children. The son of John was Johnson, the son of William was Williamson. Men were also named from their work—John

the smith became John Smith, and locations also gave names to families—the man who lived near water was Bywater, the man who lived on a hill-top might become known as Hill.

The Normans who came into England in the twelfth century used the word Fitz, which comes from the French word fils, meaning son, as a prefix for names. The son of William was Fitzwilliam, the son of Gerald was Fitzgerald. The Welsh word for son is Ap and Ap-Hugh or Hugh's son, became Pugh, and Ap-Evan, or Evan's son, in time became Bevan. In other countries names were formed in the same way, and in time all civilized men had family names to distinguish them from other men.

WANTS ENLIGHTENING.—While the employes in many industries work only 10 hours a day and are protected from being worked overtime they still fight for better working conditions. I give them credit for doing this, but why don't they stop a minute and help those in other lines of work to obtain the standard they have before progressing any further.

I will confine myself to one class—some fruit and grocery store clerks. We work 16 hours a day and on Saturday 18 hours. Our pay is \$13 in the busy season and \$8 the rest of the year.

There are hundreds of inspectors watching that men and women in other trades do not have to work overtime, so how about us? Is there no existing law that will better our condition of slavery?

I hope the readers of The Day Book will enlighten me on this point.—
R. R.

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In South Africa there is the "sneeze wood" tree, which is so called because one cannot cut it with a saw without sneezing, as the fine dust has exactly the effect of snuff. No insect or worm will touch it, it is very bitter to the taste, and when placed in water it sinks.