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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XX.—(Cont'd.)

Mrs. Ashford hastily composed her features.
"Only a girl stopping here," she said hurriedly, then, turning to the silent spectator, she said, "Go, my dear, I shall not want you at present and Jessica gladly left the room, while Jasper, taking her to be a servant, gave no more thought to her."

"Now what about a room?" he said imperiously, as he took off his light overcoat.

"You shall have the best, sir," replied Lucy, only too eager to conciliate him. "Anything—everything you have is yours."

"Very kind of you. I'm sure," yawned Jasper. "Set about it then." He was tired, for he had done a great deal of walking for him, who was accustomed to use his own or his friend's motor for every journey, great or small. Besides, he had some-thing missed Adrien despite his care, and was greatly puzzled and irritated.

He was turning to follow Lucy, when there came a sound of footsteps, followed by another loud knock at the door, and a man's commanding voice:

"Help! Quick here with a light!" Lucy screamed, and Jasper Vermont turned rather pale, for he instantly recognized the voice as that of the man he had sought so diligently all that day. But he had no desire to be discovered just then, so, seizing the frightened woman almost savagely by the arm, he whispered fiercely:

"You may let him in—I know him. But if he finds out this is my home, I will tell John all to-night; remember that. Hide me somewhere where I can see—do you understand? Quick!"

The knocking commenced again, and under its cover, Lucy trembled like a leaf, opened a door, the upper part of which was glazed, and which led from the small room to the kitchen. Into this ambush Mr. Vermont hurried, while Lucy ran to the other door and threw it open to admit Adrien Leroy, who staggered into the room with his dripping burden in his arms.

"I'm sorry to knock you up," he said, trying to reassure her, "but this lady is nearly dead; our boat upset."

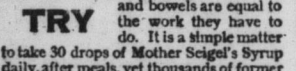
"Bring her in here, sir," said the good little woman, her courage and self-possession returning under the emergency. "She had better come up to the bedroom, poor lady."

Adrien carried Eveline up the narrow staircase, followed by Lucy, who had hastily produced some spirits with which to restore consciousness.

"You had better fetch a doctor, sir," she called after Adrien, as he came down again.

Leroy hesitated. He knew that Lady Merivale valued her reputation more than her life. To fetch a doctor might save the latter, but would most certainly ruin the former: for no medical man would permit her to return to London that night, and, in that case, discovery would be inevitable.

Troubled and worn with anxiety, he paced to and fro yet thousands of feet the shop, regardless of his own dripping clothes, while Jasper, behind the little window curtain watched him.



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Nearly all our minor ailments, and many of the serious ones, too, are traceable to some disorder of the stomach, liver, and bowels. If you wish to avoid the miseries of indigestion, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, headaches, constipation, and a host of other distressing ailments, you must see to it that your stomach, liver and bowels are equal to the work they have to do. It is a simple matter to take 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, and you will find that sufferers have banished indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all their distressing consequences in just this simple way. Profit by their experience. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is unsurpassed.

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NEW YORK 1.00 BOTTLE CONTAINS 3 TIMES AS MUCH AS THE TYPICAL SIZE SOLD AT 30c PER BOTTLE.

PRACTICAL FARMING

Growing Menace of the Feed Shortage

A special lecturer on stock-raising is to be one of the crew of a better farming special, that is to tour the Province of Ontario during the next two months, and the result looked for from his lectures is apparently the prevention of the sacrifice of breeding stock, which has been taking place of late, owing to the serious shortage of food. The assistance of the district representatives is also being enlisted by the Agricultural Department, Provincial and Dominion Live Stock Departments are co-operating in the endeavor to save the breeding stock of the country so as to ensure a supply of meat and dairy animals in the future.

On the same day that the announcement of the department's decision to take the above course in an endeavor to overcome the natural results of a serious crop shortage, appeared in the Toronto papers a report of a fair enquiry from foreign buyers for Manitoba feed wheat, oats and barley, from Montreal, but, it was pointed out that "no business could be worked, owing to scarcity of ocean freight room." On the same day, also, an increase of ten cents occurred in beef cattle prices, making an advance of two days of fifty cents.

If a shortage of ocean freight room was the only thing interfering with an export business in feed grain being done, then, would it not be well to see that this shortage of freight room for this commodity be maintained until Canadian live stock men obtain a supply of absolutely necessary feed for their breeding stock, at least?

An advance in price paid for heavy weight and heavy butcher steers at this time is a matter for approval of the farmers who have been sufficiently good managers to get some fattening stock into good condition under the present circumstances. An advance in cost of stockers and feeders resulted in sympathy with the upward trend of the beef market, "but the trade done in these was comparative-ly light." This last remark is indicative of the fact that further feeding of beef being considered, in spite of the advancing prices for beef animals.

It is necessary that a certain supply of beef be kept up for home consumption, yet in exchange conditions a heavy consumption of meat should be discouraged so that animals that have been advancing in condition at a slow rate may be carried on till better times, as cheaply as possible, and a proportion of feed saved for the breeding stock.

A sudden betterment of the present situation might be brought about by regulations preventing the slaughter of unfinished animals, which are a source of loss to the feeder on two counts and which do not return a legitimate profit to the butcher or packer.

With provisions made to ensure him a fair supply of food at a reasonable rate, the farmer will be inclined to pay attention to the lectures of the live stock expert and as an enforced reduction of business in unfinished animals at the present crisis would result in the possession of those animals by their present owners when spring arrives, they should be satisfied to work along slowly until that time and pray for a better season in the future.

A sign of relief, he turned his attention to his own affairs. To Jasper's surprise, however, he insisted on going through a pile of papers which Ver-ly, he said, "Lucy Ashford," he said, sinking into a chair, and holding up one finger in solemn warning, "you may be asked some day to give an account of what has taken place to-night. Remember this; you know nothing, you recognized no one—till I give you leave. Disobey me, and the story of your Canterbury trip becomes the property of the whole world. I'll proclaim it through every newspaper in the world."

Trembling and crying, and too ignorant to realize the absurdity of this threat, Lucy swore to be silent; and then, to her intense relief, Mr. Vermont changed his mind as to staying the night, and announced his decision of returning to London.

On the night of that fateful trip, when Leroy returned to his chambers, he found Lady Constance's letter. Already tired with the events of the day, and the struggle in the water, this proved an overwhelming blow. The thought that he had spent the day in idle dalliance, when he might have been with the woman he truly loved—might have basked in the warmth of her presence, even though she would never be his, drove him almost to madness.

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1917, when their profits will result from abundant pasture and such grain crops as will enable them to feed at a profit next winter.

Sow Thistle.

In fighting sow thistle we must recognize that this weed spreads from both seeds and roots. We must, therefore, prevent the plant from producing seed, kill the perennial root stalks, and sow absolutely clean seed grain if we are to control this terrible pest.

Various methods of attack have been advocated such as crowding out the weed by a persistent perennial, smothering the plant with tar paper, straw, manure, or by a quickly growing crop, and starving the plant by preventing it from forming green leaves. The crowding out method often fails because the thistle proves to be more persistent than the crop employed to displace it. The smothering plan succeeds on small patches, but is not practicable on large areas.

Many authorities advocate the star-tup plan or summerfallow as, by far, the best for eradicating this troublesome weed.

Plough six to eight inches deep in the autumn, if possible, but if pressure of work prevents autumn ploughing, then plough the same depth about the middle of June. After a few days, begin the use of the duck-foot cultivator crosswise of the land and repeat whenever the tiniest shoots are ready to show, until the land freezes in autumn. Where the soil is a loose loam the land may not need ploughing and the cultivator can be used from the start.

Never allow the thistle to show even a leaf above the ground and by autumn it will be killed. The cultivation must be thorough.

Treatment of Tree Wounds.

In pruning trees, if the wood exposed by the final cut is healthy and there is no trace of decay or disease, the practice now is as soon as the surface is dry to paint it with shellac, good lead paint, asphalt or tar to prevent the entrance of decay producing organisms.

Wounds treated with shellac heal the quickest, but it is not as desirable as the other materials suggested. Asphalt is the most durable when properly applied, but seems to interfere with the early stages of normal healing more than any of the others. The rapid healing of large wounds is generally of secondary importance, so asphalt is the best material to use when it can be properly applied.

Asphalt must be applied hot and some apparatus for keeping it melted is necessary, as well as a brush made of rope for applying it. A brush of bristles would be quickly destroyed by the hot asphalt.

Coal tar or good lead paint are good and probably the best for general use. If decayed matter is found in the wound it should be carefully removed with a chisel, after which an antiseptic coating should be applied.

Corrosive sublimate, one part to 1,000 parts of water, or a fairly blue solution of copper sulphate or creosote are the antiseptics generally used. After the antiseptic has dried paint the wound.

Queer Professions.

Strange Ways in Which Some People Make a Living.

An old lady sits at the bottom of Southampton Street, London, in the early morning, while Covent Garden Market is in full swing, and notes the position of every cart that enters the precincts. She is a well-known referee. Dealers come to her and say: "Where is So-and-So?" "Have you seen What-you-may-call-him?" And she will say "Seventh" or "Fifth" referring to the place he will be found in the row.

This old dame also takes care of the whips of carters till the return journey, and remembers the owner of each one, never mixing them. She receives a minimum of a penny for every service she does, and makes a nice living out of it.

The "knocker-up" of a Lancashire town is another worker who starts early and finishes early. He sets off from his house about five, armed with a long pole, at the end of which is a loop of strong wire. With this loop

he rattles on the windows of the factory operatives, and is supposed to wait until they give a sign that they are "up." There is a system of fines for lateness in the mills, and the "knocker-up" saves the mill "hands" many a pound in the course of a year. He collects twopenny a week on a Saturday from all his clients.

A Woman's Exchange in New York undertakes to supply what is called "the cheering-up-lady." Her duty is to visit lonely houses; to play cards with venerable widows and spinners; to read, talk, and look pleasant. In the East End, London, there is actually a courtship coach established. This is not a four-wheeled vehicle, but a man who teaches the young and ardent swain how to pop the question, and advises the bashful laundry-girl how to smooth the wrinkles out of matrimonial prospects.

Study some new book on farming this winter. Begin any time now. The evenings will go better if the book-work is combined with a nice, rosy-cheeked apple now and then

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CHAPTER XXI.

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A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

London—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me. A lady who used it says: 'The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses.' It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and maintain them to be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time. Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: 'Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to ophthalmic specialists and are prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee its effectiveness to 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family.' The Value Drug Co., Store 4, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

Bigger Yields, Better Crops and Increased Profits

The big reason for the growth in the consumption of fertilizers lies in the fact that commercial fertilizers increase profits wherever properly used, says a government bulletin. If your land is low in fertility you can easily build it up and increase your profits by using



They will give your crops a good start, stimulate growth and increase the yields. Even if you are getting good results from your present fertilizer, Harab-Davies fertilizers will produce still bigger and better crops. They are prepared from blood, bones, trimmings, etc., in just the right proportions to supply the plant food your soil lacks. Let our experts help you select the correct fertilizer for your own particular needs. Write for our free fertilizer booklet and bulletin.

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POULTRY



Balanced Rations for Hens.

Feeders of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs have claimed for years that these animals must be fed a "balanced ration." Special attention has been given to balanced rations for dairy cows. By this is meant that one food constituent should not be fed in excess, while another is lacking for the upkeep of the animal's body. The protein must be in a certain proportion to the sugars, starches and fat in the food. Now the hen comes in for her share in this scientific feeding.

Ten times as many eggs were produced by hens fed a well-balanced ration as by those given only corn, wheat and oats in an experiment conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station. The balanced ration consisted of three parts by weight of corn and one part of wheat fed twice daily in the litter, and a mash mixture of two parts meat scrap added to two parts ground corn and one part bran fed in self-feeding hoppers.

The 21 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets in each lot received the same house space and treatment, except for the difference in feed. The test period lasted for 140 days.

The hens given the balanced ration ate more feed, which cost about 50 per cent more than the ration of corn, wheat and oats. However, they gained more in weight and produced ten times as many eggs, making a net profit while the other lot was kept at a loss.—Farmer's Advocate.

Plenty of exercise, good food and dry air are necessary for winter eggs. Sprouted oats is one of the most productive egg foods for winter feeding.

Equal parts of corn, wheat and oats by weight makes a good scatter feed. Vegetables should form a good part of the diet for poultry throughout the entire year.

Stinting fowl in the matter of food or the substitution of poor quality food for good, wholesome grain is false economy and must prove a failure. Fowl must receive good food, and plenty of it, if they are to do their best, either in the matter of egg production or the production of flesh. In spite of all the talk about egg-laying strains, etc., there is more in the method of handling and feeding than has ever been realized. The best bred-to-lay fowl that were ever produced will prove a failure in the hands of one man, while stocks for which no special breeding claims can be made will prove a success in the hands of another.

It is not necessary that the poultry keeper should seriously consider all the feeding fads and fancies that are offered. A simple ration that has produced good results in rearing chicks, bringing them into reasonably early laying, and at the same time has fitted them for the show room, is as follows: Morning feed, wheat and chow fed in the litter, one handful to each bird. Noon, warm mash composed of table scraps dried off with bran, shorts and cornmeal, with beef scraps added. Evening, a good feed of wheat, oats and cracked corn, fed in the litter. Alfalfa and dried clover are supplied as green food, and grit and oyster shell kept in hoppers. Warm water is given to drink.

SURNAME SURPRISES.

Many Titles and Nicknames Are Well Suited to Owners.

"What's in a name?" says Shakespeare. "Everything," answers public opinion, for a brief survey of a dictionary of names reveals the fact that many titles are peculiarly well suited to their owners.

Take, for instance, the notorious Manteuffel, who destroyed beautiful Louvain. He would not be flattered by the knowledge that the true translation of his name is "Man-devil." Neither would the German press agent at Basle, Herr Teufel, care to be called "The Father of Lies."

But there are happier pages in our dictionaries. Joffre, ablest of leaders, is furnished with the title of "I offer," and the Huns know his name and its meaning well enough by now.

Poincare stands for "Square Fiat," signifying honesty, while Private Dipper, of Deptford, England, has every reason to feel proud of himself, since his name links up a connection with the great John de Ypres, or Ipres. In civilian clothes, probably, Mr. Dipper may not appear particularly warlike, but blood will out.

Poor Miss Shirley Kellogg! Though it is really no reflection on her charming personality to inform her that, in the dim and distant past, her ancestors, the Cillehogs, kept a pig-farm, and specialized in hog-killing.

An appropriate nick-name is applied to Sir John Jellicoe. According to an authority, the name is of French extraction, which, interpreted, is "Little John."

Last on the list comes General Shrapnel, the father of munition factories, who owes his title to coal, still, in ancient dialect, was "char-bonnel." The latter appellation gradually drifted round to "Shrapnel"—hence "Shrapnel."



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