

DOVRE! ALL THAT IS GOOD IN BEEF

AN INVIGORATING HOT DRINK

THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY
By William Le Queux

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.
The outbreak of war sends Ronald Ewart, a young London barrister, to the Highlands to say good-bye to his fiancée, Myra McLeod. On the train he meets Hilderman, who calls himself an American and a stranger in those parts, but later Ewart finds that he has built a hut on a cliff above the falls opposite General McLeod's lodge. While fishing in the river Myra is suddenly blinded by a flash of green light. Gen. McLeod tells Ewart of a strange experience at the same place, known as Chemist's Rock. Hilderman is very curious as to the cause of Myra's blindness. The famous London oculist holds out no hope and Ewart, after taking Myra home, brings Dr. Garnesk from Glasgow. In the meantime Sholto is blind, then chloroformed and stolen. Garnesk asserts his belief that Hilderman knew of Sholto's affliction. The next morning the two men find footprints and keel-marks on the beach, and the name-plate from the dog's collar. Ewart telegraphs for his friend, Dennis Burnham. At Chemist's Rock, Garnesk sees the green flash and Ewart is suffocated.

CHAPTER XI—(Cont'd.)
"I shall certainly go on," I replied eagerly. "But we can hardly expect you to run risks on our behalf."
"It may be in the interests of civilization," he answered, "and in that case it is our duty. Now look here, Ewart, this will have to be a secret. It is essential that we should not get ourselves laughed at because for one thing, the scoffers may get into serious trouble if they start investigating our assertions in a spirit of levity. You and I must keep this to ourselves entirely. What about your friend?"
"I can trust him," I replied simply. "Then tell him everything," Garnesk advised. "If you know you can rely upon him he may be of great assistance to us."
"What about Hilderman?" I asked. "He knows a good deal already."
"There is no need for him to know any more. He may be of some use to us. I had thought he might be of the greatest use, but he may be able to help us still. We should decrease, rather than augment, his usefulness by telling him these new complications."
"How do you mean?" I asked.
"Well, for instance, he might think we are mad, although he's a very shrewd fellow."
"Yes," I agreed, "I think he's pretty cute. Funny that Americans so often are. Anyway, he's been cute enough to make sufficient to retire on at a fairly early age, and retire comfortably, too."
"H'm," was my companion's only comment.
After dinner that evening we discussed all sorts of subjects, mainly the war, of course, and went to bed early.
"Now, Ron," exclaimed Myra, as we said good-night, "if Mr. Garnesk is really going to leave us on Monday, you mustn't let him worry about things to-morrow. Do let him have one day's holiday while he is with us, anyway."
"I will," I agreed. "We'll have a real holiday to-morrow. Suppose we all go up Loch House in the motor-boat in the afternoon?"
So it was arranged that we should have an afternoon on the sea and a morning's fishing on the loch. Garnesk fell in with the plan, and declared, "It will do you good," he declared. "You won't be feeling too frisky in the morning after your adventure this afternoon."
As it turned out he was quite right, for I awoke in the morning with a slight headache and a tendency to ache all over. So we fished the loch

lighted to find that Myra had recovered her sight that I very nearly made what might have been a very serious mistake. I gave a loud shout of triumph and made a dive for the light, intending to switch it on. This might, of course, have had a very bad effect upon my darling's eyes, but fortunately Garnesk darted across the room and knocked up my arm in the nick of time.
"Not yet, Ewart, not yet," he warned me. "We must run no risks until we are quite sure."
"But, Bonnie, I can see quite well," Myra declared delightedly. "I can see everything just as easily as I usually can by the light of the dark-room lamp."
"Still, we won't expose you to the glare of white light just at present," Myra declared delightedly. "I can see everything just as easily as I usually can by the light of the dark-room lamp."
"We must be very careful. Tell me, how did your sight return, gradually or suddenly?"
"Suddenly, I think," the girl replied. "I took off the shade and laid it down, and when I looked up I could distinctly see the lamp."
"Immediately the shade was removed?"
"No," she answered, "not just immediately. You see, I was looking at the floor, which is so dark, of course, that you couldn't see it in the ordinary way. Then as soon as I looked up I could see the lamp. For a moment I thought it was my imagination, but when I found I could see the lamp, I knew that I was all right again."
"This is very extraordinary, you know," said Garnesk. "Can you count the bottle on the middle shelf?"
"Oh, yes!" laughed Myra. "I can make them out distinctly. Of course, I know pretty well what they are, but in any case I could easily describe them to you if I'd never seen them before."
"What have I got in my hand?" the specialist queried, holding his arm out.
"A pair of nail-clippers," Myra declared emphatically, and Garnesk laughed.
"Well," he said, "you can obviously see it pretty well; but, as a matter of fact, it's a cigar-cutter."
"Oh! well, you see," the girl explained airily, "I always put my necessity before luxury."
So then the oculist made her sit down again and cross-questioned her at considerable length.
"I'm puzzled but delighted," he admitted finally. "It's strange, but it is at the same time decidedly hopeful. I suppose it means that she will always be able to see in a red light at any rate?" I suggested.
"Probably it does," he agreed, "and, of course, her sight may be completely restored. There is also a middle course; she may be able to see perfectly after a course of treatment in red light. I will get her a pair of red glasses at once. We can see how that goes. But I feel that it would be advisable to introduce her to daylight in gradual stages, in case of any risk."
"Oh, if we could only find poor old Sholto!" Myra exclaimed eagerly. Garnesk turned to her with a look of frank admiration.
"You're a lucky young dog, Ewart," he whispered to me, "by Jove you are!"
So Myra graciously, but a little reluctantly I think, placed herself in the hands of the young specialist and replaced her shade. Then we left the dark-room, allowing the films to develop out on the floor, and went downstairs. We took her out on the verandah and removed the shade for a moment, but the chill air of the highland night made her eyes smart after their unaccustomed imprisonment, and we gave up the experiment for that night.
As Garnesk and I bathed together in the morning we were both brighter and more cheerful than we had been since his arrival.
"I shall catch the train for Mallaig," he said. "You see, if we have to meet your friend without having long to wait?"
"If you insist on going," I replied, "I can get you there in time to meet him and you will have an hour or more to wait for your train."
"Oh, so much the better! We can tell him everything and give him all the news in the interval."
"Are you still determined to go?" I asked.
"Yes," he said, "I must go. It will be necessary for me to make one or two inquiries and get a pair of glasses made for Miss McLeod."
"What shall we very sorry to lose you, Garnesk?" I said earnestly. "Don't you think you could write or wire for the glasses? You see, if we have come to the conclusion that this green ray is some chemical production of Nature unassisted there isn't the same reason for you to leave us."
"No, that's true," he agreed, "but we were both a bit scared yesterday, old chap, and the more I think of this dog business the less I like it. It was mere conceit on my part that made me say it was bound to be some natural phenomenon merely because I couldn't understand how the effect came to be so humanly produced."
"Perhaps," I suggested, "our best course would be to keep an open mind about the whole thing."
"Yes," he replied, "I'm with you entirely. And in that case my going

away is not going to aggravate the effects of a natural phenomenon, while it may restrain the human agency by removing the necessity for further activity."
"Well, that's sound enough," I acquiesced; "but I shall hear from you, I hope?"
"Of course, my dear fellow," he laughed, "we're in this thing together. You'll hear from me as often as you want, and who knows what else besides. I have no intention of dropping this for a minute, Ewart. But I think I can do more if I am not on the spot. We're agreed that my presence here may be a source of danger to you all."
"Yes," I said, "I think yours is the best plan. What do you propose to do?"
(To be continued.)

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Woman's Interests

The Care of the Hair.

There is no better remedy for falling hair than local stimulation or massage of the scalp, but the massage should be applied regularly and systematically.

Cleanliness is also important, and this is only possible through regular and careful shampooing. Avoid soaps that are strong in alkalies. Castile or other soaps made of vegetable oils or a vegetable oil emulsion should be used. An emulsion of castile soap, lather as well as soap, and the lather should be rubbed in very thoroughly, then rinsed off. If the hair is very oily or dirty, lather it a second time. Then rinse several waters, warm at first, and cooling gradually until the last water is cold. The rinsing must be thorough, and not a particle of soap, or other mixture must be allowed to remain; otherwise, the hair will be left in a sticky, unpleasant condition, and the pores of the scalp will be clogged with foreign matter.

Dry in the sun as far as possible; if not, use warm, soft towels. Some women dread a shampoo of any sort because of the colds or neuralgic pains which sometimes follow, but if cold water is used for the final rinsing, and if the scalp is massaged while the hair is drying, the danger of unpleasant after-effects is very slight.

A shampoo should not be indulged in oftener than once in ten days; once in two or three weeks is better. Much depends upon the individual; also, whether or not there is much exposure to dust and dirt, and the amount of natural oil in the hair.

Although it is not advisable to brush the hair while it is wet, massage can begin while the hair is still damp, continuing until the scalp is dry and glowing, the purpose of massage being to bring the blood to the surface or to the hair roots, in order to nourish them.

To massage, place the thumbs at the sides of the face and with the tips of the fingers perform a rotary motion on the scalp, moving it around and around, up and down, and backward and forward. Remember that the scalp is not to be rubbed but loosened. Begin at the front of the head, working along the top and sides of the scalp until the fingers meet at the back. Then start on one of the shoulders and work gradually up toward the nape of the neck, repeating the movement from the other shoulder.

Give the scalp five minutes of this treatment daily, using a good hair tonic two or three times a week. Pour a small quantity of the tonic in a saucer, dip the tips of the fingers into it, then massage as usual.

If the scalp is very tight and dry, a petroleum tonic will be found beneficial. The recipe follows: One ounce of crude petroleum, ten grains of sulphur, twenty grains of quinine.

A quinine tonic is advised for oily

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Edison, the famous inventor, has designed a wheel, 8 feet high, filled with explosive, which, released from a special machine while revolving at a terrific speed, travelled over two miles, cutting like a knife through all obstacles.

Starting Something.

Life's capital prizes never go to the timid. Large enterprises never are put in charge of those who fear to initiate. In every calling there are those so reluctant to assume the burden of executive responsibility that they never will enjoy the glow of satisfaction that comes from carrying through a successful effort to its victorious conclusion.

Men held in honor, and likewise rewarded by those tangible tokens that matter less than a good name, are men who were willing to leave the safe, easy, settled things and places and be original. They weighed anchor and spread sail forever to the breath of fresh adventure. They sought not to let go but to take on. They were not looking for those to whom they might unsholder the burden of command. They rose each day with a gladness to be needed, in counsel and in control, as prime factors in some ongoing work of real and lasting value.

Unskilled laborers may go dully to a task, coming on and knocking off in the mechanical routine of hours bought and paid for. These may leave all thinking to those higher up and reserve for themselves the right to protest against the terms of their employment. The employed who has the slimmest chance of joining the ranks of the employers is the one who is satisfied to mark time in a fixed place on the payroll without doing anything to enlarge his value to the concern that employs him. You need not look to him for a new idea. He does not even wish to be foreman; he would rather blame than take the blame.

A successful young salesman, aggressively on the alert to every chance of putting his wares on an enlarging market, said to an older relative of his who was an office clerk with the same company: "Why don't you go into the factory, in some of the time when you're sitting idle, and learn about what we're making and how we make it?"

The older man did not kindle to the idea. Instead, he looked at his junior and said coldly: "That is not my department; it's none of my business." The clerk is earning less than \$2,000 a year; the salesman is getting \$12,000 a year. But the second man makes it—which is a very different matter from merely receiving it.

Too many of us fail to draw the distinction, and we talk of making money and taking money as though these were one and the same thing.

The money-maker hustles early and late. He rubs up against those who can give him ideas. He figures out the reasons why other men's plans succeed or fail. When he fires, he fires the no-good or the too-good; when he hires, he hires those who stick at the job and put it over. He doesn't pay men necessarily to think as he does and to agree with him. He is willing to be something of a shock-awaker, if you can show him that the new scheme works.

Business calls for grit and determination and gumption, not for the dreamy lassitude that folds its hands in pious resignation to fate and expects the pigs to appear roasted and the manna to fall from the skies. We get what we go for. We arrive after and not before the start.

A Famous Round Robin.

Many theories have been advanced for the origin of the term "round robin." The most generally accepted is that the practice of signing a protest or petition in a circle, thus concealing the order of signing, originated in France, where protests from subordinates were regarded by Government officials as little less than mutiny.

The best-known "round robin" in the English language originated at a dinner at the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the famous portrait painter. Among those present were Edmund Burke, Edward Gibbon, and others famous in the world of letters, all of whom were friends or acquaintances of Oliver Goldsmith.

The epitaph written for the poet by Dr. Johnson became the topic of conversation, and various changes were suggested. These, it was agreed, should be submitted for the doctor's consideration. When the question arose as to who should propose them to him, it was suggested that a "round robin" was the best means of solving the difficulty.

Despite his fiery disposition, Dr. Johnson accepted the "round robin" in the spirit in which it was intended.

He Had a Reason.

Mother was very surprised when Jimmie came up to her and said: "Mother, didn't you say last week that you wanted the carving-knife and the chopper sharpened?"
"Yes, I did," admitted Mrs. Greens. "Bless your little heart! How thoughtful of you!"
"Well, I'll take them round to the cutter's for you," was the next unexpected offer.
"How sweet of you to offer to do such a thing for your mother! I'll wrap them up," replied Mrs. Greens gratefully.
"No, no," answered Jimmie quickly. "Don't wrap them up. I want them to show. There's a boy out there waiting to fight me, but I fancy that when he sees me coming with these he'll go home."

Mahomedan women may not, according to the Koran, permit their faces to be seen by any man save their fathers, husbands, sons, or other close blood relatives.

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