

# THE MAELSTROM

BY FRANK FROEST.  
Late Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation  
Department of Scotland Yard.

The women—wives and daughters of police officials, for the most part—separated. Only the girl of the checker remained behind. As the room emptied she walked toward Mendies.

"That's over, Miss Greye-Stratton," he said cheerfully. "I am ever so much obliged to you. I want you to know Mr. Hallett, the gentleman who first called your attention to the death of your father."

Jimmie concealed the surprise that the name gave him. Although there was a certain touch of melancholy in the oval face, there was none of that grief which might have been expected in a girl who had suddenly learned of the murder of her father.

For a moment he was repelled. He murmured some conventional phrase of sympathy, but she swept it away as though aware that her manner needed explanation.

"Yes, this is very dreadful, Mr. Hallett, but not so dreadful to me as it might have been. You see, I scarcely knew my father. We were almost complete strangers."

"Miss Greye-Stratton called on me at the Yard as soon as she heard of the murder," interposed Mendies. "I thought it as well in the circumstances that there should be no ground for misunderstandings. You see, your story of the way the checks came into your possession is bound to make talk when you give evidence at the inquest. I wanted it to be definitely clear that Miss Greye-Stratton was not the lady and she was good enough to consent to this arrangement."

Hallett wondered how the diplomacy of the detective could have got the difficulty if the girl had refused. That she had consented showed nerve, for she had not known that he would not identify her. He was curious, too, as to what would have happened if he had picked her out. Would she have been arrested on suspicion?

"If it had been Miss Greye-Stratton she would hardly have sought you out," he remarked.

"No, no, of course not," said Mendies soothingly. "I thought for a moment that she was the woman. One likes to save anything in the nature of scandal though. I remember a story told me some time ago of a country house where two elderly ladies—sisters—were in a country house were attacked by some one with a hammer. One was found dead, the other unconscious—she remained unconscious for weeks. The hammer was found in an outhouse a hundred yards away. Now there was a considerable amount of gossip and the theory was firmly held by dozens of people that the living sister had attacked the dead one. They overlooked the fact that to have done so she must have walked to the place where the hammer was found after her own injuries had been inflicted. That's an example of what I mean."

"The girl nodded. "I am quite sure you only meant to save me possible future unpleasantness. Is there anything else? You have my address."

"There is no other way at the moment in which you can help. As matters develop I may call on you. It has been very good of you."

She stretched out her slim gloved hand to Hallett. But he was not inclined to let her escape so easily. She owed him something, if only an explanation. "I am going your way," he said unblushingly. "Perhaps if you don't mind—"

"You are very kind, Mr. Hallett," she said formally.

Mendies stroked his mustache and his eyes roved sideways to his aide-de-camp, Royal, who after an absence of two or three minutes had not returned. Royal nodded almost imperceptibly, and the inspector said good-bye.

"By the way, you had better be at the police court at two, Mr. Hallett. We shall charge this man Smith to-day. I don't expect you'll be kept long. I will be purely formal. We shall apply for a warrant."

Hallett and the girl went down the steps to the street. He was conscious that though she appeared to be gazing serenely in front of her that she occasionally scrutinized him with curious eyes.

Not till they were a hundred yards away from the police station did either of them speak again. Then Jimmie ventured on the ice.

"Perhaps now you will tell me what it's all about?"

"Oh!" she stopped and turned full on him with the wide open innocent blue eyes of a child. "So you knew all the time. I wasn't sure."

"Wasn't sure that I knew you as the girl in the fog?"

"Yes. Shall we walk on? We might attract attention standing here. Why did you do it? Why didn't you denounce me?"

Jimmie twiddled his walking stick. "Hanged if I know," he confessed. Her self-possession rather daunted him. "I thought—that is—if you wanted to you would have explained the incident yourself."

"That's no reason. You didn't know me. There was no earthly motive. All the same I am grateful to you, Mr. Hallett—most sincerely grateful." She sighed.

A porter with a parcel under his arm loitered three yards behind them. Ten yards behind him a youth scrupulously dressed and seemingly conscious of nothing but the beauty of his attire, swaggered aimlessly.

Mendies, as has been said, was not a man who took anything for granted. His arrangements for "covering" Peggy Greye-Stratton in the event of Hallett not recognizing her had been completed long before he had confronted them in the charge-room.

Hallett might have guessed—if he had thought about it at all. The girl certainly did not. Jimmie caught at her last words.

"You can prove that. Although we have only been formally introduced in the last five minutes, we are not exactly strangers. Come and lunch with me. Then we can talk. There are several things I want to know."

She assented, it seemed to him somewhat indifferently. He hailed a taxicab, and gave the name of a famous restaurant. As she sank back in the cushions it was as though a mask had dropped from her face. She gasped once or twice as if for breath.

Only for an instant had the mask dropped, but Hallett had seen and understood. The girl was strained to the breaking point, supporting her part only by strength of will.

What that part was, and why she was playing it, he was fixed in the resolution to learn. He spoke on indifferent subjects till lunch was over and coffee was brought. Then he leaned forward a little across the table.

"I shall be glad if I can be of any help to you, Miss Greye-Stratton," he said.

A smile palpably forced, appeared on the girl's face. She twisted a ring on her finger absently. "That is a polite way to bring me to the point, Mr. Hallett. You have a right to ask."

A sigh trembled on her lips, and her eyes became absent. The man said nothing, but waited. Very faintly and desirably did Peggy Greye-Stratton seem to him then. Yet he would not have been human if he had not had misgivings. Her very reluctance to speak aroused a little spark of suspicion, which he deliberately tramped under foot. A beautiful face, a high intelligence, and courage—and all these he knew she possessed—are not necessarily guarantees against crime.

## SUREST SIGNS OF BILIOUSNESS

Among the earliest symptoms are turned tongue and dull headache. Then come dizzy spells, bad taste, quick pulse, fever and cold sweats. Finally, sleeplessness and vomiting make the condition of the sufferer almost intolerable.

The root of biliousness is with the liver which is clogged and can't keep bile from getting into the blood.

Nothing works with the certainty of Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they act directly on the liver, restore the bile to its proper course and prevent it from contaminating the vital fluids.

Of course the bowels are ordered and relaxed by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the kidneys receive new tonic, the blood is renovated, and the result is a renewal of good health.

Stronger proof can't be had than the statement of Fenwick Luddington, of New Harbor, N. S., who says: "Three months ago I had no expectation of ever getting free from periodical bilious attacks. They were preceded by dizziness and dreadful headaches. If I stooped over my head would swim, and a nauseous feeling crawl into my stomach. Dr. Hamilton's Pills fixed up my liver, drove all the bile out of my blood, and made me a well man in a few months. To-day I enjoy a good appetite, excellent digestion, and the best of health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

No need for delay, the sooner you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the sooner you'll feel the brisk, keen satisfaction of a healthy, well-regulated system. Sold in yellow boxes, 25c. each, or five for \$1.00, at all dealers.

## IMPORTANT POINTS IN HATCHING CHICKS.

During the hatching season the poultry house, and particularly the nest, should be kept clean. Clean water and a supply of whole grain should be provided also. If more than one hatch is being taken off, clean out and disinfect the nest after each hatch and put in new soil and fresh litter. Dust the hen with insect powder before putting her in the nest, and again a day or two before leaving the nest with the chickens.

It is a good plan to put into the dust bath a little dry sulphur or ground tobacco.

Be sure also that the house is free from mites. These little pests get into the cracks and corners of the building, and at night, as the hens are roosting, they come out of their hiding place, get on the hen's body, and it does not take very many of them to make a hen so uneasy that she cannot sit. In some cases the mites become so troublesome that they actually worry the hens to death.

How to Get Rid of Mites. Clean out the house and thoroughly sweep, not forgetting the windows, walls and ceiling. When this is all swept out clean, use a garden hose or a stiff brush and hot water. See that everything in the cracks and crevices is washed out. After this is done allow the house to dry for a while and if everything then appears to be clean, use a good disinfectant, and be sure that the solution is forced by the spray or brush right into the cracks and crevices. If the mites are bad, use boiling water, followed by coal oil and a liquid lice killer or lice paint. Be sure that this goes into the cracks and crevices, and when you have gone over your house thoroughly according to the above treatment, in all probability the mites will be exterminated, but it is advisable in the course of three or four days again to inspect for the mites and perhaps to repeat the dose once more.

## ROYAL FIGURES ON PIPE

British House of Commons is Presented With a Valuable Meerschaum.

A curious pipe of meerschaum, beautifully carved, has been presented to the smoking room of the British House of Commons, and has just been placed there. It bears the royal arms carved on the front of the bowl, while at the back of the bowl is a group of carved figures. Most prominent of these is Queen Victoria, seated on a throne. On either side of Her Majesty are figures of France and Germany, the latter with a drawn sword. There are a number of figures of leading British statesmen of the day, including one which is supposed to be Mr. Gladstone addressing the Queen, apparently on behalf of Napoleon III, who is seated in a despondent attitude behind him. "The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Bright are also represented. A silver plate bears the inscription, "The Pipe of Peace, 1870-71. Presented to the smoking room of the House of Commons, July, 1920, by Allan F. Hoole, Esq." The gift is estimated to be worth \$2,000. It is said to be the first Canadian gift to the House of Commons since the gift of the "Princess Patricia's Light Infantry."

## METHODS OF GROWING TOMATOES

Tomatoes should be kept growing from the time the seed germinates until the first fruit is ripe. If sown in the hot-bed very early they are likely to receive an injurious check when held back until it is safe to plant them out. When the seed is sown about the middle of April the seedlings are ready to prick out into flats above the 10th of May and should be ready to set out immediately after the early June frost, which usually occurs the first week in June.

They are ready to prick out into the flats when they have the third leaf. In setting them out they should be planted so that the first leaves are about level with the ground. A little clay may be moulded around them to protect them from the wind.

Any good garden soil is suitable for tomatoes. It is usually best to delay manuring the plants until after the first fruit has set. Most amateurs make the mistake of planting in soil that is too rich in nitrogenous manures, which produces great vines and late fruit or a very large percentage of green fruit. Once the fruit has set, then liquid or other forms of manure may be applied judiciously.

A series of experiments were conducted with two varieties, "Bonny Bess," and "Sparks Earliana," for several years at the Charlottetown Experimental Station to determine the best method of growing tomatoes. Five methods were used with each variety as follows:

No. 1. The plants were set four feet apart each way and the plants allowed to spread over the ground. They were unpruned and left lying on the ground.

No. 2. Planted two feet by four feet apart. The tomatoes were pruned to two stems and tied to wires.

No. 3. Planted two feet by four feet apart. The tomato plants were pruned to one stem and tied to stakes and one half of the foliage removed during the ripening period.

The first method produced the greatest quantity of fruit each year with both varieties. The tomatoes were later ripening than with the other methods and the total quantity of ripe fruit from the plot was less than on the plots grown by the second method, where the plants were pruned to two stems and fastened up with wires. The second method gave the largest returns of ripe fruit. This was closely followed by method No. 3, which promised the most early ripe fruit though not the greatest total quantity. The removal of the foliage in method No. 5, decreased the quantity of both ripe and green fruit, but greatly increased the percentage of ripe fruit on the plants.

Large quantities of tomatoes can be produced by planting four feet apart each way with the least amount of labor. A good percentage of ripe fruit can be obtained if the plants are not supplied with nitrogenous manures until after the tomatoes have set. This method that was most successful in producing ripe fruit early in the season was that of tying the plants to the stakes placed two feet apart in the rows.—J. A. Clark, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## HICCUP EPIDEMIC PREVALENT.

Don't get the habit of hiccups—stop the slightest attack at the beginning. Nothing brings such magical relief as slowly sipping a few drops of Nerviline in sweetened water. For stomach pains, bloating, cramps, diarrhoea, nothing will prove more useful in every home than a 35-cent bottle of good old Nerviline.

## DOMINION WOOL MARKET REPORT.

There is little to report as to sales of Canadian wools. Graded lots are now practically cleaned up. There are still considerable stocks of wool held in dealers' hands but these have been bought for the most part at prices considerably above present levels and there is still a tendency to hold for slightly higher values. Medium and quarter-blood wools seem to be fairly well stabilized in price and are selling freely from 27c to 30c for medium and 25c to 27c for low mediums, Australian and New Zealand wools are moving steadily with the United States showing as heavy buyers. At the recent Liverpool sale 90 per cent of the offerings were moved. America and France bought quite extensively.

## Woolen Goods Cheaper

American Woolen Co. Quotations 50 Per Cent Lower.

The American Woolen Company, the largest United States producer of wool goods, has named prices for the fall of 1921 on a basis ranging from 45 to 60 per cent below price levels of last autumn.

The dress goods lines included many women's coatings, while the overcoatings included 75 per cent of fancy back goods against 25 per cent of staples. A women's wear serge that years ago was offered at \$2 for the coming season. Products were offered for delivery through July only, and prices were guaranteed until September 1.

Buying in dress goods was more active than in men's wear overcoatings. Owing to the strike among New York clothing operatives, the buying of men's wear is not up to the normal. Prices appeared to be satisfactory to the jobbing trade.

## GOOD MEDICINE.

The Journal of the Medical Association recommends a laxative fruit cake made of equal parts of senna leaves, figs, dates, prunes, and raisins. It does not matter much whether the ingredients be weighed or measured, as exact proportioning is not essential. The dose is one slice, large or small, according to the requirements of the individual.

## BRITISH AGENT DISCLOSES METHODS

HAD TO ASCERTAIN PLANS OF REVOLUTIONARIES IN OLD COUNTRY DURING WAR.

A series of curious revelations showing how the British secret service kept watch over revolutionists in England during the war came out in a libel action brought by Herbert Booth against the printers and proprietors of the Daily Herald. Mr. Booth was employed as a secret service agent and sued on account of an article comparing his activities with those of Oliver, the notorious agent of provocation in the pay of the British government during the Napoleonic war.

Mr. Booth, a barrister's clerk, 41, on joining up was assigned to the department with the mystic title "P. M. S. 2" (Parliamentary military secretary, second section) was sent out to track down reasons why a number of shells from certain factories had defective fuses and consequently back-fired and why certain accidents, such as the Silvertown explosion, occurred. He conceived the idea of going about the country as a conscientious objector, and a representative of feelings and tendencies such as pro-Bolshevik, anti-English and many of the other things. Under the name of "Brother Bert" he got into revolutionary clubs and mixed with their members. He went in company with a man named Gordon who was also employed by the department. It was the plaintiff who gave information about the plot in which the Wheldon family were engaged to poison Lloyd George by means of poison darts, which were to be fired at him while playing golf on Walton Heath.

Known as a Revolutionist. Booth stated in his evidence that he was known among the revolutionaries as "Comrad Bert of the Revolution." He was warmly welcomed at meetings of the revolutionaries and was given information whether the people were clever or foolish and the places he should not go to because military or police frequented them. If he should find himself in sore need, through the police or military, offers of asylum were made to him in clubs and meeting places. He stood his footing and stood it well. Admission to revolutionary meetings was jealously guarded, and he got admission by going with someone or by showing a card or by bluffing. At one meeting he had the satisfaction of seeing someone else turned out as "Booth, the spy."

He had strict instructions that in no circumstances was he to do anything otherwise than play the game. Asked in cross-examination whether he sometimes gave revolutionaries a drink, Booth replied: "Yes, I posed as a conscientious objector with money, and no sooner did I get into a place where there was a bar than I said 'Come along, comrades. If they could stand three or four they had them.'"

The witness said his cue was to pose as an affable, jolly fellow. Beer was a very good weapon for him.

The jury gave Booth £500 damages. Three of the jurors were women. One during the session, knitted serenely, but neither counsel nor judge made any remark.

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## LIVE STOCK REPORTS

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).—On Monday there were only 1,800 cattle on sale and the market was a little slower at farm prices. There was a little stronger tone to demand the following day, especially on choice butchers. On Wednesday, however, with about 1,200 cattle on the market there was a drop of 50 cents per hundred on choice grades, and 75 cents on common and medium grades. As most of the receipts have been thin unfinished cattle the decline was more noticeable. A few baby beef sold from \$19 to \$10.50, choice butchers' steers and heifers generally from \$8 to \$9.50, good kinds from \$7 to \$8, medium from \$6 to \$7, and common grades from \$4 to \$6. Choice cows were scarce and remained steady within a range of \$7 to \$8; medium cows sold from \$5 to \$6.50, and canners and butchers from \$3 to \$4.50. Good bulls were also scarce, but prices dropped a half dollar notwithstanding. The best bulls sold from \$6 to \$7 and the common grades from \$4 to \$6. The market closed on Thursday at prices from 10 to 15 cents lower than on Wednesday and demand was very weak. Stockers and feeders inquiry was very slow, farmers buying only in small lots. Good feeders can be bought from \$7.50 to \$8 per hundred. On Monday choice veal sold from \$7.50 to \$8 per hundred. On Monday choice veal sold at \$16 throughout the balance of the week tops moved steady at that price but closed weaker at \$15 on Thursday. Very few choice veal calves have been received. The Buffalo market is lower than Toronto at the present time. As there is not sufficient local demand to take care of all the calves offered, prices are not expected to go any higher.

Lamb receipts for the week were not very strong; neither was the general quality. A few small lots of choice quality sold from \$12.25 to \$13 per hundred, and the general run from \$11 to \$12. Heavy lambs were plentiful and sold from \$10 to \$10.50, with culls as low as \$5. Good handy-weight sheep remained steady to a little stronger in places, selling from \$7 to \$8. Heavy fat sheep moved from \$5.50 to \$6.75, and common grades from \$2 to \$4. One local abattoir reports that of sixty sheep killed during the week nearly all of them were found to be in lamb. This is poor business on the part of the farmer and some means should be found to prevent the sale of these to the butchers.

Select hogs sold on Monday at \$14.50 per hundred, fed and watered. On Wednesday packers' quotations were seventy-five cents lower and they succeeded in obtaining all the hogs wanted at \$12.75 to \$14. The receipts of hogs have not been heavy for the season, but the demand from outside has fallen off considerably.

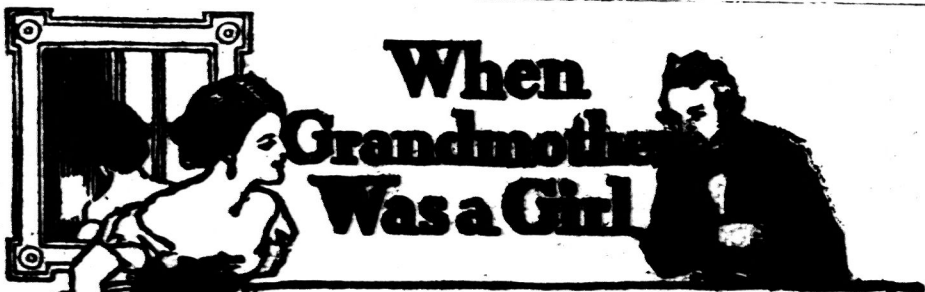
## CARE OF CHICKS

The hen with a brood of chickens should be housed in a coop so arranged that the little chicks can run in and out. The weaklings can always find shelter and heat under the hen, and may after a few days develop into strong healthy chicks. If the coop has a floor, clean it often; if it has no floor, move the coop often. If the hen is given full range do not let her out till the grass is dry. One hen will successfully brood 15 to 20 chicks. A large hen can care for 25 chicks in warm weather.

THIS WOMAN'S RECOVERY Shows Remarkable Restorative Power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Chesley, Ont.—"Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a total wreck. I had terrible pains in my sides and was not regular. Finally I got so weak I could not get up stairs without stopping to rest half way up the steps. I tried two doctors but they did me no good. I saw your medicine advertised in the newspapers and thought I would give it a trial. I took four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and was restored to health. I am married, am the mother of two children, and do all my household work, milk eight cows, and do a hired man's work and enjoy the best of health. I also found Vegetable Compound a great help for my weak back before my babies were born. I recommend it to all my friends who are in need of medicine, and you may print this letter if you wish."—Mrs. HENRY JANKIE, R. E. No. 4, Chesley, Ontario.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who will continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.



HOOP skirts were worn by those who first asked the druggist for, and insisted on having, the genuine Golden Medical Discovery put up by Dr. Pierce over 50 years ago. Dress has changed very much since then! But Dr. Pierce's medicines contain the same dependable ingredients. They are standard today just as they were fifty years ago and never contained alcohol. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the stomach and blood cannot be surpassed by any tonic and alterative today. When you feel "all out of sorts"—your vitality at a low ebb—the blood becomes surcharged with poisons! The best tonic is called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts vim, vigor, vitality into the blood. Try it! All druggists. Liquid or tablets.

The first Canadian regiment to carry the badge of Canada on the battlements of the "Princess Patricia's Light Infantry."