

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 Hiderman, who calls himself an American and a stranger in those parts, but later Ewart finds that he has built a hut on the shore of the loch opposite Green Ray Lodge. While taking 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 Cheeplet's Rock. Hiderman 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 also blinded, and the chloroformed and dead. Hiderman asserts his belief that Hiderman knows of Sholto's affliction.

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

"Hiderman!" I exclaimed. "Surely you must be mistaken. Why, he was absolutely astonished when we told him. He can't have known."
"Still," Garnesk insisted, "I felt sure he knew. I suspected something about him, but I was wrong to do that; I admit that now. I couldn't at first see why he pretended he hadn't heard that Sholto was blind. You may have noticed that I tried to give him the impression that I had examined Miss McLeod, and come to the conclusion that I could do nothing. I confess I did that to see how he took it. But I was on a wrong scent altogether. He knew about the dog, that was obvious, but it was also obvious that he hadn't been told from an official source, so to speak. He kept fishing for information. He brought up the dog several times, each time with a query mark in his voice—as you might say. He remarked that the last time he saw Miss McLeod she had her beautiful dog with her. That made me suspicious, because from what you told me she always had her dog with her. Then he said her dog must be feeling it very keenly, you remember. I tried him with my pessimistic conclusions to see how he took it. You see, as soon as I saw the dog I put contagious disease out of the question. Natural forces unguided seemed impossible, but natural forces of some nature that we can't yet understand seemed probable. Still I was wrong to suspect Hiderman, quite wrong. Besides he couldn't possibly have stolen the dog."
"I'm glad you feel you were wrong there," I said, "because I rather like the man. I shouldn't care to have to suspect him."
"Don't suspect him, whatever you do," said the oculist earnestly. "Whatever you do, don't do that. What might be very useful. Make a friend of him. You'll want all your friends."
He rose and stretched his legs, and I followed him to a window for a moment on the Chemist's Rock and gazed up the river, over the top of the falls, into the silver and purple symphony of a highland night. Presently my companion turned and took my arm.
"I've seen all I want to see," he said as he began to lead me down to the pool again. "They'll wonder what has become of us. And as I've seen enough for one night, let's get back to the house."
"It's a wonderful view at any time of the day or night," I agreed, and I sighed as I thought of poor Myra.
"It must be," said Garnesk absently, picking his way across the rocks. "It must be a magnificent view. I haven't noticed it; you must bring me here to-morrow."

CHAPTER VIII.

Mists of Uncertainty.
When we got back to the house we found Myra and her father—not unnaturally—wondering what had become of us.
"What have you been doing, and where have you been and what do you mean by it?" she asked, playfully. "I wish I could see you. I'm sure you must be looking very guilty."
Garnesk and I exchanged hurried glances. It was obvious from her remark that the General had not told her of Sholto's disappearance. I decided there and then that I would have to tell her the whole truth myself, and I gave the others a pretty broad hint that we would like to be left alone. I left the drawing-room and went with them to the library, and answered the old man's feverish questions as to the result of our search.
Then I returned to Myra. It was a difficult and unpleasant task that I had to perform, but I got through it somehow; and, as I expected, Myra was very distressed about her dog, but not in the least frightened. I had thought it wiser not to acquaint her with the specialist's deductions as to the connection between her own affliction and the theft of Sholto. When I had given her as many particulars as

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ONE MAN wanted in each district. You are in line to earn from \$2,000 to \$3,000 annual net return if you have the ambition to manage a sales branch for our first class sales in your district. Exclusive sales. Article well advertised. No competition. You may appoint your own salesmen and sub-agents. This being a new business you have an easy business once established. \$2,000 to \$4,000 and more a year can be easily made by local district agents in any country town or farming district. This is a veritable gold mine for one man in each locality who is alive to his opportunity. Must have at least a couple of hundred dollars capital to finance himself and carry small local stock on hand. Our sales manager will arrange an interview with you by wire and will come and see you. As before going fully into the proposition with you. He will ask you to prove to him that you have sufficient capital, do not write unless you have \$250 or more ready cash. Ambitious men who have the required funds are heartily invited to correspond in strict confidence with Sales Manager, 147 Yonge Street, Toronto.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers three-year course of training for young women, leading to the required education and diploma of becoming nurses. The hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the hospital, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses, and there is no charge for further information apply to the Superintendent.

plined, and pointed out to him what must have been obvious to both of us. "Compare the heel-marks with high-water mark, and it is just as though it appears to have been a small rowing-boat was run ashore at high tide, or very near it, and run out again very quickly. It might conceivably have come in and been caught up by the sea. But Sholto was stolen between quarters past eight and half-past nine, when the tide was well on the way out. If Sholto went out to sea it was not in this boat."
"Well," said Garnesk, thoughtfully, "your point is good enough for me. We must look somewhere else."
"I hope my attempt at detective work will not put us off the scent," I said, doubtfully.
"I don't think they will, Ewart," said my companion, graciously. "Not in this case, anyway. I'm sure you're right, because this bay can be seen from the top windows of the house."
"You evidently reached my conclusions with half the effort in half the time," I laughed.
"Oh, nonsense!" he exclaimed. "It was you who pointed out that the one man in this boat came in daylight."
"Why 'one man' so emphatically?" I asked.

"When two men come in a boat to commit a theft, and only one of them goes ashore, the other would hardly be expected to sit in the boat and twiddle his thumbs. It's a thousand pounds to a penny that he would get out and walk about the beach. Now, only one gentleman came ashore from this boat, and only one got on board again. One set of footprints going and one coming decided me on that. Besides, if anyone came along and saw a solitary man sitting in a boat, they might ask him how his wife and children were, and he would have to reply; whereas an empty boat, being unable to answer questions, would raise no suspicions."

"You seem to be arguing that this boat may have been the one we are looking for," I pointed out; "and yet we are agreed that the state of the tide made it impossible for Sholto to have been taken away in it."
"Yes," said Garnesk, "I agree to that. But I fancy the thief came by that boat. It seems to me that our man jumps out of the boat, runs ashore, and his friend pulls away and picks him up elsewhere—probably nearer the house. It would look perfectly natural for a man who has apparently been giving a companion a ride and then goes back. The more I think of this the more it interests me. You see, if the top windows of the house can be seen from the bay, it means that the lower windows can be seen from the top of the cliff. If we can find where our thief lay in wait on the cliff and watched the house, probably with his eyes glued on the dining-room windows to see when we commenced dinner, if we can also find where he left his sea-boots while he went to the house, and the where he rejoined his companion, we are getting on."
(To be continued.)

Where the Robin Gets His Plaster.

It is a fact that a robin's nest will last for several years after the birds have left it. Yet with every hard rain the mud with which the nest is reinforced gets a severe soaking, and we are likely to wonder why it does not dissolve like ordinary mud. Mr. George Gilbert explains the circumstance by calling our attention to the angleworm, the robin's principal food.

After its nightly crawl the worm goes down and leaves its cast behind. You see the little casts, or bits of mud, along the edges of paths or on bare spots in the lawn and wonder what they are. Examine one and you will see that apparently it is earth so finely pulverized that it has no feeling of grittiness. It has been ground in that finest of mills, the stomach of the angleworm, and it is the best fertilizer ever made. With it—brought up from the lower soil and cast on the surface of the earth—man would starve in a few generations. It is more than pulverized earth; it has in it some secretory fluid of the worm that makes it dry out hard and firm.

The robin finds this natural plaster, gets plenty of it on his beak and daubs the inside of his nest with it. Thus the worm furnishes the robin with not only the chief part of his meat diet but also the chief substance of his nest. It is likely that mud wasps use angleworm mud to form their nests; for it appears to have the same feel as the mud from a robin's nest. The robin collects his plaster when the dew has made it soft, or after a rain, when it is easy to work. The mud-wasp gets her supply when the plaster is hard. She nips off what she wants and carries it to the nearest water, wets it, kneads it and then flies to her nest to mould it into a set of cells in which she deposits her eggs and the spider she slays for her fatal rapier.

Statesmanship.

"How do you manage to sell so many freeless cookers?"
"It's due to my method of approach," said the smart salesman.
"Yes!"
"I begin my little talk by saying, 'Madam, I have called to enable you to spend every afternoon at the movies.'"
Minard's Lintment for Colds, etc.

Women's Interests

Choose the Best Designs.

Many women should be interested in a dress which suit her particular hair, and yet there seem to be many who just wear clothes to cover and protect the body—choosing them, perhaps, because they are stylish or because they look well on some one else; and sometimes, because they happen to be bargain. It has never occurred to these women that they may make themselves more symmetrical by selecting their garments with care.
"To see ourselves as others see us," it is sometimes necessary to stand in front of a long mirror and take a long, critical look, for so few of us know just what we really look like. Having once seen ourselves at full length, we should know that those of us who are too broad for our height should avoid plaids, large figures, horizontal lines and materials having a rough finish. Such women look best in one-piece dresses and in long coats and should avoid a style of dress which cuts the figure in crosswise sections. Women who are too tall for their width should shun all lengthwise lines and, if very thin, should be careful not to choose designs that expose a scrawny neck and arms.

Eggs For Supper and 20 Ways to Serve Them.

"When do we eat?" from the men folks always arouses a despairing, "What shall we eat?" from that harassed planner of three meals a day. Dinner is easy comparatively: roast, steak, or chops, vegetables, salad, dessert. The variations are many. But when it comes to luncheon or supper, the housewife is up against another problem. Once a day is often enough to serve meat, yet the supper or luncheon must be satisfying enough to prevent Father and the Boys from ravaging the pantry before the next meal comes around.

Let eggs be the mainstay. They are not only nutritious, but also easy to prepare and very popular. Considering their nourishment and the way they can be made to stretch, even at winter prices, they are not expensive. Best of all there is an endless variety of ways in which they can be served.

Here are about 20 suggestions for a starter. Try poaching them as usual, and serving on toasted shredded wheat biscuit or triscuit. This is especially useful for Sunday night when the oven happens to be full of bread, as homes. A little cheese grated over the biscuit first adds zest and makes a variation.

Baked eggs are a very welcome change from the inevitable boiled. Butter a baking dish and pour in a little milk or cream. Into this drop the eggs and bake in a pan of water until set, not too hard, season well. Crisp bits of bacon and a little bacon fat, placed in the dish first instead of the milk makes a delicious combination.

Scrambled eggs are always popular. Chipped smoked beef, frizzled first, grated cheese, parsley cut fine, tomatoes, peppers, corn, ham or bacon well fried, in fact almost any bits of meat left over from a previous meal, add tremendously to the taste of the "scramble" and make the eggs go farther. Where clams or oysters are plentiful, a favorite dish is made by first browning the clams or oysters, then pouring in the beaten eggs, stirring until set.

Did you ever try rice, eggs and cheese? It is a capital supper or lunch dish both attractive and nourishing and not hard to prepare. Boil the rice in plenty of salted water. When done, mold on a platter, garnish generously with circles of hard boiled egg and pour over the whole a thick cream sauce in which a generous supply of cheese has been melted. Season well.

For warm weather the devilled egg is always popular for supper and picnics. Boil for 15 or 20 minutes. Remove the yolk, mash with salt, pepper,

Royal Economists.

King George is one of the most economically minded men in the kingdom, but circumstances have not allowed him to express this side of his nature. Sometimes, however, his Majesty takes up a definite stand, as he did in the late war when he set a Royal example in cutting down household expenses and dispensing with luxuries. He has also carried out a number of economies in his household lately in order to encourage his subjects to do likewise, and to make "both ends meet."

The Royal stables run away with a good deal of money. The King desired to dispose of a number of the horses, who are "eating their heads off" at Buckingham Palace. But the Government asked him not to. Possibly King George could make his money go farther and do more good if he had not listened to his Ministers.

The Duke of York is another Royal economist. He has \$50,000 a year—quite enough for you or me, but our obligations are considerably less. Royalty has to spend money, whether it wants to or not; and, in addition to his ordinary expenses, the Duke of York has to pay income-tax.

The Prince of Wales, his brother, is

oil, vinegar, and mustard and beat the whites again. Mix with a little of chopped pickles or olives added to the yolks and gradually to the "devilled" taste. A cold cucumber sandwich is made by dipping the devilled eggs, the halves of which have previously been pressed together, into first a beaten raw egg, then, in bread crumbs, then, which they are fried in deep fat. It is just as delicious and just as difficult as it sounds.

French toast is a great favorite and helps us off old bread. Beat the eggs, add to the milk, about one egg to a cup, dip in the slices of bread and fry until a nice brown, then sprinkle with powdered sugar, cinnamon, or spread with jelly or jam.

If you must have fried eggs, save them for coldest weather. Use a slow fire and take them off the fire a long time before they get to be the consistency of leather.

Japan's Woman Leader.

One of the most interesting visitors to the disarmament conference is Mme. Kaji Yajima, the "Grand Old Woman of Japan," who came to present a peace petition, bearing the signatures of ten thousand women, to President Harding. While not an official visitor, those who knew Mme. Yajima say that her influence will be felt.

Mme. Yajima is an inspiration to all women who feel that middle life is the time for giving up. She did not begin her life work until she was forty—she is now past ninety years old. Born of a respectable, but not noble family, she was unfortunately married by her parents while she was quite young, to a man of intemperate habits. For years she was forced to work long hours to support herself and him. When his death brought release, she determined to start a warfare on alcohol, but first she had to get an education. When she was forty years old she was finally ready to teach, and was the first woman in Japan to receive a teacher's certificate. With others she founded a girls' school in Tokyo, and she has since been teaching ever since.

She retired as head of the school last year, and the girls gave her a present of two thousand yen. This she has used to pay the expenses of her peace trip. Friends tried to dissuade her from making the trip at an advanced age, but she replied, "To do for the cause of humanity in America or Japan makes little difference to me."

Mme. Yajima attributes her long life and health to four things:

1. She was born of temperate parents who did not drink rice wine.
2. She led an active life as a girl, with plenty of out-door activities.
3. She had many responsibilities at a time when most women are thinking about their health so she had no time to think of her health and worked all the time.
4. She has never worried nor allowed herself to be ruffled.

A "Mystery Tea."

Choose a menu from the following dishes: 1, cakes sent by express; 2, a slice of the crescent country; 3, related to Noah; 4, a woman's weapon; 5, Boston's pride; 6, elevated felines; 7, contradictions; 8, physical exercises; 9, what I do when I cut my finger; 10, love's symbol; 11, hot berry-juice.

These dishes are found to be: 1, coffee cakes (C.O.D.); 2, turkey; 3, ham; 4, tongue; 5, baked beans; 6, catsup; 7, sweet pickles; 8, rolls; 9, I scream (ice-cream); 10, doughnuts, or cookies cut in rings; 11, coffee.

Remarkable Watch Carries Many Complicated Dials.

One of the most complicated watches ever made has been produced by a company in London, Eng., for an American customer. The intricate mechanism is inclosed in a case 3 in. in diameter and about 1 1/2 in. thick. Dials in the front carry the usual hour and minute hands; a hand showing the difference between mean and true sun time; a fly-back second hand moving in fifths of seconds, the indications of which are added on a dial at the side of the face, up to 12 hours; a record of the phases of the moon; the day of the week and month. A dial on the back is graduated to 24 hours, two sets of 12 hours each, for forenoon and afternoon time. Its hour and minute hands show side-real or astronomical time. The watch strikes the hours, quarters, and minutes, repeating them at any desired time.

Switzerland has an army 200,000 strong.

STAMPER

The longing and the effort to be beautiful in character cannot fail to make the life beautiful; and since the outward is but an expression of the inward, an occupying of the habitual thought and dominating motives, the face, the manners, the bearing must follow the thought and become sweet and attractive. The hearty thought, the love thought, persistently held in the mind, will make such an impression of harmony of sweetness, and soul beauty that it will transform a homely face into a beautiful one.

New Carnation Added to Earth's Loveliest.

Crossing the Canadian and American carnation known as "Mrs. T. W. Lawson," with British plants has produced, after 24 years of selective breeding, a darling white variety, the first of a new race of disease-resisting flowers, which is described as a triumph of horticulture.

Its breeder, Stuart Law, who is showing his novelty, named White Pearl, at the Royal Horticultural Hall in London, England, has succeeded in retaining the old carnation fragrance, which in many modern varieties has almost vanished. It is stated that the new pedigree carnation has gone through all disease tests and has come out unscathed.

Herbert's Honeymoon.

A housemaid gave notice because she was going to have the hans put up. Her month had almost elapsed when the girl who was engaged to take her place wrote to say that she would be unable to begin her duties until a fortnight after the date on which her predecessor had arranged to be married. The maid was asked by her mistress to postpone the ceremony.

"Change the date, change your fate, ma'am," answered the girl. "It's like flying in the face of Providence to alter wedding arrangements; but if 'Erbert is agreeable, I don't mind getting married when coming back for a fortnight."

Amplifying Sound.

One inventor leads to another. Efforts to make records with motion picture film with motion picture keep film that talks, and of coded to the that talks must be heard in the film of the theatre; hence some mechanics for amplification. Once discovered, had unexpected possibilities. The amplified sound could be amplified again and then again. Inventors now think that they can make speaking light-houses that will shout a warning to ships sixty miles at sea.

The Pippin.

Pippin is an Anglicized form of the medieval French word pippin, which means seed or seedling. When an apple lover of the days ago produced a new variety he called it such-and-such a pippin. It is said that there is no apple stock that is more than four hundred years old, though the statement would be hard to prove. A Yorkshire pippin must be very old, and a pear-may have descended from the days of the Romans.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Minard's Lintment Used by Veterinaries

CONDUCT

The object of our far authority on the Address at the W. to, and answer in which they state this paper immediate response enveloped the answer will

A. B. Is co been attacked We have some fected and we fit to use.

Answer: Cor its having been ear worm. Po attacked by the fit for use on shriveled up, corns being h

F. F.: I wou tion in regard Would it be al canfield the la I have a muck would like to s he all right. A alfalfa be sown

Answer: I w alfalfa at the because the fro the growing se short that the make sufficient against winter cornfield or w spring. Immed before the sprin 1,000 lbs. of a acre so as to s ten days or tw alfalfa along w as barley, using the acre and a grade alfalfa s time you are s scatter broadca a fertilizer an 3 per cent. am phoric acid and this is thorough soil it will gro the young alfalf

M. B.: Is it for seed which a worm?

Answer: I do wireworms with have been find better preser tatoes in some sible get fresh be sure to put a ferent part of As a rule, wri about four to live in ground of thick soil.

M. O.: I have and the plants a two years som potato plants w leaves dry off a holes eaten in and flowers and consequence they I can see no insect be sprayed with come that? I with paris green with zeniolum, but wonder if Berdan good to spray th you know someth them with. It s spray them? I in the Spring, as some out, and th they are left th

Could you pleas to drive the roa, talking of stuff spray with for to do you think of strawberry plant that is the stan berry plants as the blight.

Answer: The berries as with which is a bug, only thing you a strong mixture the flowers open become very pe will be neces patch. In heati patch choose a s from that water procure healthy. The formula for is 4 lbs. of cup lime and 40 gal solve the lime separately in w business and bring the additional 10 in proper prop spraying is begin sure stands for a the chemical act renders it toxic.

I know of an away better than strawberry pla

A. G.: I sowed a fall without fertil get it at the m profitable for me of fertilizer broad now? The soil is and is in need of it.

Answer: I w the use of fertil will next year. Green h s

Green h s

Green h s