THE MAELSTROM

By FRANK FROEST.

Late Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard.

Draftsmen made plans to scale of the room and every article in it. A fingerprint expert peered round searchingly, scattering black or gray powder on things which the murderer might have touched. In the topmost rooms Congreve, Menzies's right-hand man, had begun a hasty search of the house, that would become more minute the next day.

Menzies had occupied a morning room at the back of the house, and was deep in consultation with Sir Hilary Thornton, the grizzled assistant commissioner, and Heldon Foyle, the square-shouldered, well-groomed superintendent of the criminal investigation department. There was little likeness between the three men, unless it lay in a certain hint of humor in the eyes and a firmness of the mouth. A detective without a sense of humor is lost.

Now and again Menzies broke off the conversation to issue an order or receive a report. Thornton observed for the first time the characters in which he made a few notes on the back of an envelope.

"I didn't know you knew Greek, Menzies," he remarked.

The chief inspector twiddled his pencil awkwardly. "I used it now and again, Sir Hilary. You see, if I should lose my notes by any chance it's odds against the finder reading them. I used to do them in shorthand, but I gave it up. There are too many people who understand it. Yes, what is it, Johnson?"

The man who had entered held out a paper. "Addresses of the cook and housemaid, sir. One lives at Potters Bar, the other at Walthamstow."

"Have them fetched by taxi," ordered Menzies curtly.

"Couldn't you have statements taken from them?" asked Sir Hilary mildly. "It's rather a drag for women in the middle of the night."

Menzies smoothed his moustache. "We don't know what may develop here sir. We may want to put some questions quickly.

While thus Menzies was straining every resource which a great organization possessed to gather together into his hands the end of the case, Jimmie Hallett awoke once more. The throbbing in his head had gone, and he lay for a while with closed eyes, listlessly conscious of the mutter of low voices in the room.

He sat up, and at once a dapper little man was by his side. "Ah, you've woke up! Feeling better? That's right Drink this. We want you to pull yourself together for a while."

"Thanks. I'm all right," returned Hallett mechanically. He drank something which the other held out to him in a tumbler, and a rush of new life thrilled through him. "Are you Mr. Menzies?"

"No, I'm the police divisional surgeon. Mr. Menzies is in the next room. Think you're up to telling him what has happened? He's anxious to know the meaning of all this."

"So am I," said Hallett grimly, and staggered to his feet. "Just a trifle groggy," he added as he swayed, and the little doctor thrust a supporting shoulder under his arm.

The three in the next room rose as Hallett was ushered in. It was Foyle who sprang to assist Hallett and lifted him bodily on to the settee, which Menzies pushed under the chandelier. The doctor went out.

"Quite comfortable, eh?" asked Foyle. "Let me take that cushion a bit easier for you. Now you're better. We won't worry you at present more than we can help, will we, Menzies?"

The three great detectives, for all that their solicitude seemed solely for the comfort of the young man, were studying him keenly and unabtrusively. Already trey had talked his over, but any suspicions that they might have held were quite indefinite.

At the opening stage of a murder investigation every one is suspected. In that lies the difference between murder and professional crime. A burglary, a forgery, is usually committed for one fixed motive by a fixed class of criminal, and the search is narroweded from the start.

A millionaire does not pick pockets, but he is quite as likely as any one else to kill an enemy. In a murder case no detective would say positively that any person innocent until he is absolutely certain of the guilt of the real murderer.

Hallett, whose brain was beginning to work swiftly, held out his hand to the chief inspector. "Please to meet you Mr. Menzies. I've got a letter of introduction to you from Pinkerton. That's how I came to ring you up. My name's Hallett."

Menzies shook hands. Pleased to meet you, Mr. Hallett. This is Sir Hilary Thornton—Mr. Heldon Foyle."

"And now," said Jimmie decisively, when the introductions were done, "do you people think I killed this man, Greye-Stratton?"

The possibility had been in the minds of every one in the room, but they were taken aback by the abruptness of the question. Weir Menzies laughed, as though the idea were preposterous.

"N'ot unless you've swallowed the pistol, Mr. Hallett. We've found no weapon of any kind. You were locked in, you know. Now tell us all about it. I couldn't hear a word you said on the telephone."

They all listened thoughtfully until he had finished. Thornton elevated his eyebrows in question at his two companions as the recital closed.

"Where are those checks?" asked Foyle. "They may help us."

Hallett patted his pockets in rapid succession. "They're gone!" he exclaimed. "They must have been taken off me when I was knocked out!"

"Hlm," said Foyle reflectively. "Can you make anything of it, Menzies?"

The chief inspector was gnawing his moustache, a sure sign of bewilderment with him. He shrugged his shoulders. There's little enough to take hold of," he returned. "Could you recognize any of the people you saw again, Mr. Hallett? The girl, the man who was running after her, or the chap in the house?"

"I haven't the vaguest idea of what the face of either of the men was like," said Hallett.

"But the woman—the girl?" persisted Menzies.

Hallett hesitated. "I—I think it possible that I might," he admitted. Then an impulse took him. "But I'm sure she's not the sort of person to be mixed up in—in—"

The three detectives smiled openly. "In this kind of mess, you were going to say," finished Menzies. "There's only one flaw in your reasoning—she is."

Wrung as dry of informaion as a squeezed sponge of water, Hallett was permitted to depart. The courtesy of Sir Hilary Thornton supplied him with a motor-car back to his hotel, the forethought of Menzies provided him with an escort in the shape of a detective sergeant.

Hallett would have been less pleased had he known that the before mentioned detective sergeant was to be relieved from all other duties for the specific purpose of keeping an eye upon him. Weir Menzies was always cautious, and though his own impression of the young man had been favorable enough, he was taking no chances.

All through that night Weir Menzies drove his allies hither and thither in the attempt to bring the end of the raveled threads of mystery into his hand. No one knew better than he the importance of a first hot burst of pursuit. An hour in the initial stages of an investigation is worth a week later on.

His irritation at being kept out of bed had all vanished now that he was on the warpath. He could think without regret of a committee meeting of the Church Restoration Fund the following day from which he would be forced to absent himself.

Scores of messages had been sent over the private telegraph and telephone systems of the Metropolitan Police before, at seven o'clock in the morning, he took a respite. It was to an all-night Turkish bath in the neighborhood of Piccadilly Circus that he made his way.

At nine o'clock, spruce and ruddy, showing no trace of his all-night work, beyond a slight tightening of the brows, he was in Heldon Foyle's office. The superintendent nodded as he came in.

"You look fine, Menzies. Got your man?"

The other made a motion of his hand deprecatory of badinage. "Nope", he said, "but I've got a line on him."

Foyle sat up and adjusted his pince-nez. "The deuce you have. Who is he?"

"His name is Errol," said Menzies. "He's a stepson of Greye-Stratton, and was pushed out of the country seven years ago."

"Menzies," sair Foyle, laying down his pince-nez, "you ought to be in a book."

(To be continued).

A Woman Likes To Be Admired, No Matter How Old She May Be

Nature undoubtedly made woman to be admired, and man to admire her. No woman ever gets so old that she doesn't want admiration, and no man ever gets beyond admiring her. Good looks in woman do not depend upon age, but upon health. A woman's health depends more upon the distinctly feminine organism than upon anything else. Between that organism and her beauty there is the closest connection. You never see a good-looking woman who is weak, run-down, irritable, out of sorts, fidgety and nervous. Headaches, backaches, dragging-down and troubles of that sort are all destroyers of beauty. Men do not admire sickness.

It is within the reach of every woman to be well, healthy and strong if she will take Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the safest woman's tonic because it is made entirely of roots and herbs, without alcohol. (Ingredients on label.) It is fifty years old, and its age testifies to its goodness. A medicine that has made sick women well for half a century is surely good to take. Women from every part of Canada testify to its merits.

Send ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package and confidential medical advice.

You Can be Cured of

Catarrh

The Pure Balsamic Essences of Catarrhozone Afford Surest and Quickest Cure.

Catarrhozone is certain to cure because its healing vapor is carried with the breath direct to the seat of the chest, nose or throat trouble. Being composed of the purest balsams and pine essences, it immediately allays irritations, facilitates the ejection of mucus, soothes and stimulates the lungs and bronchial tubes. The marvel of the age is curing nose, throat and bronchial troubles, that's what thousands say about Catarrhozone. There is nothing so sure to cure, and to those in fear of changeable weather—those who easily catch cold—those who work among lung-chilling surroundings or where dust, impure air, fog, or damp can affect them—let them get Catarrhozone and use it several times daily—it will cure every time.

Large size Catarrhozone, sufficient for two months' use, guaranteed, price, $1.00; smaller size, 50c; sample size, 25c. Sold everywhere.

HOW TO CARE FOR STORED ROOT CROP

WATCHFULNESS AND CARE WILL PREVENT LOSS FROM ROTTING OR DRYING UP DURING WINTER.

There is always much loss of vegetables for rotting or drying up during the winter, but with a little watchfulness and care much of this could be prevented.

This year the late blight of potatoes caused much rot, and many tubers were stored with the disease in them. It will be found to pay well to look over the potatoes from time to time if a winter's supply has been stored and remove those which show the disease or are rotting so that others will not be infected. It will not be long before the potatoes will begin to sprout, and if the sprouts are removed promptly the tubers will remain in much better condition than if they are allowed to grow long. It will be necessacy to go over them two or three times or more before spring to remove sprouts. If potatoes are in boxes or bins where sprouts can be readily seen one is more likely to remove the sprouts in good time than if they are kept in bags.

If onions are rotting, put them in a drier place and spread out well. For best results they need to be kept very dry.

Use a Damp Bag.

If carrots, beets, parsnips and turnips are withering, a good plan is to put them in boxes and keep a damp bag of piece of sacking over the top of the box. To keep well all these vegetables should, however, be stored where it is cool but not very dry.

If cabbages are rotting, keep the heads apart so they will not touch one another and so there will be a good circulation of air about them. While they should not be in a very dry place, yet one that is fairly dry is better than one that is inclined to be damp particularly if it is rather warm and not well ventilated. They should be kept cool, but will not stand many degrees of frost.

Squash and pumpkins if kept in a cool place may have rotted by this time, but if they are still in good condition they will keep much longer if put in a room where the temperature is above 50 degrees Fahr.

Care of Celery.

If celery has begun to rot, the plants should be all gone over and diseased parts of plants removed, and when replanted see that the tops are kept dry as long as the plants last and if there is room have a small space between the top of each plant. To keep celery in good condition during the winter the tops should be dry but the roots in moist soil, hence if watering is necessary great care should be taken not to wet the tops.

It is not difficult for a farmer to care for his vegetables in winter as he has, as a rule, a good cool cellar, but in cities cellars are usually too warm for most vegetables, hence where the main cellar is too warm wherever possible a part of it where cool air can be admitted should be partitioned off from the rest for a vegetable room.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

Apparatus has been invented to automatically record the work done by farm implements hauled by tractors.

THE CARE OF YOUR TEETH

FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES TO BE PUBLISHED IN THIS PAPER. ANYONE WISHING TO ASK ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE CARE OF TEETH SHOULD WRITE TO THE DENTIST, 34 KING WILLIAM STREET, HAMILTON.

That the care of the teeth should extend to long before a child's birth, and that every attention to diet should be paid by expectant mothers if they desire their offspring to have good teeth,—is the striking statement of a prominent dental scientist whose views on this subject have received the unqualified approval of an influential dental body. In a well thought-out interview he expresses his views as follows:

"The conditions obtaining during the pre-natal period of a child's life are of very vital importance in determining the future health and development of a child. The health and well-being of the mother are wrapped up in the health and well-being of the developing child. As long as she supplies nourishment from herself to her young, so long will that influence last. That would naturally be till the time of weaning.

"It then behooves the mother to so regulate her life during this period that she may enjoy the fullest measure of health that it may be imparted to her young.

"This parental influence affects all the organs of the young body, and not least among these organs—the teeth. About the fortieth day of the intra-uterine period, the little teeth begin to develop; and at the time of birth their crowns are fully formed though they do not appear in the mouth, except in rare instances, until the child is six months old.

"Thus, it will be seen that since the teeth are developed to such an extent during this period, the nourishment supplied must contain the necessary elements that enter into their upbuilding, and that nourishment must first be taken by the mother.

"For instance, if a nursing mother were to eat large quantities of sweets, cake, bread and so forth, and very little meat, fruit and the less starchy vegetables, it would be found on examination that her milk was overrich in sugar and lacking in proteins and the necessary salts found in the fruits and vegetables with the results that the child's digestion would be disturbed and its nutrition interfered with.

"Cases have been observed where some of the temporary teeth began to appear in the mouth during the nursing period and promptly began to decay and the gums around them to become inflamed—periscla's—as a result of the milk being too rich in sugar and lacking in protein and so forth due to the mother's diet being as before outlined. The milk lacked balance in proportion as the mother's diet lacked balance. Needless to say digestive disturbances were evident, as vomiting after feeding and so forth.

"If the mother indulges in the use of alcohol or drugs, the teeth as well as other organs of the child are seriously affected and, of course, any syphilitic condition is sure to be visited up on the teeth of the unoffending child.

"Health in plenty- How may this very desirable thing be obtained? Principally in two ways: First—Plenty of pleasant outdoor exercise with adequate rest and a contented mind. Second—A proper amount of proper food well masticated.

"The first requisite requires no comment, but a few suggestions regarding the food question might be helpful.

"The question of proper food is one which should receive careful consideration because so much depends on it for the comfort and health of the mother. Highly sweetened foods, confections, jams, toast, biscuits, pastry and flour products as well as cereals, and so forth, should be used in considerable moderation; while the less starchy vegetables, fruits and greens should be used liberally. The daily use of some uncooked fruit up to but not later than the middle of the afternoon is very beneficial. Moderate amounts of protein food, as meat, fish, fowl, eggs, cheese, milk, and so forth, should find a place in a well-balanced menu.

"Highly seasoned foods, condiments, and so forth, should be largely avoided, as well as over-eating.

"Thorough mastication is very essential. Inefficient mastication and bolting will cause indigestion and consequent poisoning of the bloodstream and through it, of the whole body.

"With a good set of teeth, which are a necessity for efficient mastication, soft foods should be chewed about twenty times; food like bread should be chewed about forty times; and the more fibrous food, like meat, corn, and so forth, about one hundred times.

"This is only a guide to mouth efficiency. Do not depend on counting but strive for the efficiency to which this is the guide."

PALE, WAN CHEEKS INDICATE ANAEMIA

NEW HEALTH CAN BE OBTAINED BY ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

When a girl in her "teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties no do tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her palid cheeks, frequent headaches, breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anaemic. Many mothers, as the result of their own girlhood experience, can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renews the blood supply and banishes anaemia before it has obtained a hold on the system.

Among the many who have benefited by the use of these pills is Miss Dora Kerr, R. R. No. 4, Wiarton, Ont., who says: "For a long time I had been feeling tired and worn out. I was troubled with headache and backache, and would wake up in the morning feeling tired and depressed. I had to walk a considerable distance going to and from school and would feel so tired that it seemed I could not go another step. About this time a lady doctor came to the school, to examine the children, and she told me I badly needed a tonic to build me up. Dr. Williams" Pink Pills had been used in our home before this and I began to take them. I can only say that they have greatly helped me. I no longer suffer from the headaches and backaches and I now wake up in the morning feeling rested and refreshed. If ever in need of a tonic again I shall lose no time in taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams" Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DANGERS OF CELLULOID.

Celluloid is being used to a greater extent than formerly for the manufacture of toilet articles, including combs and backs of fair brushes, and for children's toys. The very inflammable nature of this material represents a serious fire hazard, and one which has received much attention from insurance and fire protection associations. Stringent regulations are laid down for safety of employees and property during processes of manufacture, while very little attention is paid to the dangerous nature of celluloid in the hands of the public.

The Professional Fire Brigades Association of England at a meeting recently dealt with this subject. It was suggested that legislation should be passed prohibiting the use of celluloid for children's toys, owing to its inflammability. The National Fire Protection Association in its quarterly bulletin, refers to the ignition of a celluloid comb through friction while combing hair.

Owing to processes of manufacture many products are placed on sale which are imitations of non-hazardous materials, such as tortoise shell, ivory, etc. These should be distinctly marked, to prevent accidents. It is of the utmost importance that care be exercised in the use of celluloid or similar inflammable substances under a variety of names.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

What Causes Your Frequent Colds?

People catch cold either because of exposure, low vitality or neglect of the bowels.

Once become costive, allow the eliminating organs to grow sluggish, and cold will find the entire system.

But the worst cold is curable in one night.

Don't use a strong cathartic—it only makes matters worse.

Just take one or two Dr. Hamilton's' Pills before retiring.

While you sleep, this wonderful medicine works through the system and completely carries away the cold.

By stimulating the bowels and kidneys, it ensures healthy elimination, wakes up the sluggish organs and gives nature a chance.

Next morning you wake up with a fresh brisk feeling. Color has improved, appetite is sharp, cold has disappeared.

Nothing simpler, nothing half so effective as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which not only destroy the cold but tone and regulate the whole system.

In rheumatism, gout and kindred ills, the action and effect of Dr. Hamilton's Pills is just the same as with the simple cold.

Prevent sickness by keeping Dr. Hamilton's' Pills on hand, 25c per box or five boxes for $1, at all dealers, and refuse a substitute.

GOOD GREEN MANURES.

Professor R. L. Watts, writing in the Market Growers' Journal, sums up the fertility problem of the market grower in the following:

"While we have pinned our faith to the use of stable manure in producing good crops, green manurial crops are gradually taking the place of stable manures. It is fortunate that we are able to maintain in this manner the supply of soil organic matter. Let us remember some essentials in the successful use of green manures. They must be given as follows:

1. Soil adaptation. We should be careful to select the right crop for the soil under cultivation, which also fits properly into the system of cropping.
2. Use a bountiful supply of seed.
3. Use sufficient commercial fertilizer to insure a heavy growth.
4. Sow in ample time, especially in the fall of the year, so that the crop will get a good start before winter.
5. Take advantage of every opportunity to grow a manurial crop.

CHILDLESS WOMEN

Please Read This Letter And See What Normal Health Will Do For You

Berwick, Ont.—"I had organic trouble, and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Medicine all my troubles passed away. I was made strong and well and have been ever since. Now we have a fine baby boy six months old, and I know that I would not have this baby and would still be suffering if it had not been for your remedies. My husband and myself say that your remedies are worth their weight in gold, and I recommend them to my friends. One of my aunts is taking them now."—Mrs. NAPOLEON LAVIGNE, Berwick, Ontario, Canada.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is its ability to correct sterility in many cases. This fact is well established as evidenced by the above letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

POEMS You Should Know

JERUSALEM, THE GOLDEN.

Jerusalem, the golden,
With milk and honey blest,
Beneath thy contemplation
Sink heart and voice oppressed;
I know not, O, I know not,
What joys await me there,
What radiancy of glory,
What bliss beyond compare.

They stand, those halls of Zion,
All jubilant with song,
And bright with many an angel,
And all the martyr throng;
The Prince is ever in them,
The daylight is serene;
The pastures of the blessed
Are decked in glorious sheen.

There is the throne of David;
And there, from care released,
The shout of them that triumph,
The song of them that feast;
And they who, with their Leader,
Have conquered in the fight
Forever and forever
Are clad in robes of white.

—Translated from the Latin, by John M. Neale.

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are exceedingly hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes cold and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They are a mild laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prevent colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

W. W. Ellis, formerly of Bruce County, who has had 23 years' experience in the Civil Service, has been appointed inspector of Division Courts for the province. Until his appointment, he was assistant inspector. Mr. Ellis succeeds J. Bruce McDonald, who after 43 years of service has been retired on pension. The position of assistant inspector has not yet been filled.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES. Night and Morning. *Have Clean, Healthy Eyes.* If they Tire, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists and Opticians. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The situation to be created by the retirement from the Ontario License Board of J. D. Flavelle, chairman, which, according to Mr. Flavelle will take place by June 1st at the latest and earlier if possible will in all probability be a matter for the consideration of the Government supporters in caucus. There is some opinion among the members in favor of doing away with the Board and placing the administration of the O. T. A. directly under the Attorney-General's Department.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.—*The Great English Preparation.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for *Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $2 per box, 3, for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Dan McLachlin, Arnprior, is again president of the Canadian Lumbermen for 1921; A. E. Clark, Toronto, is Vice-President;; Angus McLean, Bathurst, N. B., Second Vice-President; while R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, is again Honorary Treasurer, and Frank Hawkins, Secretary.

Next year's convention will be held in Toronto.