

Lantic Sugar

is packed by automatic machinery in strong white cotton bags and cartons at the refinery.

This is far safer and more sanitary than sugar packed by hand in wax paper bags which breaks at a touch. No hand touches LANTIC SUGAR until you open it yourself. Just cut off the corner of the carton and pour out the sugar as you need it.

2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

"The All-Purpose Sugar"



THE CABLEMAN

AN EXCITING PRESENT-DAY ROMANCE
BY WEATHERBY CHESNEY

CHAPTER XVI.—(Cont'd.)

"Was that all?"
"Yes, except a few lines directing that the manuscript was to be submitted to the judgment of Mr. Davis, and if he approved, was to be published. My mother tore it up and threw it into the sea."
"What? The note, you mean?" exclaimed Scarborough.
"The manuscript," said Elsa.

"Scarborough smiled; but there was no amusement in his smile—only pity. The guilty man had spent two years over that manuscript, had made it his hobby, perhaps had dulled the gnawing of conscience by doing what he thought was useful work. His widow came, and she threw it all into the sea!"

"She showed no more respect for his wishes in that than she did in another thing on which he had set his heart," said Elsa. "She read me some of his letters. It was an earnest appeal to her to let me know in ignorance of his guilt. Her answer to that appeal was a sneer and a frown. She took away every shred of my ignorance, cared nothing for the had loved me, and laughed at me for having had the folly to believe in him. I think my mother is a wicked woman, Horace."

"In one part of my father's letter to her he said that she had driven him into crime. She read that to me, too, and though she did not care whether I knew it or not. Certainly she did not deny it. I must believe that it was true. But there was one part that she did not read. It was the part in which he told her where the diamonds were. I think she did not read that, because she knew that I would prevent her from getting it."

"One moment," said Scarborough, "how do you know that the part which she did not read contained that information? Did she tell you so?"

"Then how do you know?"
"I don't know. But she blamed me for having left the stone jar where I hid. She said that if anyone else had found it, she and I might make up our minds to be paupers, and that it would be my fault. She said so more than once. The last time was when we found that someone had been watching us all the time that we spent at the Ring-Rock."

"Their Elsa went on to explain that when they were drawing near to the Ring-Rock a small boat with a man in it had shot out from the opening, and that her mother had said that if the stone jar was not where Elsa had hidden it, the man must be pursued. Afterwards, in the excitement of what followed, they had both forgotten about the man and they sailed away from the Rock without thinking of him again. However, when they were about half a mile away from it, they saw him climb down its outer flanks and get into his boat. He had evidently waited till they were inside, and had then returned, landed on the outside, and climbed up to a point from which he could watch them. The day was calm, and the movement of water against the flanks of the rock was less than usual; but even so

there was a constant noise of breaking water. It was hardly likely that he could hear as well as sea."
"Do you know who he was?" asked Scarborough.
"No, I thought that most probably he was a chance visitor, who was impelled by no motive more unexplainable than a single curiosity to know what we were going to do there."

"Scarborough shook his head, saying: "Did Mrs. Carrington think so?"
"No," said Elsa. "Mother seemed to be afraid of him. I don't know why."
"I think I can see why," said Scarborough. "She had a document on her possession which was valuable, and she was nervous about losing it. Also it looks as though she had some reason to think that there was someone on the island who knew enough to be dangerous. Had she read that letter which you showed me just now?"

"Yes," said Elsa.
"Then she probably interpreted it as I do. There is someone who knows about the diamonds, and has already made attempts to get hold of them."
"Do you mean the hooded woman?" Elsa asked.

"Perhaps the hooded woman will turn out to be the person I mean," said Scarborough. "I don't know. But I am sure that there was someone who was threatening your father. In his letter to you he speaks of himself as going to meet a known danger. For your sake, I shall be engaged in a contest with an enemy who is well known to me, a man who is well known to me, a man who is well known to me. Those are his words. What do you suppose they mean?"

"I took them to refer to his physical weakness, the ailments which killed him," said Elsa.
"I don't think so," the young man replied. "He speaks of that afterwards in a different connection. I don't think the two things are the same. Besides, he hints that he is being shadowed."

"By somebody in the circus company—Margaret Ryan," said Elsa.
"The circus company had only just arrived, and there is no reason to suppose that he knew anything of its members. The 'Danger-circus' cable gram came only the day before, and that it is obvious that there had already been some attempt to take the diamonds from him, and the expedition he speaks of was considered necessary by that attempt. The thing which we have as yet no clue to is the object of that expedition."

"Surely to hide the diamonds," said Elsa.
"He might have done that near home, without endangering his life by making a tremendous physical effort. It seems to me that he went to meet someone. For what reason, we don't know; but it may have been to arrange a compromise, or even to pay blackmail for immunity in the future. The key to the riddle may, as you suggest, be the identity of the hooded woman."

Elsa said nothing for a moment. Then she looked gravely at the young man, and said:
"I believe the hooded woman was Margaret Ryan."
Scarborough turned to her with a

stare of genuine surprise. So this was why she said that Margaret Ryan had still to prove that her hands were clean of blood!

"You believe that?" he asked.
"I think I can prove to you that you are wrong," said Scarborough; "I know that the place where she met your father—met him accidentally, I believe—was ten miles from the place where Mr. Davis saw the hooded woman following him."
"You have only her word for that," said Elsa. "And you think that because she says she was bicycling in the Furnas district, it is impossible that she should, a couple of hours later, be masquerading in capote and capello near the Sasa Davis and the Caldera de Morte. Why, it is impossible that she should be in a fact, I believe that she was the just person who spoke to you in the company that does not acquire her responsibility in his death. He died of over-excitement or over-exertion. How do we know that it was not the excitement of his interview with her which killed him? If the diamonds can be found, I mean that she shall have them; but that does not mean that I believe for a moment what she says."

"Will you tell me what it does mean?"
"Merely, as I told you before, that since I cannot prove that my father was innocent, I will do all that I can to atone for his guilt, by giving back where I can. I used to take pride in the thought that one day I should help him to clear his name from every stain. I cannot do that, now, because I loved him—perhaps because I loved him—I shall take pride in trying to reverse the evil that he did."

"She said this with an earnestness which was almost fierce in its intensity, and Scarborough recognized that she meant every word of it. Her determination to restore her property to the girl whom her father had robbed was due to a simple pride in doing the thing which she thought to be right. Presently she asked:
"Has Margaret Ryan ever explained what the mysterious business was the circus the night my father died? It must have been something more important than a simple bicycle ride. Has she said what it was?"

"She refuses to do so," said Scarborough. "Well, then," said Elsa.
Scarborough shook his head. "You are wrong," he said. "Will you come with me to see her? I am of duty for the rest of the day. Will you ride to Punta Delgada with me now?"
"What shall we gain by seeing her?"

"Perhaps she will tell us what we want to know."
"Very well, I will come."
Scarborough had a double motive in making this suggestion. In the first place he thought that if Margaret Ryan knew that they were working in his interests, she might be more ready to help them. She had refused before, but that was because she resented the suspicion which she thought that her questioner felt. Differently approached she might be willing to say what she knew; and Scarborough had seen signs, in the last interview he had had with her, that her attitude towards himself had changed. He remembered too that she had said that she liked Elsa; in spite of the scorn with which Elsa had treated her; and she had even wished him God speed in his wooing.

"His second reason was that he remembered that when in the beginning he had himself felt inclined to suspect her, Varney had angrily declared that the best cure for that folly was to let the girl herself. Varney had in complete faith in Elsa's case too a fuller acquaintance with the girl who she suspected would be the best means of killing the suspicion."

Val B. Montague had taken a house in Punta Delgada for the use of his troops until the Sea Horse should be ready for them again. Scarborough and Elsa went there, and asked for Mona de la Mar.
She received them graciously, and though Elsa responded to her advances coldly, she refused to see that she was snubbed. Scarborough told her shortly what had happened, explained that they were now working about her business of that night.

"I have given up all thought of recovering what was stolen from me," she told him. "Even if you could offer the those diamonds to-day, I am not sure that I would take them."
Elsa smiled faintly, and Scarborough said:
"Then you still refuse to help us?"
"No. If it will help you to know what my business was, I will tell you. I would have told you at first, if I hadn't thought that you suspected me of complicity in Mr. Carrington's death. My business was with a man who had written to me that he could recover my property for me, and would do so if I agreed to the terms for an interview. He would propose. He asked: 'You gave it him?' cried Elsa.

"Yes."
"And afterwards?"
"Afterwards I went for a bicycle ride, and met your father."
(To be continued.)

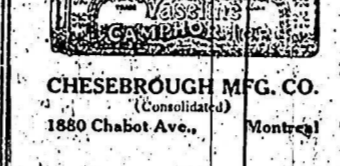
Economical.
"He inherited a fortune."
"Did he take good care of it?"
"Splendid. The first thing he did after getting it was to decide not to spend too much money for a monument to the rich uncle who left it to him."

IT MAKES ROUGH HANDS SMOOTH

There is no better remedy for chapped hands and lips than

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Keeps the skin smooth and soft. Sold in handy cream jars and in tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere. Refuse Substitutes. Insist on the



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ON THE FARM

Sprays for Potatoes.

The Colorado potato beetle and the cucumber flea beetle are the common insects which injure the potatoes. The former can be readily killed with Paris green in the proportion of eight ounces to 12 gallons of water, or with arsenate of lead in the proportion of two to three pounds or 40 gallons of water. Paris green kills quicker than arsenate of lead but the latter adheres better than Paris green, hence a mixture of both in the proportion of eight ounces of Paris green and one and a half pounds of arsenate of lead to 40 gallons of water will kill quickly and adhere well to the foliage.
The poison mentioned will, to some extent, check the cucumber flea beetle; but in addition to them, a better preventive is a covering Bordeaux mixture on the foliage. The Bordeaux mixture should also be used to control the early and late blights of potatoes, the latter disease causing rot. These are two of the commonest diseases.

To control the early and late blight of potatoes spraying with Bordeaux mixture should be begun before the disease appears and the plants kept covered up until autumn. It is safer to spray with Bordeaux mixture than with Paris green, because the latter is a more potent poison and is more likely to be injurious to the plants. The Bordeaux mixture should be used in the proportion of six to eight pounds to 40 gallons of water. Spraying mixtures should be used at the proper time and thoroughly, if good results are to be expected.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa.

Separator Milk For Calves.

In writing of his experience in calf rearing and the value of separator skim-milk as calf food, in the "Honey Bulletin," Prof. T. L. Hooper of the Minnesota experiment station says:
"I have made out rearing my business for over twenty years, and during the last fifteen have placed my reliance on skim-milk. For growing calves I consider separator skim-milk at least equal to whole milk, though calves will not lay on as much fat as they will when whole milk is fed; but they will make as good growth, and be as thrifty on skim-milk. There is nothing in butter fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Butter and body fat, and nutriment for this purpose can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal, which contains from 30 to 35 per cent. oil.
My system of feeding is very uniform. When the calf is dropped I let it suck once and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning I give it no feed until the following morning. I give from three or four pints of its mother's milk twice a day, immediately after milking the dam. A small calf gets three pints and a large calf four pints. This is continued for about one week. Then for one week I give it whole milk, half and skim-milk half twice a day, giving it only from three to four pints. The third week I give it whole separated skim-milk, but feed a little milk prepared of ground flax. I gradually increase the skim-milk and flax meal so that, by the end of the fourth month, it is receiving a ration of tablespoonful of flax meal and ten pints of milk twice a day. After the first month it has access to a little early-cut hay and a little whole oats,

of a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts.

The important points are strict regularity in time of feeding, quantity and temperature of milk, which should be from 98 to 100 degrees F. From the first of June the skim-milk should be pasteurized so as not to get sour. It has been the general opinion among farmers that separator skim-milk was not strong or nutritious feed and that a large mass must be given to make up in quantity what they supposed it lacked in quality, and the result was that calves were overfed and indigestion was produced, which was followed by scours and bloat.

Feed the Young Foal.
Are you giving that young foal the proper care? To become a strong, sound horse when matured the foal must be well nourished and given every advantage possible.
At this time of the year mares and colts are allowed to spend at least a part of the time in the pasture. The foal should be taught to eat grain very early. By placing the feed box from which the dam eats her grain low, the foal, at about two months of age, will begin nibbling with the mother and will soon acquire a taste for the grain.

A pen built in one corner of the field made high enough to keep the mare out and allow the colt to pass under will make it possible to feed the foal grain with very little difficulty. Allow the mare to eat in the enclosure with the foal for a few times, and it will soon learn to go in itself. Keep a liberal supply of grain, preferably old and bran, and perhaps some cracked corn, in the feed box. To induce the dam to loiter about with the colt, have the pen near a shade tree or the salt box.

By weaning time the foal will have become thoroughly accustomed to eating grain and will wean very easily, beside being in better condition as a result of this additional feed.
Try this plan this year and you will be surprised to find a sleek, fat, well-grown colt at weaning time.—S. Anderson, in Falm and Dairy.

Dressing Percentage.

The average dressing percentage of hogs is 75, while of cattle it is 53, and of sheep 48. Part of this difference is due to the method of figuring. In the case of the hog the hide and feet are included in the carcass weight, while in the case of cattle and sheep the head, hide and feet are not included. Then the hog is very thick fleshed and has a small digestive system. Cattle and sheep have large paunches and digestive systems.

Sheep dress out lowest, due to the wool and the rather light fleshing of the carcass.
The dressing percentage of animals of each class varies widely. This is due to the amount of flesh, especially fat present on the carcass, and somewhat to the thickness of the hide and size of the heads and legs, and to the amount of fill or the amount of fat and water present in the digestive tract at the time of slaughtering. For the hogs the dressing percentage varies from 65% to 85% with an average of 75%. For cattle it ranges from 48% to 70% with an average of 53%, and for sheep from 44% to 66% with an average of 48%.—W. H. Pender, North Dakota Experiment Station.

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And it is pretty hard to catch the more delicate than any other. The Blanc Mange or Cream of Tartar Fruit, made of Benson's Corn Starch.
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WORK FOR WAR CRIPPLES

German Government Printing Works
For them.
Germany's prompt efforts to care for her war cripples is described in the Medical Directory, Douglas C. McMurtrie, American Journal of Surgery, Mr. McMurtrie's manner in which the printing met is unquestionable. Care of the wounded is a difficult task to organize on a large scale. The other part of the work was made through the aid of people of the crippled man was useless. The government is setting up retaining cripples in the State-owned railways. The government can go further and award medals to the men employed by the war. The segregation of the war crippled is possible to their own and their own jobs. The war has unfitted a man to do his own work. He is trained for one thing as he can perform the utility of the training he has far as possible. Mr. McMurtrie's work is a young paperhanger, his work showed artistic in a grade school studying to be a printer. He is being instructed in the bakery of a dead end, the bakery of a dead end. A young farmer, who is studying agricultural, he has been arranged to look after the business of the farm.

COUGHING IS ONLY A HABIT

SHOULD BE AVOIDED, SAYS NOTES BY THE MEDICAL EXPERTS.
Coughing and Picking
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1 Spot	Professors of 100 words of 1 inch
1 Column	each 50 cents per annum, or \$3.50
1 Line	months.
1 Space	Preferred position 10 per cent
1 Spot	ditional.
1 Column	All Advertisements under
1 Line	are charged as one inch