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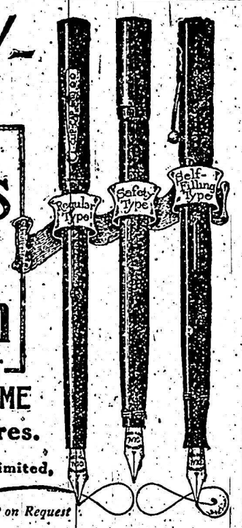

THE CABLEMAN

AN EXCITING PRESENT-DAY ROMANCE

BY WEATHERBY CHESNEY

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Cont'd.)

"Exactly what I say. I offered a partnership once before, and for certain reasons withdrew my offer as soon as it was made. Her subsequent behavior led me to believe that those reasons were no longer operative, so at Furnas the other day I renewed my offer. She accepted it, and it was not till the day before yesterday that I discovered that she had deceived me. I had been shamelessly duped, Mr. Scott; swindled in fact; and I think that I am at this moment the happiest biped in the island of San Miguel, I don't except the two younger lovers, Varney and Scarborough."

"Then the fraud was not serious?" asked Scott, laughing.

Montague became very grave.

"It was, sir. I was led to believe that I was offering marriage to a lady who, if not absolutely penniless, was at any rate not rich. She is preposterously rich, and she has been aware of the fact for three months. She had not the slightest need of my assistance."

"But it seems that she had need of you."

"She is good enough to tell me that she has; and on the evidence she offers I am inclined to be vain enough believe the statement. As I told you just now, I am the happiest unfeathered animal in the island. But of course it is on false pretences."

"Well, I shouldn't let that worry you," said Scott, laughing.

Montague sighed profoundly.

"I don't," he admitted dolefully. "That is, what I find somewhat distressing. I am marrying a rich woman, and if I were ashamed of myself on that account, I should think better of my own character. But Jehoshaphat, sir! there is no room for any emotion but joy in this contract! I can't feel sorry. I could jump up now and kiss that waiter! Jehoshaphat! Wouldn't he stare!"

"Do it," said Scott.

"No, sir! I should make myself ridiculous, and Mona dislikes my doing that more than is necessary. Have I told you that the repairs to the Sea-Horse are finished, and that she will be ready for sailing the day after to-morrow?"

"What are you going to do with her? Sell?"

"No, sail."

"But you won't stick to that kind of life now!"

"Why not, sir, if I like it and my wife likes it? We are going to finish the tour as advertised, and be married at the end of it. After that we shall probably go into the same line of business on a larger scale. I think of having a fleet. I don't consider because my wife happens, fortunately or unfortunately, to be rich, that there is any reason why I should be idle for the rest of my life. Besides, for the present tour I am under contract to my troupe."

"You are losing one of them, aren't you? Varney's wedding is to-morrow."

"Quite so, and a very charming bride he is to have. But you are wrong in thinking that I shall lose him. The honeymoon is going to be spent on board the Sea-Horse; Varney will perform as usual; his wife will be usefully employed in learning the duties of a chaperon; and at the end of the tour they will return to San Miguel, and Phil will grow pine-apples in partnership with his father-in-law. The idea is quaint, perhaps. I am given to understand that it was the lady's.

"Muriel Davis proposed to go on tour with a circus company, and on her honeymoon too!" cried Scott. "Impossible! And as for chaperoning you and Mona, why, she doesn't consider you respectable."

Val B. Montague smiled.

"I am told that she was somewhat prejudiced against us," he said. "She has chosen this method of testing the truth of her theories, and her father agrees with me that it is a very sensible method, too. She is a very charming girl, but between ourselves, I believe her father thinks she will make a better wife to my excellent friend, Phil Varney, when she has learnt that between the inevitable right and the inevitable wrong there lies the vast country of the debateable. Many excellent people live in that country, whose coats are neither of a pure and heavenly white nor of an impossible black, but a hard-wearing respectable shade of grey; but she does not, or will not, know them. Her eye at present can see only crude black and white; Mr. Davis hopes that under our tutelage she may learn to appreciate the artistic values of the half-tones."

"Which is Phil—black or white?" asked Scott, with amusement.

"He started black, and then became impossibly white, I believe," said Montague gravely. "The honeymoon will probably teach her that he is a very serviceable shade of pearl grey."

"You'll be a funny ship load," said Scott. "What a pity Scarborough has to go to London to arrange about that clerkship. You could have found room for another honeymoon couple, couldn't you?"

"Easily. As it is, Miss Carrington is coming with us."

"What!"

"She will be Mona's guest for the remainder of the tour. The girls have become great friends, I am happy to say. When we have gone through our advertised programme of West Coast ports, we shall run up to London, to be present at Horace Scarborough's marriage. I hope to arrange to have my own celebrated on the same day."

Scott regarded the Yankee circumstance with a look of amused admiration.

"You're a rare head for detail, Montague," he said. "Of course all this is your arrangement. But you've forgotten one person; haven't you?"

"I think not, sir. Who?"

"Mrs. Carrington."

"I did not forget her. When I heard that she had recovered from her chill, I went to Sete Cidades and offered her the post of wardrobe mistress on board my schooner, and cashier in the circus. I have an immense admiration for that woman's strength of mind and business capacity. However, she refused. I learned subsequently that some of the ladies who will be with me on the Sea-Horse would not have been pleased if she had accepted."

"Miss De la Mor, for instance!" queried Scott.

"I naturally consulted Miss De la Mar before going to Sete Cidades at all. I had her full permission. She considered herself entirely capable of managing the widow."

"What is the widow going to do for a living?"

"I am not in her confidence, sir, so I cannot tell you. But I don't think we need worry. Before she came to this island she managed very well on an income which was officially returned, I believe, as nothing a year. Have you observed her dresses? They are not those of a woman who dines off a crust habitually. I don't know where she means to raise funds for the future, but I have no doubt at all that she will raise them. I have an immense respect for that woman's abilities, sir. However," Montague added, rising, "we will leave the question of her future livelihood for the widow herself to settle. I want you to come with me to the circus now. We are giving our last performance in Ponta Delgada to-night, and I have advertised that it is for the benefit of Pampas Jos, the Revolver King, who is to be married to-morrow."

"A bottle of fizz first!" cried Scott. "Bumpers to the three pairs who are going into double harness."

"I am with you sir. A health to Pampas Joe and Muriel Davis!"

"To Val G. Montague and his leading lady!"

"To Miss Elsa Carrington and the Cableman!"

The End.

THE SWIFTEST FLYER.

New Type of Machine by the British at the Front.

A new type of aeroplane now being used by the British at the front has already accounted for 27 Fokkers, according to a statement made by Baron Montagu. C. G. Grey, editor of the Aeroplane, gives the following description of this new aerial "destroyer":

"These small fighting machines are distinctly a British product, first being introduced by the Sopwith Firm a year or so before the war, and from that first experiment they have been developed and fitted with more and more powerful engines, until to-day the British scout biplane is the fastest thing in the world, except a projectile from a gun. The German Fokker monoplane is a fast destroyer, but its success is limited to some extent."

Mr. Grey concluded as follows:

"The improvement in the British aeroplanes may eventually have a considerable effect on the air defences of this country, for the improvement in aeroplanes must necessarily be more rapid than the improvement in airships, and consequently it is quite probable that new types of destroyer-aeroplanes may be introduced which will make it almost impossible for airships to get away from this country, if they ever reach it. Improvements in climbing, speed, and power of aeroplanes have been so great that they can now reasonably be expected to outclimb an airship, and the speed of the best aeroplane has always been superior to that of the best contemporary airship. So that with these improvements in the organization of the defence stations, it is not unlikely that even the most improved German airships may find it too expensive to continue to annoy the British Isles."

LORD PALMERSTON'S DINNER.

Eighty-Year-Old Englishman's Bill of Fare.

In these days when Metchnikoff's death sets everybody to talking about lactic acids and Bulgarian ferments as the only diet for the aged, it may be reassuring to glance at the dinner of an Englishman 80 years old. Here is his bill of fare: "He ate for dinner two plates of turtle soup; he was then served very amply to a plate of cod and oyster sauce; he then took a pate; afterward he was helped to two very greasy looking entrees; he then dispatched a plate of roast mutton; there then appeared before him the largest, and, to my mind, the hardest slice of ham that ever figured on the table of a nobleman, yet it disappeared just in time to answer the inquiry of his butler: 'Snipe, my lord, or pheasant?' He instantly replied 'Pheasant,' thus completing his ninth dish of meat at that meal."

This was Lord Palmerston, who lived and worked like a horse till he was 81 (thus beating Metchnikoff by ten years), and would doubtless have poured scorn upon the scientific slops and gruels offered to old men in our day. Palmerston was one that was nourished by his vituals and would fain have meat.

Colony of Barbary Apes.

There is at Gibraltar an interesting colony of Barbary apes, the only one in Europe. Only twenty of the animals are living. They are highly prized and carefully protected. Their home is on the higher eastern portion of the famous rock, except at such times as they are driven down by cold winds.

Sounded Ominous.

"He insists that he is not worthy of me."

"I don't like the sound of that. Better look up his financial rating again, girlie."

ON THE FARM

Washing Milk Cans.

The matter of washing cans by city dealers, while only a small part of the daily operations, is a very important one. Many different methods are used by various dealers in caring for the cans after the milk is removed from them. Some of these methods are as follows:

1. Returning the cans unwashed.
2. Rinsing with water (either hot or cold).
3. Rinsing out by means of hose with either hot or cold water. This is quite common at some plants but is not satisfactory.
4. Rinsing out with hose and then steaming with live steam.
5. Washing the cans out by means of washing powder and hot water and a hand brush, then rinsing.
6. Same as 5, with an additional rinsing with boiling water or steaming.
7. Cleansing by means of machines of various kinds.

One of the simplest of these machines is a jet machine, by means of which sprays of cold and hot water and of steam are successively forced into the can. Some of these simple machines also have dryer attachments, by means of which a draft of dry air is forced into the cans. Another type of machine is the brush machine, by means of which the cans are brushed out with washing powder and water and then rinsed. They may be steamed after washing by a spray of live steam. Some of the largest machines are fitted with powerful pumps, and the cans, in an inverted position, are run through the machine and sprays of soap and water, rinse water, hot water and steam are successively forced into them under considerable pressure. After being thus washed and sterilized they are also dried in the modern machines.

In justice to the farmer the dealers should give considerable attention to this question of washing the cans. If the cans are allowed to go back unwashed to the farmer it is a very difficult and often an impossible task for him, with his facilities, to clean them. Even a rinsing with cold water is better than nothing, though of course it is not satisfactory. It does not matter what method is used, so long as the cans are well cleansed and sterilized. The drying of the cans is also an important factor. Not only does this leave the can in a much better condition, but it will also preserve its life, as it helps to prevent rust. It is also important that the cover be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized as well as the can. It is not a good plan to put the cover onto the can until the latter is dry. When the covers are not put back on the cans immediately, the cans should be kept in a clean place where there is no dust or contamination. The covers should be placed tightly on the cans before they are returned.

Some of the large dealers who operate country stations not only wash the cans in the city but also rewash and sterilize them when they arrive at the country plant. This is owing to the fact that the covers may be removed from the cans during the trip back to the country and thus the cans may be contaminated.

Considerable experimenting has been carried on by the Dairy Division in regard to sterilizing cans. Bacteria counts were made from cans receiving ordinary washing and rinsing. The results showed that the cans contained from 300,000 to 18,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, with an average of 4,600,000. To 10 gallons of milk put into one of these cans there would be added more than 100 bacteria per cubic centimeter, as an initial contamination from the can alone; that is to say, that is the least number that would be added. With a little steaming these same cans could be rendered practically sterile.

One dealer who had recently installed a modern washing machine had some tests made by his bacteriologist on the results obtained. From the preliminary tests made less than 200,000 bacteria were found to the can and no undesirable types. Before the machine was installed, counts from the old one which had a much less efficient steaming device, ran as high as 20,000,000 bacteria to the can and some were undesirable. Of course the large dealer must have a machine that will do good and rapid work, but the main result to be obtained is a clean, sterile and dry can regardless of the machine used. The main means to accomplish this is thorough cleansing with washing powder and water, rinsing, sterilizing with live steam, and rapid drying, then cover the can and keep it from contamination.—U. S. Dairy Division.

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Cleaning Grain at Threshing Time.

In a bulletin entitled "Grain Screenings" issued by the Dominion Department that the loss entailed in shipping Western grain uncleaned amounts to considerably more than half a million dollars. The following account of an experiment by a Western grower should be of value in connection with the problem of eliminating the waste due to the shipment of grain subject to a dockage on account of screenings.

A monitor cleaner and a five horse-power engine to run it were purchased and both mounted on an extra strong wagon gear. A 15-foot ordinary grain elevator was attached to the elevator wagon or bin. Another box wagon received the screenings (mostly broken and shrunken grain). The cost of the entire outfit, including operation, repairs and interest on capital, was $1,195. The grower calculates that he saved on his 60,000 bushel crop 1,600 bushels of broken and shrunken wheat worth $960, freight on which to the terminal elevator would have cost $220, and haulage to the local elevator $64. He thus has a profit of $49. The outfit paid for itself in one year and he says is as good as when it started.

This experiment, it is argued, proves that cleaning the grain on a large farm is practicable where one has his own outfit. On a medium sized farm where the threshing is hired out, it could not be done in the case of grain hauled directly to market. When the grain is stored on the farm before hauling, cleaning is practicable and advisable. The really practicable way for the whole country generally would be that the threshing outfits should include a grain cleaning attachment, as many of them now do a sheaf loading machine.

Any ordinary threshing machine if fitted with proper screens and carefully operated is capable of removing many of the smaller weed seeds that now constitute a considerable percentage of elevator screenings.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Dairy Notes.

It is hard to make some men realize the great influence of a good, pure-bred sire in a herd. The sire is more than half the herd. He is richly bred, every heifer inherits from him good butter traits.

Sires should be selected from families of cows with rich records.

A good price for a superior bull is money well invested. The difference between the price of a strictly high-class sire and an inferior one is made up in the first lot of calves.

Keep the old bull that has proved his merit.

Fill the silo as soon as the corn is fit. When the kernel begins to glaze is the right time. The more ears there are on the stalk the better for the ensilage.

A silo is one of the best investments on any farm. It means the equivalence of pasture all winter.

This means an increase in cream and milk production and less cost.

Now is the time to turn off profitable cows. If after a good trial any cow is below the standard in capacity, send her to the butcher.

Feed windfall apples with the grain ration, and watch the results. Don't let a single apple go to waste; there is feeding value in every apple; get the good there is in it; little things help to round up the profit.

A small grain ration with good pasture will quickly fatten the dry and unprofitable cows. Now is the time before the cold sets in.

A Notable Event.

"People often present the pens with which historic documents are signed."

"Quite so," said his wife, "I think I'll preserve the pen with which you signed that $5 cheque you gave me the other day."

Penman's Underwear
THERE are certain words in our language which sum up a number of qualities, and express them tersely. "Class" is one, "Efficiency" another, "Penman's" another. This last one when applied to underwear means all the good things you want in the underwear you buy for yourself. Don't forget—Penmans.
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SCOTS ADVANCED IN SEA OF DEATH

HERE IS A PEN PICTURE OF A SCENE AT THE FRONT.

Officer Des[illegible] Mile [illegible] under Germ[illegible] fire.

A wounded [illegible] tish Border [illegible] home:

"Never [illegible] to go through [illegible] hell. We [illegible] trenches in [illegible] "Blighty" [illegible] ness) on Fri[illegible] of our own [illegible] did also a [illegible] Fritz distrib[illegible] dawn. He [illegible] the wood to [illegible] batteries, [illegible] ing him very [illegible] gry. Fifty [illegible] lightning [illegible] over us, [illegible] strange to [illegible] man.

At 6 a.m. [illegible] its horrible [illegible] lasted, as [illegible] scribe the [illegible] est I can [illegible] trains go[illegible] multiplied b[illegible] our guns [illegible] about two [illegible] shook like [illegible] all our [illegible] lapse on to[illegible] found and [illegible] up with a [illegible] by the [illegible] (We new [illegible] the largest [illegible] so far.)

Machine [illegible]

At 7.30 a.m. [illegible] the Germ[illegible] the wood [illegible] were to [illegible] over. D[illegible] suit, and [illegible] ceons my[illegible] through [illegible] break on[illegible] machine [illegible] through the [illegible] tion, and h[illegible] without a [illegible] tery. We [illegible] point, which [illegible] shelled [illegible] shrapnel, [illegible] for 10 Bo[illegible] made the [illegible]

It was a [illegible] men out. [illegible] —— Regim[illegible] to follow [illegible] gone, ab[illegible] my head [illegible] I the [illegible] crawl o[illegible] yards, [illegible] shell [illegible] everywhe[illegible] overhead, [illegible] brave f[illegible] One of the [illegible] telescopes [illegible] got a [illegible] romantic [illegible] pain—which [illegible] me much.

I then [illegible] and to the [illegible] man held [illegible] another [illegible] vers of A [illegible] other shell [illegible] hit in the [illegible] let. A co[illegible] up as best [illegible] shrapnel be[illegible] us and we [illegible] Knight, the [illegible] smashed [illegible] a clout behi[illegible] splinter whi[illegible]

Fighting [illegible]

I awoke to [illegible] shell crater [illegible] bandaged, [illegible] bandaged me [illegible] thinking me [illegible] the wood. [illegible] everything [illegible] so. I loosened [illegible] a drink from [illegible] the "longest" [illegible] make, crawli[illegible] back to the [illegible]

The acc[illegible] sending up [illegible] why I am not [illegible] through is [illegible] thing. If God [illegible] man He wan[illegible] urday on the [illegible] morning. [illegible] fine fellows, th[illegible] ed up, others [illegible] West" as brav[illegible] finest Guards [illegible]

On my way [illegible] ants with half [illegible] Do you know th[illegible] carry me, and [illegible] told him that [illegible] carrying? Ne[illegible] grit of that sp[illegible] I shall meet [illegible] 'Blighty.'"

Wedding Ring of Lead.

A wedding ring [illegible] going to adorn [illegible] Dorothy Walpole [illegible] Earl of Oxford, [illegible] Capt. Arthur [illegible] made of a piece of shrapnel which struck Captain [illegible] the foot, permanently laming him.

NEWS FROM ENGLA[illegible]

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT J[illegible] BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That R[illegible] Supreme in the Commer[illegible] cial World.

The Middlesex C.C. have a[illegible] invest $200,000 in war stock.

A number of women fo[illegible] workers were fined at Birmin[illegible] for keeping bad time.

Kent Education Committee [illegible] that 2,101 children have been [illegible] on license for farm work.

Nearly [illegible] colliers were [illegible] to pay 5s. [illegible] $1.20) each at S[illegible] Staffordshire for neglect of [illegible]

Classes are being arrange[illegible] Westminster Technical Institute [illegible] women actually employed [illegible] resses.

Robert Scott, who with [illegible] others fought through the [illegible] war, has died at Newca[illegible] aged 80.

At Liverpool, [illegible] transferred a large number [illegible] house licenses from [illegible] colors to the wives [illegible]

The King has approved [illegible] pointment of the Earl of [illegible] to be President of the Board [illegible] culture and Fisheries.

Westminster City Coun[illegible] saved $17,[illegible]20 on the [illegible] the past year and propo[illegible] $100,000 necessary bills.

Mr. Forster, in the Commons [illegible] that every week the Pay Office [illegible] with allowances to 1,[illegible] and 1,310,000 dependents.

Master [illegible] informed the Hon. Office [illegible] is no necessity for [illegible] on night work in tai[illegible]

An appeal to Islington [illegible] to burn house refuse in [illegible] 60 fewer cases each wi[illegible] lected by the Borough [illegible]

Mr. Montague, Minister [illegible] tions, is [illegible] pointing a [illegible] deal with the questions [illegible] days to m[illegible] Lord Derby has [illegible] for the [illegible] estate and [illegible] ants an opportunity [illegible] their holidays.

A group of Manch[illegible] students have issued [illegible] testing against the [illegible] scription and depo[illegible] Jews in the country.

A sum of $50,000 [illegible] in the Treasury [illegible] to voluntary hospitals [illegible] the Daily [illegible] spirit in [illegible] both medical [illegible]

Nine average [illegible] on the field [illegible] of the 1st Hampshire [illegible] Portsmouth Battalion [illegible] army, for gallantry [illegible] push.

A group [illegible] young girls, [illegible] Two years [illegible] Miss Will[illegible] Lambert, R.A. [illegible] one girl.

Two drivers [illegible] the wounded [illegible] the Star [illegible] monday [illegible] on-Thames [illegible] contribution [illegible] ties.

A serio[illegible] red on the Harrow [illegible] London, [illegible] jumped [illegible] across the road, [illegible] tween 50 and 60 [illegible] jured.

Given [illegible] option of [illegible] where after his [illegible] first-class [illegible] Bristol, he [illegible] electr[illegible] again. He was [illegible] (1914), [illegible] Justic[illegible] 1916), when [illegible]

BRITISH GENER[illegible]

Contributions in Two Years Amount to $250,[illegible]

In the first two years [illegible] the people of England have [illegible] contributed more than [illegible] to the work of the various [illegible] ganizations which are [illegible] measures of relief. This [illegible] vative estimate and does [illegible] account the tremendous [illegible] gifts and services which [illegible] appear in any account of [illegible] been accomplished to meet [illegible] tions arising out of the war.

The first national fund [illegible] England on the outbreak [illegible] was called the Prince of Wales [illegible] lief Fund. Its object was [illegible] distress consequent on the [illegible] the receipts now total $20,[illegible] addition to this national [illegible] funds for similar purposes [illegible] raised in all parts of the [illegible] these represent a further $1[illegible] The call on these funds has [illegible] stricted by two conditions [illegible] pted in the Autumn of 1914 [illegible] mendous demands for Ro[illegible] the requirements of Great Br[illegible] her allies consequent on the [illegible] wonderful generosity of [illegible] maining in civilian employ[illegible] the interests of those who [illegible] colors. In every department [illegible] in banks, offices, factories, [illegible] and so on, systematic arrang[illegible] were made by which the [illegible] employers and wage-earning [illegible] regular contributions to help [illegible] lies and dependents of their [illegible] who had taken up arms. It [illegible] oned that the total of such [illegible] contributions represents [illegible] $50,000,000.