

# "SALADA"

It has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold—  
Black—Green—or Mixed—

## The Bride's Name;

Or, The Adventures of Captain Fraser

### CHAPTER XIII.—(Cont'd.)

Fraser shook his head and explained. "And I told my father about you," he added, nervously. "He knew Flower very well, and he told me to say that he would be very pleased and proud if you would come and stay with him at Biltmore for a time."

"No, thank you," said Miss Tyrrell. "The air would do you good," persisted Fraser, "you could come down by train or come down with me on the Swallow next week."

Miss Tyrrell repeated her refusal. "I must stay in London and get something else to do," she said, quietly. "What do you think of doing?" inquired Fraser.

"Anything I can get," was the reply.

"And in the meantime—" he began, nervously.

"In the meantime I'm living on the Wheeler's," said the girl, pressing her lips together; "that was what you were going to say, wasn't it?"

"I was not going to say anything of the kind," said Fraser, warmly. "I was only thinking of it."

"Well, it's true," said Poppy, defiantly.

"It isn't true," said Fraser, "because you will pay them back."

"Shall we turn back?" said the girl. Fraser turned and walked beside her, and glancing furtively at the pale, proud face, wondered how she would come to Biltmore, he said, earnestly.

"I should be delighted if you would come to Biltmore," he said, earnestly. "I'm sure if Flower should ever turn up again, he would say it was the best thing you could have done."

"Thank you, but I prefer to stay here," was the reply. "And I don't wish to be ungrateful, but I wish people would not trouble me with their charity."

She walked on in silence, with her face averted, until they reached Liston Street, and stopping at the door, turned to bid him good-bye. Her face softened as she shook hands and in the depths of her dark eyes as they met his he fancied that he saw a little kindness.

Then the door opened, and before he could renew his invitation closed behind her as rapidly as Mr. Bob Wheeler could perform the feat.

### CHAPTER XIV.

When the tide is up and the sun shining, Seabridge has attractions which make the absence of visitors something of a marvel to the inhabitants. A wandering artist, or two, locally known as "painter-chaps," certainly visit it, but as they usually select subjects for their canvases of which the progressive party of the town are heartily ashamed, they are regarded as spies rather than visitors, and are tolerated rather than welcomed. To a citizen who has for a score of years regretted the decay of his town, the spectacle of a stranger gazing over its ruins and perpetuating them on canvas is calculated to excite strong doubts as to his mental capacity and his fitness to be at large.

On a summer's evening, when the tide is out and the high ground, the other side of the river, is assuming undecidable shadows, the little town has other charms to the meditative man. Such life as there is, is confined to the taverns, and the two or three narrow little streets which comprise the town. The tree-planted walk by the river is almost deserted.

and the last light of the dying day is reflected in the pools and mud left by the tide.

Captain Nibletts, slowly pacing along and smoking his pipe in the serenity of the evening, felt these things dimly. His gaze wandered from a shadowy barge crawling along in mid-channel to the cheery red blind of the "Boatman's Arms," and then to the road in search of Captain Barber, for whom he had been inquiring since the morning. A stout lady, stricken in years, sat on a seat overlooking the river, and a courteous salutation, besought her assistance.

"I've been looking for him myself," said Mrs. Banks, breathlessly, "and now my Elizabeth's nowhere to be found. She's been out since two o'clock this afternoon."

Nibletts pointed up the road with his pipe. "I see her only ten minutes ago with young Gibson," he said, slowly.

"Which way was they going?" demanded the old lady, rising.

"I don't know," said Nibletts. "I don't think they knew either, and what's more, I don't think they cared."

The old lady resumed her seat, and folding her hands in her lap, gazed in a troubled fashion across the river, until the figure of another woman, coming along the walk brought her back to everyday affairs.

"Why, it's Mrs. Church," said Nibletts, he started, before she reached them.

"Who?" said the widow, slowly.

"Captain Barber," replied the man.

"Oh, indeed," she said, politely.

"Good evening, Mrs. Banks," said Mrs. Banks, returned the courtesy.

"It looks as though Capt Barber has run away," she said, with attempted jocularity.

"Mrs. Church smiled a superior smile. "He is not far off," she said, quietly.

"Resting, I suppose," said Mrs. Banks, with intent.

"Of course this sad affair has upset him terribly," said Mrs. Banks, "his is a fitful nature, and he can't forget. How is Miss Banks bearing up?"

"Mrs. Banks, looking up suspiciously, "Wonderful, considering," and relapsed into silence until such time as her face should give her an opening.

Mrs. Church took a seat by her side, and Nibletts, with a feeling of something strained in the atmosphere, for which he could not account, resumed his walk.

He was nearly up to Captain Barber's house when he saw a figure come out of the lane by the side, and after glancing furtively in all directions make silently for the door.

Watching Nibletts, quickening his pace, reached it at almost the same moment.

"Mrs. Banks is looking for you," he said, as he followed him into the parlour.

Captain Barber turned on him a weary eye, but made no reply.

"And Mrs. Church, too, at least, I think so," continued the other.

"Captain Nibletts," said the old man, slowly, "I hope you'll never live long enough to be run after in the way I'm run after."

The astonished man murmured humbly that he didn't think it was at all likely, and also that Mrs. Nibletts

would probably have a word or two to say in the matter.

"From the moment I get up to the moment I get to bed I'm run after," continued the "Laplace Barber." "Mrs. Church won't let me go out of her sight if she can help it, and Mrs. Banks is as bad as she is. While they were saying nice things to each other this morning in a nasty way I managed to slip out."

"Nelly," why not get rid of Mrs. Church?" said the simple Nibletts.

"Rid of Mrs. Church?" repeated Captain Barber, aghast; "why don't you get rid of your face, Nibletts?" he asked, by way of comparison merely.

"Because I don't want to," replied the other, flushing.

"Because you can't," said Captain Barber, emphatically. "And no more can't I get rid of it?—You see, I've 'appened to take a little notice of it."

"Oh, well," said the other, and sighed and shook his head discouragingly.

"I took a little notice of it," repeated Captain Barber, "and then to spare her feelings I had to sort of let her know that I could never marry on Fred's sake, did you see? Then on top of all that poor Fred goes and gets drowned."

"But have you promised to marry her?" asked Nibletts, with a cunning look.

"Of course I've not," rejoined Captain Barber, testily; "but when you know as much about women as I do, you'll know that that's got nothing to do with it. It gets took for granted."

Mrs. Church's whole manner to me now is that of an engaged young person. If she was sitting here now she'd put her hand on top of mine."

"I don't know," said Nibletts, in a shocked voice.

"Before the Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family," replied Captain Barber, with conviction. "You've no idea how silly and awkward it makes me feel."

"Here she comes," said Nibletts, in a low voice, "and Mrs. Banks and her daughter, too."

Captain Barber coughed, and, sitting upright, strove to look unconcerned as the three ladies came into the room and expressed their pleasure at seeing him.

"I couldn't think what had happened to you," said Mrs. Banks, as she sank panting into a chair, and, fastening with her hands on her knees.

"I knew he was all right," said Mrs. Church, folding her hands and regarding him with her head on one side; "if anything happened to him I should know it if he was a hundred miles away."

She sat down by Captain Barber, and laying her hand upon his pressed it affectionately. The Captain, a picture of misery, exchanged a significant glance with Nibletts, and emitted an involuntary groan.

"Don't take on so," said Mrs. Banks, compassionately. "Do you know, I've got a feeling that poor Fred has been saved."

"That's my feeling, too," said Captain Barber, in a firm voice.

"It's very likely," said Captain Nibletts, slowly.

"What's easier than for him to have been picked up by a passing vessel, and carried off to some cozy place where he could rest and be cared for?" inquired Mrs. Banks, with a glance evenly distributed between her daughter and the housekeeper.

"I heard of a man once who fell overboard," said Captain Nibletts, softly, "and he turned up safe and sound twenty years arter."

"Married man?" inquired Miss Banks, softly.

"The hoggedness of a witness under cross-examination."

Mrs. Church turned her eyes sympathetically. "Fancy the joyful meeting of husband and wife," she said, sentimentally.

"She died just two days before he turned up," said Captain Nibletts, simply.

There was a frigid silence, during which the three ladies, sinking for a time their differences, eyed him with every sign of strong disapprobation.

Mrs. Banks, giving vent to a sniff which disparaged the whole race of man.

"As for men who fall overboard and get picked up and turn up months afterwards," continued the faithful Nibletts, "why, every sailorman knows scores of 'em."

"I knowed seven," said Captain Barber, with the exactness of untruth. "They didn't seem to think much of it, didn't seem to think it anything unusual, I mean."

"It ain't," said Nibletts, stoutly.

The room relapsed into silence, and Captain Nibletts, finding Mrs. Church's gaze somewhat trying, got up to admire a beautiful oil painting on glass in a black frame which hung over the mantelpiece, and after a few encomiums on his host's taste, bade him good-bye.

"I'm coming with you," said Barber, rising; "I've got some business to talk about."

"What, out again?" said Mrs. Church, tenderly, "after being on your poor feet all day?"

Captain Barber murmured something inaudible in reply, and taking his hat from the sideboard went out with Nibletts.

For a time they trudged along in silence until the latter, who wanted to go to his own home, ventured to ask where they were going.

(To be continued.)

## ON THE FARM

### How Farmers May Save.

The value of food and fuel, also the rent saved by the use of the farm house, are matters overlooked by many in their farm bookkeeping, and some farms are really yielding a small profit when the figures made, show them to be a losing proposition. Food is nowadays the chief item of expense with the city dwellers, and even in small villages the supply of products of the surrounding country are obtainable at a price that is a heavy drag on the pocket of the consumer.

Yet farmers are in a position to escape much of this great expense if they only take advantage of their opportunities by means of good housekeeping, added to a little work on the part of the farmer himself.

Time is not so precious on the farm in winter but that home butchering of a beef and some hogs may be managed, and there are great opportunities for economy in the home consumption of poultry raised on the farm.

The advice, so frequently given, to keep a really useful garden on every farm, should be followed in these days, and the proper stocking of the farm cellar with the best of potatoes, vegetables and roots should be well attended to.

An account of the saving made by these practices, should be kept, and credit given to the farm.

The opportunity to save money by means of the use of fuel produced on the farm, is rapidly disappearing in the older districts, yet many chances in this direction are let slip with a resulting loss in two directions.

Too often are unremunerative orchards allowed to encumber good land breeding disease that is carried to more promising fruit plantations, when by a little labor, the tree could be turned into the fuel which is being purchased at a high price.

This work would naturally be done during the winter, when other farm operations are not pressing.

The matter of saving of house rent is one that should give the farmer great cause of thankfulness in these times of high values of urban real estate, as he would quickly realize if forced to maintain himself and family on double his present cash income if he removed to the city.

It was found, by means of a survey of 1,000 families representing widely separated sections in 14 states, conducted by the United States Agricultural Department that the average annual value of meats consumed per family (other than poultry) was \$107.25; of poultry products, \$55.40; and of dairy products, \$38.30. The quantity of dairy products consumed per family was equal to 2,640 quarts of milk.

The total value of food consumed was found to vary directly with the per family amount of meat used. As the relative value of meat consumed increases, the total value of food consumed per family increases.


Families living on their own farms, reported higher consumption of food than a larger percentage of food derived directly from the farm than those living in rented farms. The monthly per family was found to be 122 quarts, of vegetables 92 quarts. In spite of all these unquestionable savings, the credit for them is too often denied the farmer; and it must be admitted that these savings in the cost of living can be increased by a determined effort.

From the consumers' side, the question of marketing potatoes is of the greatest importance, especially so in years when the prices for this commodity are advancing daily. The officers of the Experimental Farms recently had an opportunity of inspecting quantities of potatoes in the consumers' own cellars.

The potatoes had been purchased in the ordinary way from small dealers. The condition of the potatoes was most un satisfactory. In three cases the amount of rot came up to 75 per cent. of the total quantity in storage. This rot was the common Late-Blight rot, and was certainly present when the potatoes were dug, and before shipping.

The consumer is helpless in such cases, and rarely is there a way open to him for compensation. Nor is the blame rests fitly with the shipper and the grower. In order that such

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losses may be avoided and the consumer be in a position to secure for his good money, good potatoes that will keep over winter, it is necessary for the growers, on their part, to exercise more care in digging, sorting and handling potatoes. Late-Blight is a preventable disease; every farmer should know this fact, since the Experimental Farms system has made every effort to demonstrate on many farms in the country the effect of spraying, with results showing the production of sound crops, and an increase in yield amounting to some 90 to 100 bushels per acre.

The sale of inferior potatoes is dishonest, if not illegal at the present moment. Farmers know from their own experience that strange roots cause great losses in their own cellars. It seems, however, the general practice to dispose of an infected crop immediately and shift the losses from the farmer to the consumer. The latter, however, has to pay the price of good potatoes.

In some instances, no doubt, the consumer is to blame by storing potatoes (or other winter vegetables) in too warm cellars. Potatoes and similar vegetables must be stored in a cool place. They cannot stand frost, which causes a sweetish taste in potatoes; but the temperature should never rise above 40 degrees Fahr.

Where such conditions are non-existent it is better, not to lay in a winter's supply, as losses are sure to result.

Farmers are cautioned that the attitude of consumers will eventually result in demanding grading of potatoes just like apples; and the farmer who does not control diseases in the field will have all rotten or diseased potatoes thrown on his hands. Diseased potatoes, when boiled, still make

good stock food, it should be remembered. A letter of postal remittance addressed to the Publication Bureau of the Department of Agriculture will bring by return mail all the required information relating to the growing of crops of potatoes free from diseases.

Prosperous Year Ahead

Present conditions should be promising for crop production next year, says Prof. C. A. Zavitz. "It is in the land in many parts of Ontario was very dry early in September. Along about the middle of the month, however, there were some fairly good showers in most localities, and the wheat that was sown either before or after these rains came on very well, and in most instances made a satisfactory growth before the winter set in so long that a smaller amount of winter wheat has been sown than there would have been had the rain appeared earlier. From what I saw throughout the Province in the latter part of the autumn, the land seemed to be in very good condition, and, in most places, the plowing seemed to be well ahead. If the snow fall is normal there should be no real reason why the land should not be in very good condition indeed for spring work."

Farmers ought to be exceedingly careful to make the very most of their home-grown seed, to thoroughly clean their crop this winter, and to have it ready for early seeding in the spring. I have great faith in the thoroughly cleaning home-grown seed of the best varieties than run the risk of imported seed, which is likely to be of mixed varieties. Owing to the great shortage this year, there is most sure to be a good demand for farm crops in 1917."

When a digestive organ is weak and the pain is certain and disease is invited.

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A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

London.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many who eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man writes: "I could read all day, now I can read anything I wish to, and my eyes do not water any more."

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SICK BELGIANS IN CATTLE TRUCKS

STARVATION FARE OUT AT SOLTA

Horrible Treatment of Those Who Refuse to Yield

The London, Ontario, office of the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture has just received the story of 1100 cattle and horses who at Solta, for the Germans, are being starved to death. Information from the office appears that some 1000 of these animals had been driven to their homes. On their way they were nearly dying of starvation. They were packed in cattle trucks, and the train was held up at a station where they were made to get out. Some took three days and nights to get to their destination, although many of them died on the way. Some of the only food they were given was occasionally some hay, and they were not allowed to drink water. They were driven to their homes in a state of extreme weakness. They were nearly dying of starvation. They were packed in cattle trucks, and the train was held up at a station where they were made to get out. Some took three days and nights to get to their destination, although many of them died on the way. 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