

The Gringo Privateer

By PETER B. KYNE

SYNOPSIS

Bradley Bardin employs Ken Burney as general manager on condition that Ken will lead the cattle thieves. Ken agrees and takes up the job. He and his men enter the Cajon in the dark and take up the cattle. Ken and his men enter the Cajon in the dark and take up the cattle. Ken and his men enter the Cajon in the dark and take up the cattle.

CHAPTER XXXI

Instantly the firing ceased. By this time the Gringos were in the valley, the resistance existing no longer. Ken Burney, however, was not so easily satisfied. He had a hunch you were a gift from God, and he was determined to see that you were not a gift from God.

"I'm perfectly grateful for your offer. The salary is marvelous, but the job isn't. You can't slip me your handcuffs and leg-irons, King Bardin. I want to be my own man. I don't want to be a pampered pet. I want to make my own hard bed and lie in it."

"You're a hard case, Ken Burney. I'll give you a week to think it over. If you don't change your mind, I'll have to turn you over to the law. You'll be in the big house for a long time."

"As they entered the pass from Bardsen to the north, Ken Burney saw a man on horseback. He was riding a dark horse and was dressed in a dark suit. He was riding a dark horse and was dressed in a dark suit.

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Amateur Employers

A Short Sketch With a Timely Moral

"Faith in the future is demonstrated not by what we have, but by what we spend," observed George, after several minutes of silence, during which he contemplatively toyed with his fish.

"Unemployment," was the laconic reply. "But we are not cutting our expenses, dear; though I will admit it's an awful temptation when things are so uncertain."

"And nobly you have conquered, my love," said he, looking with glowing anticipation toward the delectable fudge cake that waited its turn at the family board. "But it has occurred to me to-day that we might do something more."

"If there's anything we can do, George, I will agree to whatever you suggest, but I'm sure we can't afford to spend more."

"Perhaps we can't, Nat, dear, but let's do it just the same. If we all did only what we could afford to do, a lot of good things would be left undone, and a lot of good people would be kept out of work to-day who are being kept out of the pay roll by employers who can't afford to keep them there."

"Well, what do you suggest, George?" asked his wife, anxious to hear a definite proposition.

"That we make jobs for the jobless," Natalie stared at him with astonishment. "George! What are you talking about?"

"Oh, that's not half so difficult as it seems. To-day a young fellow came to the office and asked if he might clean the windows, and I told him this was not by the building management. I wish you could have seen the crestfallen look he gave me. Who cleans our windows?"

"But if Hannah didn't clean our windows next Tuesday, or whenever it she comes here, she would be doing something else for you, wouldn't she?"

"Yes, there are lots of things Hannah could do for the house, which she hasn't time for when she does the windows."

"Exactly—and that's why I have asked the young man to come here to-morrow morning and clean our windows. I had to take a chance, but the fellow seemed to be a job-hunter."

"Natalie was silent for a few seconds, then said: 'I'm glad you asked him to come, George; but why couldn't he clean the car, too, while he is here?' 'Why, bless your heart, Nat, you're really quite constructive in your ideas! That's a great scheme! I tell you what: I might polish it as well...'"

Diitian Advises Disregard Child's Food Fancies

Toronto, Ont.—Some sound advice regarding children's food habits was imparted at the recent meeting of the St. George School of Child Study here. Miss Westman, the school dietitian, asserted that the less fuss made over a child who refuses to eat, the better. She further declared that the preschool period between 18 months and the end of five years, was at once the most critical and most neglected period in children's lives. During this time physical and mental foundations were laid which lasted throughout their lives. It was most important that the child be well nourished during this time.

Vigilance Dropped Statistics showed that babies, in general, were very healthy, but that malnutrition was common among "preschool children," she pointed out. It was common among the children of both poor and wealthy. Miss Westman believed it resulted from the sudden cessation of the elaborate care of babyhood which had been allowed into the public by expensive programs. After babyhood days, periodic physical examinations ceased; diet was left to the mother's discretion, and the care of the child more or less a matter of circumstance.

Mothers complained that their children "had lost" their appetites; "They did not like this, or that." Very young children were more conscious of consistency than taste or color, Miss Westman said. Consequently the change from the liquids of babyhood to the solids of childhood should be gradual.

No Forced Feeding Forced feeding should never be allowed under any circumstances. It surrounded the food with unpleasant associations and resulted in a food-dislike. Nor should the likes or dislikes of adults be discussed in a child's hearing for children were imitative and unconsciously would absorb what they heard. No undue insistence should be made upon a child's table manners if he did not have a good appetite, nor should attention be paid to him when he refused a food. For these reasons, and because adult conversation tended to distract a child's attention, Miss Westman believed it advisable for children to eat at a separate table from their elders.

Many children found refusal of a food a sure means of attracting attention. Miss Westman pointed out that when a new food was introduced to a child, it be left before him for 30 minutes, and then removed for an "eating period" approximately 45 or 30 minutes, and then removed without comment, whether it had been eaten or not. If it had not been eaten then a few days should be allowed to elapse before the food was introduced again.

A short rest period of about ten minutes before meals tended to relax the child and was conducive to exciting an appetite, Miss Westman concluded.

Hope In the dawn of your soul is break. Scattering the clouds of darkness. Through the Son we are born anew. It's then that life is happier. And worth the gallant fight. Our aim is Christ our Saviour. And through Him eternal life.

Though the way is hard and lonely. And the cheering friends are few. We are weary and bewildered. Wondering what we are to do. His then He comes to help us. Just like the sun after rain. With hope and love everlasting. He starts us off again. —I. M. STEEPER, (London, Ont.)

Her Way of Counting She stopped to gaze in at the window of the big clothing shop, and her eyes caught sight of a high-priced fur coat. "Darling, that reminds me," she said to her husband, "I'll be needing a new fur soon."

"What?" he cried. "But I only bought you that fur you're wearing two seasons ago."

"Yes, dear," she replied soothingly, "but you must remember that the fox wore it three seasons first."

Gabbie Gertie The garden is never complete without a few rose bushes. Fashions have changed and many varieties are out of date; these should be discarded and replaced with the new sorts which may easily be picked from the catalogue of any reliable rose grower.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

The following evening a young man left the home of George and Natalie with a \$5 bill in his pocket, courage in his heart, and a warm affection for two young people who had made a world problem a personal matter.

A day or so later, after reading through his mail at the office, George called a stenographer to take dictation. One letter, as from the editor of a business magazine to whom he had asked for a series of articles on a subject with which he was very familiar. George read it. It meant an extra \$200 for him if he could have done it, but his time was so fully occupied that it seemed useless to attempt the task.

"I'll have to pass it up," he said, aloud, then dictated: "Dear Sir: Thank you for your kind invitation to contribute a series of articles, but my eyes brightened. 'By George! there's an idea!' he exclaimed enthusiastically."

Turning to the telephone, he called his house number. "Nan! Can you get that girl who was telling me about, and invite her to supper to-night?"

"Yes, that's the one—the stenographer; she hasn't a job yet, I suppose?" "Great! We'll put her on our pay roll, if you like. You'll understand when I get home this evening; don't worry, it's a hard job, but I'll fall for it as hard as I have." Then returning to his dictation, he asked: "Ever been out of work, Betty?"

"Don't mention it," answered the girl, with a shudder at the recollection. "Well, I'm going to make one girl happy to-night. She's been out of a job three months. Fired, when they cut the staff. She can type these articles for me. I aren't time to do them myself, but I can find time to create them to someone else."

"If everyone thought of little things like that, I guess things wouldn't be so tough for so many," was Betty's comment.

"Say, that looks like a new car," George, said his next-door neighbor shortly after it had been polished up by the young man employed for a day by George and Natalie.

"Well, yours can look as good if you want it to," replied George.

"That's all very well for you, but I haven't the time... or the energy," answered the neighbor with a shrug.

"Then give a fellow a chance to do it for you. He needs a job—and he's numb. I was so sore at him I didn't care if I never saw him again."

102 million more cups of Salada tea were consumed in 1930 than in 1929 by the people of Canada.

Which Are More Important Your Teeth or Your Dishes?

It is not necessary to write to this newspaper and assure the writer that the above is a foolish question. He already knows it is a foolish question—but it is addressed for the most part to foolish people. After every meal most civilized human beings wash their dishes. If they don't wash them every meal they at least wash them before using them again. Yet educational work that has been undertaken in the schools and outside of them to induce people to take decent care of their teeth. I venture to say that a very small percentage of Canadians clean their teeth three times a day—once after every meal. In other words Canadians are much cleaner with their dishes than they are with their teeth, and much more finicky about their crockery than about their mouths.

"Oh, but," I can hear someone object, "the dishes are dirty after being used. You can see that. One's mouth on the other hand is clean."

Is it? The dishes are dirty and you can see it. Your teeth are dirty and you can't see it. How dangerously unclean one's teeth can become may be gathered from the statement of Sir William Hunter, distinguished physician of Charing Cross Hospital, London, who says that if gross infection could be entirely overcome all the other avenues by which infection gets into the human body could safely be ignored.

The mouth is an ideal place for bacteria, and because of its warmth and moisture fosters growth much in the same manner as an incubator does. And here bacteria which may cause a general poisoning of the system or create poisons which may be carried to some part of the body and cause trouble there. Undoubtedly some types of heart disease, kidney disease, diseases of the gall bladder, appendicitis, pernicious anaemia, rheumatism, certain forms of headache and various disturbances of the nervous system may be started by unhealthy mouth conditions. Certainly that is a very amazing list of diseases and physical troubles.

Now how do teeth decay? The two main causes are lack of proper food and the attack of germs. We know how to handle germs. We know that we can defeat their attack upon our teeth by keeping our mouths scrupulously clean. Now how about diet and the part it plays? The time to begin arranging a human being's diet so that his teeth may be good is, indeed, before he is born. In fact doctors agree that the two periods in which food most strongly influences the health of the teeth are the first months before the child is born and the first two years of the child's life. It is obvious that what the expectant mother eats is the all-important factor in making or marring the chances of dental health in her child. Several years ago Professor Parks of Yale made the assertion that if pregnant women observed the following rules, rickets and dental caries in children would no longer exist:

1. The expectant mother's diet should include one quart of milk, butter and liberal portions of green vegetables.

2. She should spend several hours in outdoor exercise, preferably walking.

3. She should take sun baths on warm days.

Next week's health article will deal with the proper way to clean and to exercise the teeth.

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The landlady seldom pays any attention to a rumor unless the rent is due.