Her Great Love;

Or, A Struggle For a Heart

CHAPTER XXXII .- (Continued).

He was pale, save for a red apot on each cheek, and his small eyes shone vindictively.

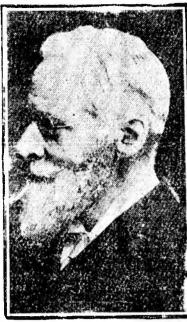
"A clear case," he said, with a note of satisfaction in his thin voice. "He did it, right enough. And they'll have him presently. They've cabled to stop the ship at the Canaries."

Bobby shrunk from him with a look of horror.
"I-I don't believe it," he said, his voice breaking. "Gaunt is as innocent as-28

Gaunt's breact; his ow sorrow man him very tender toward the weakness and foliog of his fellow-men.

"Better go down to your cabin," hid; "and don't drink any more to-night." I'm not drunk," said Jackson, su lenly.
"No; but you've had enough." said
Gaunt.

There was a touch of sympathy in his tone which appeared to affect the young fellow.



MANY POISONOUS WOODS.

Woodworkers and Gardeners Should Protect Their Hands.

Nettles, poison ivy and poison sumac are by no means the only plants which have a poisonous effect on the human skin.. Poisonous substances exist in many trees, and even after they have been cut and sawed a sufficient quantity of the poison remains in the lumber so that workmen who handle it are liable to infection.

Amberwood is impregnated with a powerful poison, according to Dr. Heinz Graf, who has been investigating the subject for the German Botanical Society.

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flammation of the skin the sufferer strangling them when asleep. So,

On the Farm

Scraping Apple Trees.

Dr. J. B. Dandeno, Bowmanvilles On the question of scraping and ple trees a difference of opinion seems to exist as to the advisability of scraping the coarse bark off old apple trees. It is not the intention here to inflict the views of the writer upon the orchardist; but rather to give an explanation, with reasons, relative to the effects upon the trees which have been scraped The arguments offered in favor of scraping are:-(1) It removes scale insects, and eggs or cocoons of other insects; (2) it somehow or other improves the growth of the

The arguments against it are :-(1) It removes a coating of cork which is a non-conductor of heat, and therefore leaves the tree more liable to frost injury and sun scald; (2) if removed deeply and it is almost impossible not to scrape too deeply-the tree suffers from drying out, or loss of moisture which may be considerable during cold dry weather; (3) if wounded in this way down to the living layers, fungus diseases gain a foothold; (4) it is a waste of time, and if the bark so scraped off is not burned the insects and eggs are still capable of

injury. This outside cork layer is impervious to water, and at the same time it permits passage of gases, that is to say, it supplies the tree with a covering perfectly suitable to its needs. And, as it is a nonconductor of heat, it protects the tree against sudden changes of temperature.

It is stated that the chief insect aimed at in scraping is the oyster shell scale, or bark louse. This can not be very serious, for this scale can not penetrate the bark of the trunk and therefore can do no damage there. It must crawl to the twigs where the bark is thin. However, even if there were many scales on the trunk, it would be so much easier to kill them with limesulphur. One could spray ten trees while he would scrape one, and destroy the scale much more effectu-

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN AFRICA.

Has the Privilege of Marrying Whom She Pleases.

Although woman in Africa is regarded as property she has certain rights which are seldom infringed upon, and of these the most important is her right to marry whom she pleases, or rather to refuse to marry one who does not please her.

There are two reasons for this. First, women married against their wills have been known to commit suicide. Second, women married against their wills have murdered their unloved husbands, usually in forcing one's self upon one of these women there is liability to a great loss the loss of valuable property or of no less highly prized

The young girls are well cared for, partly that they may be comely and draw many suitors. Every girl will tell you frankly that she wishes to marry and have a good husband and children. Every father is anx ious to have his daughters marry well. To obtain a wife one must pay a dowry in cattle to the father. or, should the father be dead, to the nearest male relative. If a girl is much sought after, ber father naturally asks a larger dowry. When the man has paid part of the dowry the father may give consent to a provisional marriage and permit the couple to live together. Should the husband be too slow in paying the remainder of the dowrs. the wife is taken from him.

Trial marriages are common and can be set aside by either party: Their principal objects in marriage are mutual helpfulness and the perpetuation of the race.

Unreal pleasures are the most expensive.

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