

# The Bride's Name;

## Or. The Adventures of Captain Fraser

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont.)

He saw her three days later, and was dismayed and surprised to find her taxing herself with being the cause of the adventurous mariner's death.

"He would never have heard of the Golden Cloud if it hadn't been for me," she said, trembling. "His death is at my door."

Fraser tried to comfort her, and, straining metaphor to the utmost, said that if the finger of Providence had not made her overlook herself she would undoubtedly have shared the same fate.

The girl shook her head.

"He shipped before the mast for the sake of being on the same ship as I was," she said, with quivering lip; "it is not every man who would have done that, and I—"

"Overslept yourself," said Fraser, consolingly.

Miss Tyrell made an impatient gesture, but listened hopefully as the visitor suggested that it was quite possible Flower had got away in another boat.

"I'll watch the paper every day," she said, brightening; "you miss some at sea."

But nothing came of the watching. The Golden Cloud had its obituary in the paper in large type, and that was all—a notice to certain women and children scattered about Europe to go into mourning and to the owners to get another ship.

By the end of a couple of months Fraser had given up all hope. He was very sorry for his unfortunate friend, but his sorrow was at times almost tempered by envy as he pondered over the unexpected change which had come over his relations with Poppy Tyrell. The old friendly footing had disappeared, and her manner had become distant, as though, now that the only link which connected them was broken, there was no need for further intercourse. The stiffness which ensued made his visits more and more difficult. At last he missed calling one night when he was in London, and the next time he called the girl was out.

"It was a fortnight before he saw her," and the meeting was embarrassing to both.

"I'm sorry I was out last time you came," said Poppy.

"It didn't matter," said Fraser.

Conversation came to a standstill. Miss Tyrell, with her toes on the fender, gazed in a contemplative fashion at the fire. "I didn't know—" began Fraser, who was still standing.

He cleared his voice and began again. "I didn't know whether you would rather I left off coming," he said, slowly.

Her gaze travelled slowly from the fire to his face. "You must please yourself," she said, and he went out. "I would rather please you," he said, steadily.

ing I was going out with you, I have been very wicked."

Fraser protested, and, taking her hand, drew her gently towards him again.

"He was very good to my father," said Poppy, struggling faintly. "I don't think I can."

"You must!" said Fraser, doggedly. "I'm not going to lose you now. It is good looking at me like that. It is too late."

He kissed her again, secretly as though at his own audacity, and the high-handed way in which he was conducting things. Mixed with his joy was a half-pang, as he realized that he had lost his fear of Poppy Tyrell.

"I promised my father," said the girl, presently. "I did not want to get married, but I did not mind so much until—"

"Until," Fraser reminded her, fondly. "Until it began to get near," said the girl, "then I—"

She took her chair by the fire again, and Fraser, placing his beside it, they sat hand in hand discussing the future. It was a comprehensive future, and even included Captain Flower.

"If he should be alive after all," said Poppy, with unmistakable firmness. "I shall still marry him if he wishes it."

Fraser assented. "If he should ever turn up again," he said, deliberately, "I will tell him all about it. It was his own desire that I should watch over you if anything happened to him, so he is as much to blame as I am. If he had lived I should never have said a word to you. You know that."

"I know," said Poppy, softly.

Her hand trembled in his, and his grasp tightened as though nothing should loosen it; but some thousands of miles away Captain Flower, from the deck of a whaler, was anxiously scanning the horizon in search of the sail which was to convey him back to England.

(To be continued.)

# About the House

### What the Doctor Orders.

Often the doctor will say, "Give the baby barley water. Easily said, thinks the mother, but how does one make it? Or, worse still, 'she doesn't think at all and hurries home to cook up something that is far from the healthful thing the doctor intends. Here are a few recipes for foods frequently used in caring for the children."

**Barley Water**—Two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, one quart of water. Boil continuously for six hours; as the water boils away, add more, keeping the quantity one quart. Strain through coarse muslin. It is well to soak the barley before cooking it.

**Barley Water with Prepared Flour**—One tablespoonful of prepared barley flour, twelve ounces of one and one-half cupfuls of water. Boil twenty minutes.

**Oatmeal Water**—One tablespoonful of oatmeal blended with one tablespoonful of cold water. Add speck of salt. Stir in one quart of boiling water. Boil three hours, adding water as it boils away. Strain through fine sieve or cheese-cloth. After the sixth month, either barley or oatmeal water may be used in preparing the infant's food, instead of plain water.

Barley water is to be used when there is looseness of the bowels, and the oatmeal when the tendency is toward constipation.

**Barley Gruel**—Blend two table spoonfuls of barley flour with a little cold milk, and stir into one quart of scalded milk. Cook in double boiler two hours. Add a little salt and sugar. Strain.

**Oatmeal Gruel**—To three cupfuls of boiling water add one-half cupful of coarse oatmeal and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Cook five hours in double boiler. Dilute with hot milk, and strain.

**Farina Gruel**—One tablespoonful of farina, one pint of water, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Put into one pint of boiling water the salt and farina; cook for twenty minutes; strain, and add sufficient milk to obtain the desired consistency.

**Rice Water**—Wash two tablespoonfuls of rice. Add one pint of cold water and a little salt. Cook one hour. Dilute with boiling water, and strain.

**Toast Water**—Toast sufficient bread to make, when broken into small pieces, two cupfuls. Add to this one pint of boiling water, and let stand one hour. Strain through cheese-cloth. Serve hot or cold.

**Flaxseed Tea**—Wash carefully two tablespoonfuls of whole flaxseed. Add four cupfuls of cold water (one quart,

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## THE STORY OF DEAD CHURCHES

### 327 PLACES OF WORSHIP IN FRANCE ARE RUINS.

German Frightfulness Responsible for Destruction of Village of Sanctuaries.

Quite excluding the many in Belgium, in northern France alone three hundred and twenty-seven village churches have been entirely destroyed by the Germans. I have not only seen some personally, but have examined official photographs of each and every ruin, and can affirm both the total and the destruction as without an iota of exaggeration, writes Henri Bazin from Paris.

By "village church" I do not mean in any instance, and therefore do not include, places of worship in towns or cities of even relatively numerical importance; but the simple, modest religious sanctuaries of the "paysan," the farmer, the tiller of the soil—the consecrated house of prayer where gathered small congregations within 327 acres of from one to twenty kilometers—about 327 centres.

Modest Village Churches.

These 327 village churches were modest and without renown. Yet they were quaintly beautiful, in great part of ancient pious usage, devoted in many instances for three centuries to the constant worship of God. They were quiet sanctuaries, containing family records, records of birth, baptism, marriage and death, the ex-votos of gratitude, commemorations of festival and sorrow, the stories in the life history of generation after generation of the same line; for all over lovely France there are families living where their ancestors settled centuries before.

The Angelus Will Sound No More.

The bell in its tower had sounded the Angelus, from a "great white spire," the Angelus heard afar in beet-field and vineyard, waited for as a daily part of many a simple, beautiful, pious life, while the laborer, hoe in hand, ceased toil for a moment, made the sign of the cross, and bowed head in prayer. He had been baptized beneath the tower in which it hung, it had rung his marriage peal, it would toll at his burial as it had for his father's before him, as it would for his children after him.

There is not a province in northern France that has not been desecrated and sacrilegious.

No Church is Spared.

With these unnamed churches, as all who read know, have been destroyed more pretentious places of worship in towns and minor cities; the mighty cathedral of Arras, of which Victor Hugo has written, "It is the most beautiful and wonderful example of the Flemish-Spanish architecture of the thirteenth century"; the cathedral of Semis, the most lovely of smaller Gothic specimens; the cathedral of Soissons, a marvel of the Renaissance, to choose but three of the many within the line of barbarity's invasion and retreat.

No house of God is intact that touched its paths of evil. There remains to it but the completion from afar, of the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims.

The Torture of Rheims.

If they choose, the Germans could demolish Rheims cathedral to-morrow. Thirty shells a minute for even a little while would crumble all that is left of this most noble of Gothic monuments. But they choose instead the systematic deliberate dropping now and then of a shell upon the north and south fronts and buttresses. They never bombard any other portion of the city of Rheims. And they never allow a week to pass without shelling the wounded cathedral; some weeks many and some weeks few; one at a time always, one day or one in seven days, well placed and truly aimed.

As constant water will wear away rock, so constant periodical shell will eventually wear down the grievously scorched but still standing towers and trellised walls and buttresses. When the final straw of strain comes the cathedral of Rheims will fall. The world will read of its falling, when, as with a great sigh, a sigh reaching into the heavens and across the ages, this most glorious house of God crumbles and crashes to the company of ruin about it. "The evil that men do lives after them."

Pawnbrokers' Terms.

The incontrovertible absolute fact of the matter is that England and France are protecting us to-day against an enemy whose will to injure us is undoubted; who would be as remorseless here as in Noyon, where every dollar, every ounce of food and all the young women were carried off; and who could in all metropolitan the option of paying a ransom of five billion dollars or having ten billion dollars' worth of property destroyed, says the Rochester Post-Express. Aside, therefore, from all humanitarian considerations, from our not as a matter of justice—a matter of business, if you will—owe France, and England also, something more than a loan on pawnbrokers' terms?

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## City Eye Specialists Tell How To Strengthen Eyesight 50% In a Week's Time In Many Instances

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

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without hurt any more. At night they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me."

A lady writes: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seemed clear. I can read even fine print without glasses. Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overwork, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what has been done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses.

Dr. Beck, an expert of nearly twenty years practice, says: "A patient came to me who was suffering from Bichstia Marginalis with all the concomitant symptoms, as morning agglutination of the lids, chronic con-

lunctivitis and epiphora. Her eyes when not congested had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. Having run out of her medicine, a friend suggested Bon-Opto. She used this treatment and not only overcame her distressing condition, but strange and amazing as it may seem, was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headaches and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say have since verified the efficacy of this treatment in a number of cases and have seen the eyesight improve from 25 to 75 per cent in a remarkably short time. I can say it works more quickly than any other remedy I have prescribed for the eyes."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious ophthalmic diseases with Bon-Opto and am able to report ultimate recovery in both acute and chronic cases. Mr. B. came to my office suffering with an infected eye. The condition was so serious that an operation for enucleation seemed imperative. Before resorting to this operative treatment I prescribed Bon-Opto, always instilling Bon-Opto into the eye. In 24 hours the secretion had lessened. Inflammatory symptoms began to subside, and in seven days the eye was cured and retained its normal vision. Another case of extreme conjunctivitis (acute) seemed hopeless. The soothing and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto, always instilled Bon-Opto after removal of foreign bodies and spots on the eyeball, were the basis for its therapeutic effect. By cleansing the lids of secretions and acting as a tonic for the eyeball itself the inflammation was rendered more acute, hence the general relief of the case."

Dr. Conner says: "My eyes were in bad condition owing to the severe strain arising from protracted microscopic research work. Bon-Opto used according to directions rendered a surprising service. My fundus my eyes remarkably strengthened, so much so I have put aside my glasses without discomfort. Several of my colleagues have also used it and we are agreed as to its results. In a few days, under my observation, the eyes of an astigmatic case were all improved that glasses had been discarded by the patient."

Eyes troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to give them rest now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: A city physician to whom the above article was submitted in 24 hours the secretion had lessened. Inflammatory symptoms began to subside, and in seven days the eye was cured and retained its normal vision. Another case of extreme conjunctivitis (acute) seemed hopeless. The soothing and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto, always instilled Bon-Opto after removal of foreign bodies and spots on the eyeball, were the basis for its therapeutic effect. By cleansing the lids of secretions and acting as a tonic for the eyeball itself the inflammation was rendered more acute, hence the general relief of the case."

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## Poultry

Painters on Marketing

Most of the market poultry is marketed in about one-third year, that is, in the autumn. Present prices suddenly fall when the birds are about ready to sell. The reason for this is that the poultry is put into cold storage, and one stored does not bring the price as the fresh quality, means lowered prices for the consumer.

The remedy lies with the producer. He should distribute his produce more of the twelve months of the year. To do this requires the methods of handling his poultry. He has practiced in the past, instead of keeping the chickens all summer, some of them might be marketed throughout the season as broilers. Broilers two or three times as many as would be in May and early June would bring as roasters in the winter months. The feed broilers is to give the man in a clean yard, milk with milk if possible, give some food and keep everything clean. The chicks free from lice. When convenient, bleaching and painting are advised before thorough, if the weather is warm, local killing facilities not good—pay to ship alive.