

# You Know This!

# "SALADA" TEA

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**CAPTAIN BLOOD**  
by Rafael Sabatini  
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AGENT NEA SERVICES

**BEGIN HERE TO-DAY.**  
Captain Blood, physician and adventurer, becomes the slave of Colonel Bishop on the island of Barbados, having been sent there after an unjust conviction on a charge of treason against King James of England. He is permitted unusual freedom because of his knowledge of medicine and thus is enabled to become the leader in a plot to escape from the island. One of his fellow conspirators is Jeremy Pitt, a young shipmaster. An interesting friendship develops between Blood and Arabella, niece and ward of the early Colonel.

**GO ON WITH THE STORY.**  
Sitting close they talked in whispers for an hour or more. They would need to recruit others into their enterprise, a half-dozen at least, a half-score if possible, but no more than that. They must pick the best out of that score of survivors of the Montemath men that Colonel Bishop had acquired. Men who understood the sea were desirable. But of these there were only two in that unfortunate gang, and their knowledge was none too full. They were Hagthorpe, a gentleman who had served in the Royal Navy, and Nicholas Dyke, who had been a petty officer in the late king's time, and there was another who had been a gunner, a man named Oge.

"Caution above everything," was Blood's last recommendation to him at parting.  
Coming next morning to the wharf, Blood found Dr. Whacker in a general mood.  
"It's not money I'll require," said he. "But the boat itself. For who will be selling me a boat and incurring the penalties in Governor Steed's proclamation? You'll have read it, don't you?"  
D. Whacker smiled a little with tight lips. "I've thought of it. You will see that the man who buys the boat must be one of those who goes with you—so that he is not here to answer questions afterward."  
"But who is to go with me save men in my own case? What I cannot do, they cannot."

There are others detained on the island besides slaves. There are several who are here for debt, and would be glad enough to spread their wings. There's a fellow, Nuttall, now, who follows the tracks of a shipwright, whom I happen to know would welcome such a chance as you might afford him."  
"But how should a debtor come with money to buy a boat? The question will be asked."  
"To be sure it will. But if you conceive shrewdly, you'll all be gone before that happens."  
So well did Blood take him that within an hour he contrived to see Nuttall, and found the fellow as disposed to the business as Dr. Whacker had predicted. When he left the shipwright, it was agreed that Nuttall should seek the boat required, for which Blood would at once produce the money.  
At the end of some three weeks, Nuttall informed him that he had

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After Every Meal

ISSUE No. 30-27.

him with his disdain. "Well, now you're informed. See to it that you are at the Secretary's office before noon with the ten pounds surety into which you are obliged to enter."  
The pompous officer departed, leaving Nuttall in a cold perspiration despite the heat of the morning. He thought it very likely that the whole plot would be discovered, and that he would probably be hanged, at least branded and sold into slavery like those other damned rebel-convicts, with whom he had been so mad as to associate himself.

Nuttall snatched up his hat, and went out in quest of Peter Blood. But where look for him?  
Finally he determined to go up to Colonel Bishop's plantation. Probably Blood would be there. If he were not, Nuttall would find Pitt, and leave a message with him. He was acquainted with Pitt and knew of Pitt's share in this business. His pretext for seeking Blood must be that he needed medical assistance.

And at the same time that he set out, Blood was setting out from Government House at last, having so far eased the Governor's condition as to be permitted to depart. Being mounted, he would, but for an unexpected delay, have reached the stockade ahead of Nuttall, in which case several unhappy events might have been averted. The unexpected delay was occasioned by Miss Arabella Bishop.

"Good morning, sir," she hailed him pleasantly. "It's close upon a month since last I saw you."  
"Twenty-one days to the hour," said he. "I've counted them."  
If he would wait a moment they would ride back together. She had but come to inquire of the Governor's health at her uncle's request.

**CHAPTER VII.**  
**PIRATES.**  
Mr. James Nuttall made all speed, regardless of the heat, in his journey from Bridgetown to Colonel Bishop's plantation, where he learned that Dr. Blood was not at home. A man of sense might have sat down and waited, judging that to be the quickest and surest way in the end. But Nuttall had no sense. He blundered to the end of the avenue, and round the corner of it, and there ran into Pitt, alone, toiling with a wooden spade upon an irrigation channel. Pitt started at him, and the shipwright poured out his dismal news in a dismal tone.

Round the block of cane came a big man in biscuit-colored taffetas followed by two negroes in cotton drawers who were armed with cutlasses.  
Mr. Nuttall looked wildly this way and that at a moment, then bolted like a rabbit for the woods. Pitt groaned and stood still, leaning upon his spade.  
"Hi, there! Stop!" howled Colonel Bishop after the fugitive.  
But the fugitive never so much as turned his head.

He turned now upon the slave a countenance that was inflamed by heat internal and external.  
"Who was that ruffian?" he asked with terrible suavity.  
Leaning over on his spade, Jeremy Pitt hung his head a little, and shifted uncomfortably on his bare feet.  
The planter's bamboo cane fell on the lad's naked shoulders with stinging force.  
Jeremy looked at the burly planter out of sullen, almost defiant eyes.  
"I don't know," he said, and in his voice there was a faint note at least of defiance.

(To be continued.)  
"Yes," said the old salt to his admiring audience. "I have sailed round the world seventy times. But the worst voyage of all was the last one. At the Equator the heat was so strong that we had to take it in turn to go down into the stoke hole to get cool."  
Minard's Liniment for scaly scalp.

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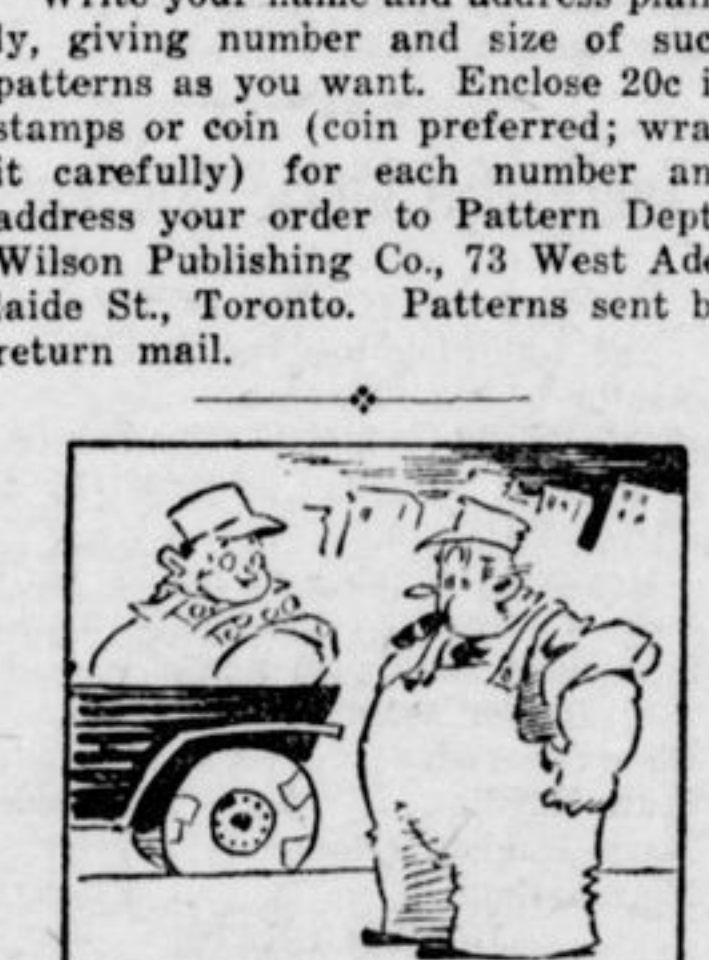
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Slick Job.  
"Got a slick job in the machine shop now have ye? What 'tis?"  
"Oiling the machines."  
An Ill Wind.

There had been a blowout and the father of the family was perspiringly and profanely changing tires.  
"I don't see why you have to take that way," said his wife, reproachfully. "You act as if it were a total loss. You never see the good in things."  
"Well, what good is there in this?"  
"Why, it tickled the baby so. He laughed right out loud when it went bang."

## FIRST AID IN THE WOODS

### Knowledge That Every Man Going into the Woods Should Possess

"Anyone who will use his head and remain cool will be able to care for almost any accident that may befall one in the woods," writes Dr. Charles F. Harris in the July issue of "Field and Stream Magazine."

Strangely enough perhaps the chief thing to remember when injuries are to be treated in camp, according to Dr. Harris, is to do as little, consistent with good first aid, as possible. He writes, "Nature, if given an opportunity and perhaps slight assistance, is a great healer of wounds. Do not do more to a broken bone than is absolutely necessary. Unless a wound is obviously dirty, it should be considered as clean. In other words, do not enhance the possibility of infecting a wound by doing too much for the patient."

He continues, "A surgical kit that will contain everything that is absolutely necessary for most of the injuries that are common, will contain packages of sterile gauze, bandages in widths of one to three inches, adhesive tape in two-inch width, iodine, and safety pins."  
Dr. Harris points out that there are a few general things that should be remembered, no matter what the injury. Among these there are first, the danger of infection, which may come from without in cases where the skin is broken or may develop from within in cases of a severe bruise or where tissue has been torn apart but the skin has not been broken. Secondly, the danger from severe hemorrhage or bleeding. Thirdly, the danger from surgical shock in cases of crushing or internal injury and breaking of large bones. Lastly, the dangers of deformity from fractured or broken bones.

"In all cases where the skin is broken," emphasizes Dr. Harris, "such as cuts, scratches or 'skinned' areas, puncture wounds, or compound fracture, the very first to do before even touching the wound is thoroughly to wash the hands, making them as clean as possible. Next, in case there should be dirt in the wound, remove it by wiping with sterile gauze or by picking it out with a knife point which has thoroughly been washed and cleaned. Then the wound should be bathed in iodine solution, one half drop strength, and bandaged. Should the wound show evidence of pus formation, or look red, inflamed and angry, then it is necessary to further the treatment with wet dressings, applied hot and changed often. Flat stones heated in the fire wrapped in old cloths or bits of blanket act admirably in place of hot water bottles or electric pads for keeping these wet dressings hot.

"Severe hemorrhage or bleeding is best controlled in the woods by pressure. This may be applied over the cut in the form of a pad, held with a tightly applied bandage or, in very severe bleeding, by the familiar tourniquet.  
"The treatment of shock or collapse consists of sustaining the body heat of the patient by means of hot blankets, hot water bottles, or hot stones wrapped in blankets and placed alongside and at the feet of the patient."

According to the writer in "Field and Stream" the main things to remember in handling a fracture of any type are: be gentle when manipulating; place the ends of bones as nearly in their normal position as you can, and splint them there. If a leg, place the patient in bed and keep him quiet until such time as he may be moved to the care of a physician. In applying the splints do not put them on too tightly or the circulation will be shut off. Watch the fingers and toes for blanching, and if this occurs loosen the splint. Always have the splint long enough to reach at least above and below the joint adjacent to the break, and always have them well padded. Splints may be made from sticks, pieces of bark from trees, lengths of trailing vines, gun barrels and the like. Two sticks rolled in a blanket to form a trough form a very useful splint, particularly for broken legs."

**English Can Walk Anyway**  
Even if English sport is not the unique and supreme affair that once it was, England has at least the credit for the invention of the now international word. And the English are still unique in possessing cricket; they have more golf links per square mile of territory than any other people in the world; their football and racing crowds are more numerous than those of any other European nation; and all the world records for walking, from eleven to twenty-five miles, are held by British walkers. It is still just possible to be an Englishman and proud of the fact.—Vanity Fair.

It was the first quarrel and he was getting the worst of it. "Men are fools to marry," he said, bitterly. "Of course they are," she answered. "But what are the women to do?" There's nothing else they can marry."

**NURSES**  
The Toronto Hospital for 100-2000, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' course of training for nurses. Among the required education, and desires of becoming a nurse. This Hospital has adapted the eight-hour curriculum. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and traveling expenses to and from New York. For further information write the Superintendent.

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## Fourth of July Reflections by the Sage of Beverly Hills

Beverly Hills, Cal. July 4.  
Well, this is the Fourth of July and my kids popping these giant crackers haven't been any great patriotic solace to my old battle scarred tummy.  
This is Coolidge's and George Colahan's birthday. George writes his country songs and Calvin writes his speeches. George started out waving a flag and Cal the ballot. Shows you which one will get you the farthest.

I was born on Nov. 4, which is election day, and if it hadn't been for election day there would have been no Coolidge in the Black Hills. My birthday has made more men and sent more back to honest work than any other days in the year.  
At that, I wish both of them well. They are both good kids, even if they do both talk with a whine.

Yours,  
WILL ROGERS.

## Minard's Liniment for earache.



Expensive Suit.  
"That chap recently paid five hundred dollars for a suit."  
"I can't believe it—he's a miser."  
"But this was a law suit, you know."

## Too Frank.

"Why, pa, this is roast beef!" exclaimed little Willie at dinner one evening when a guest of honor was present.  
"Of course; what of that?" said his father.  
"Why, you told me this morning that you were going to bring an old muttonhead home for dinner this evening."



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## TO MAKE FARMERS OF BRITISH BOYS

Constructive Land Settlement Scheme is Embodied in Agreement

SPEND FIVE MILLION

## Youths Will Take Up Farming Under Government Supervision

Ottawa—What is expected to be one of the most constructive of modern land settlement schemes is embodied in an agreement for the settlement of British boys on the land in Canada, just concluded between the British and Canadian Governments under the Empire Settlement Act of 1922. The scheme is a further development of the farm training centres for British boys which have already been established under the auspices of several of the Provincial Governments. Under this scheme, the British and Canadian Governments propose jointly to expend a total sum of five million dollars over a period of ten years in the form of recoverable advances to assist suitable British youths to take up farming in Canada on their own account.

It is the desire of the two Governments that British boys between the ages of 14 and 20, who are assisted to proceed to Canada to work on farms, should be able to look forward to a definite career on the land. A large number of British boys who come out as farm workers do, of course, become farmers, but so far they have had to rely entirely upon their own efforts for the necessary capital to purchase and equip a farm, and this may take a considerable number of years. The new scheme aims at curtailing this period of waiting, and under it a British youth at the end of a few years spent in gaining the necessary training and experience in Canada and in accumulating some savings, will have the opportunity of being placed on a farm of his own under government supervision.

The scheme will apply to boys who have received assisted passages, have passed through the Provincial training centres in Canada, and who are between 14 and 20 years of age on arrival in the Dominion. On reaching 21 years of age, the boys—provided that they have acquired the necessary training and experience by working for wages on a farm in Canada, and have saved approximately \$500—will be eligible for assistance up to an amount not exceeding \$2,500 for the purchase of a farm and for stock and equipment. No advances will be made to young men over 25 years of age. Settlement under this scheme will commence on April 1, 1928, and will extend over a period of 10 years.

## Government Responsibility

The scheme provides for the cooperation of the Provincial Governments and the extent of the settlement in each province will depend upon the measure of such cooperation. The Dominion Government will, however, assume responsibility for a central settlement and the general administration of the scheme.  
During the past year training centres have been established in several of the provinces under Government control and supervision. The British and Canadian Governments make a joint cash contribution towards the operation of these Provincial training centres, which are regarded as the basis of this Dominion-wide boys' settlement scheme.

It is believed that the prospect now afforded to thirty and a half million British boys of a definite career on the land will have the effect of stimulating interest among British boys in the opportunities open to them in Canada under existing schemes for boy migration and under new schemes now being developed.  
This scheme gives effect as far as Canada is concerned to recommendations of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which drew attention to the importance of counteracting the drift to the cities and of providing some assistance to enable suitable settlers to acquire farms of their own when they had gained the necessary local experience and were in a position to make a deposit in respect of the purchase price of the land.

## London Newspaper Comment

The Morning Post in a leading editorial on the new agreement concluded between the British and Canadian Governments, under which boys who have been or are being trained on land in Canada upon attaining the age of 21 may receive an advance of \$500 to enable them to start on their own farms, says:  
"It cannot, of course, be said that under the new agreement which is strictly—perhaps too strictly—limited in its scope, any considerable increase in migration will result. So far as it goes, it is excellent, but comparison of the numbers leaving this country for Canada and Australia since the war with the hundreds of millions expended on unemployment, indicates that powerful influences in the Dominions are being extended to prevent British immigration."

The grocer called out: "I've got just one peck of the finest peas in my garden, already shelled. Customer—"I'll take half a peck." The grocer divided the peck of peas. Customer—"Is that half?" Grocer—"Yes." Customer—"I'll take the other half!"

## SANDWICHES FOR PEASANTS

Check Sardines

Spread crackers with bits of and bake until the cheese and lunch time, drain the oil from a sardine, and pour over the juice from 1/2 of a lemon. This makes his own sandwich by the sardine between 2 slices of bread.

Radish Sandwiches

Put radishes through the mangle, using the coarse knife with enough cold dressing to stiff paste. This is excellent for use with rye bread.

Sardine Sandwiches

Three parts of chopped lettuce to 1 part of minced sardines with known brand.

Cream Cheese Sandwiches

Into cream cheese mix 1/2 pint of milk and 1/2 pint of cream. Add 1/2 pint of brown bread.

Mix finely chopped radishes with cream cheese and season with salt and pepper.

Into a ball of cream cheese a small onion chopped fine and 1/2 teaspoon of salted ground pepper. To a cream cheese add 1/2 pint of chopped English walnuts. 1 green pepper from which the seeds have been removed, 1 teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, and a few drops of oil. Spread between buttered slices of bread, then this unseasoned sandwich.

English Luncheon Sandwich

Butter lightly slices of white or whole bread and pat with custard sauce. Lay between pairs a slice of boiled ham, glass of orange marmalade. This is a typical and delicious.

Money Sandwiches

Mix honey with lemon juice to the taste, then add chopped nuts to make the paste quite stiff. It goes on brown or white bread.

Roller Colony Sandwiches

Cut thin slices from fresh remove the crusts and butter slice. Lay a lettuce leaf across center of the bread and roll the bread around the lettuce. Seal tightly with salt and roll in flour. The green is a tender of celery may be filled with cheese, the sandwich rolled so just desired.

Pimento Cheese Filling

Put through the food chopper 1 pound of yellow cheese, 1/2 pound of pimento, 1/2 pound of minced onion, 1/2 pound of minced celery, 1/2 pound of minced carrot, 1/2 pound of minced tomato, and use as a filling for sandwiches with any kind of bread.

Ham and Chicken Filling

Put through the food chopper

## KITCHEN TIPS

Creaming sugar and butter will such under task if the bowl in which are creamed is placed in a bowl containing hot water. The creaming will thus be expedited greatly.

Lemon will improve its looks if as if soapy water is used in its starch. The frims will not stick, starch washed in this fashion.

Try granulated sugar in your water in washing lace instead starch. The result will prove satisfactory.

In ironing remember to iron the thread of the goods and then the garment is dry, otherwise it puckers.

A satisfactory proportion for a jelly is three-fourths of a cup sugar to one cup of fruit juice.

Bearing It Gravely.

Despite the fact that an open spin is gradually working its way through her sister, little Nell (of Austinvilla, near here, to-day apparently little worse for her persistence.—Vicksburg paper.)

"Waiter! I'd like a good rare steak." "Good steaks are always rare sir."

She—"I'll never marry a man who fortune hasn't at least five figures!" He (hesitatingly)—"Oh, darling, mine's all eighers."

## MUTT AND JEFF—By F.

