

Rainbow Gold

by
E. C. BULEY

SYNOPSIS
Dan Prescott and Gordon Westerly find gold in the arid bush of Australia. They stake their claim and start the long journey to the coast. Westerly has a fiancée, Gladys, who is in England, but when they arrive in Sydney he marries a pretty blonde, Gordon's former fiancée, Gladys. Westerly's former fiancée, Gladys, is in London and when Dan arrives she believes he is Gordon. Eve Gilchrist, a Egypt, obtains work in Medlicott's office, the broker who is floating the mine.

Shortly afterwards Eve was promoted from the routine work of the glad tidings department to employment which brought more into personal touch with Medlicott.

"Miss Gilchrist," he said, twinkling at her in his charming fashion. "I've heard good accounts of you; and I'm putting you on a job which calls for more initiative, and ought to prove more interesting. Do you read much?"

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money, just as the bucket-shop wants clients to lose money. There's a wide difference."

"I can see that," Eve murmured, turning his words over in her mind. Medlicott rang a bell and to the boy who answered said curtly: "Bring me a volume of the client's ledger. The first one that comes to your hand will do."

When the ledger was brought Medlicott set it before Eve.

"Take any account here at random, my child," he said. "You may hit on a winner, or you may strike a loser. But you'll find that the transactions represent genuine purchases and sales; and that the office profit is the brokerage or the gross total involved. Win or lose; it makes no difference."

"I don't need to inspect the ledger, Mr. Medlicott," Eve said remorsefully. "Of course your explanation suffices me. It was impertinence on my part to question you."

"I'd not say that," Medlicott answered. "It showed intelligence and a sense of honesty, and above all things, courage. Those are attributes on which I put some value. Now, shall we go on with our business?"

TO BE CONTINUED

In The Garden

There is something in the orange-tinted sunbeams that endows all Nature with a soft radiance. There is still much color in the garden, late planted lilies and gladioli hold their heads erect while the roses, if possible, are lovelier than in June.

Yet amid Autumn scenes, the fresher tints of Spring flowers float before the imagination—the bulbs of the crocuses, anemones, hyacinths, scilla, and aconites and snowdrops require an early start, and should be planted soon—and later the tulips and daffodils. If desired for the house, several of each kind together for the best effect. They should soon be potted up and "plunged" in coal ashes covering them two or three inches, in order to start root growth. Place in a dark spot in the basement or elsewhere. They must be watched lest the soil gets a wet day or some spare evening, prepare the labels for roots that are to be stored over winter. Gladioli may be lifted before the leaves have yellowed. Labels should be attached and plants removed to some airy place to dry. Later soil can be shaken from root, foliage stems removed with a sharp knife and bulbs stored in paper bags. Dahlias, too, should be lifted. Tuberous-rooted begonias, if carefully lifted, will continue to bloom in the house. Fuchsias, geraniums and tub hydrangeas should be watched in case of frosty nights.

To Bring Wild Life Back To This Continent

A new attempt to save the wild life of this continent from extinction is now under way. The American Wild Life Institute has been organized under the presidency of Thomas H. Beck, head of the Crowell Publishing Company, State Commissioner of the Connecticut Board of Fisheries and Game and chairman of President Roosevelt's committee on Wild Life Restoration.

In discussing the objects of the Institute Mr. Beck said: "Conservation has not been effective. What we need is restoration. Formerly one could hunt and fish 365 days in the year. Now it is limited to thirty or sixty days. The time limit has been decreasing and the bag has been getting smaller and smaller. But so have the mammals and the birds become fewer. Conservation isn't enough." A lack of co-ordination, as well as of funds, is responsible, in Mr. Beck's opinion, for the failure of conservation. "There will be no pussy-footing about this," he said. "Game and wild life cannot be saved at dinners. All these men have come with a good right arm. They are willing to work and to spend money for the cause."

The organization which is to seek a membership of \$10,000,000, will raise money, promote legislation, complete surveys and otherwise coordinate the forces working in the interest of bringing back to the United States as well as to Canada and Mexico, some of the abundant wild life which once existed.

Holidays

From the point of view of mental and physical hygiene, the summer holiday is a most valuable institution writes Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane. One need not be a profound psychologist to appreciate how modern life with its ofttime depressing routine, its rush and bustle tends to wear down the nervous system, filling our minds with discontent and weariness. In spite of the shortened working hours of today, I am convinced that work in factory or office and professional activities is much more exacting than ever before in the history of civilization. Especially, too, in these times of economic stress, the social responsibilities are heightened. The average man and woman take their job more seriously. The struggle for existence in the industrial and professional worlds is more keen. Sheltered occupations are few and the net result is that summer finds all classes of workers yearning for that break from the routine of their lives which the annual holiday provides.

WHY WOMEN WORRY

BY A LONDON PHYSICIAN

"Think of the worry she's had, no wonder she is ill," is a remark one often hears about women, and when the doctor is consulted, for want of a better term, the word "neurasthenia" is used to cover a whole group of symptoms where there is no sign of organic disease.

And yet the patient may complain of symptoms which could really be caused by some disorder of some organ or other.

Neurasthenia is that condition where as a result of nervous exhaustion the mind and body are unable to carry out their work efficiently.

It brings a whole train of complaints in its wake, and it is difficult to treat successfully, principally because so much depends on the patient herself.

The causes of nervous debility are numerous. Many people are born with a highly-strung temperament, and on that account they are more liable to crumple up when things are not going well.

Of course, these people get a good deal more out of life than their more placid brothers and sisters.

THE WORRYING KIND
Everyone has ups and downs, but the highly-strung has these in an exaggerated form. If their ups are hilarious, magnificent moments, their downs reach the depths of depression.

They are upset by incidents that have no effect on the placid, and they constantly complain of worry drops require an early start, and should be planted soon—and later the tulips and daffodils. If desired for the house, several of each kind together for the best effect. They should soon be potted up and "plunged" in coal ashes covering them two or three inches, in order to start root growth. Place in a dark spot in the basement or elsewhere. They must be watched lest the soil gets a wet day or some spare evening, prepare the labels for roots that are to be stored over winter. Gladioli may be lifted before the leaves have yellowed. Labels should be attached and plants removed to some airy place to dry. Later soil can be shaken from root, foliage stems removed with a sharp knife and bulbs stored in paper bags. Dahlias, too, should be lifted. Tuberous-rooted begonias, if carefully lifted, will continue to bloom in the house. Fuchsias, geraniums and tub hydrangeas should be watched in case of frosty nights.

Worry is not, of course, the cause of the trouble, it is a symptom of it. In these cases it is not a bit of use telling them not to worry. It would be just as helpful as telling someone who is suffering from toothache to stop having pain.

No, the only way you can help is by trying to point out that the cause of the worry is not worth spending a second's thought on.

You have to give them a new view to persuade them that their way of looking at things is the wrong way.

All treatment in these nervous cases should aim at getting rid of the cause.

When the cause has gone, rest, good food, and freedom from anxiety will complete the cure.

Most of the depression which accompanies neurasthenia is due in some degree to the loss of the sense of self-respect. And these are difficult cases to treat. The patient feels that she has fallen in her own estimation. She has failed to come up to her own standards of efficiency. She may have been slighted. She may not have done as well as she thought in some special circumstances or other; or she may have seen someone whom she despised carry out a piece of work better than she could have done.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

To restore a sense of self-respect demands the greatest patience, for the patient has always an exaggerated idea of her own worth.

Other cases occur where the individual suffers from what is known as the inferiority complex. She is shy in company and diffident about expressing her views. She is really afraid of what people will think of her.

It is often sufficient to point out that life is much too short and hectic for most people to waste time analysing their fellow creatures.

These who suffer from this inferiority complex should realise that if they wish to overcome it the only way to do so is by pay less attention to themselves.

An absorbing interest in life is a great help in all cases of nervous trouble of this kind, and that is why a hobby of some sort is so often advised. It takes the patient's mind away from herself and her ailments. That patient's greatest hope of a cure lies within herself; outsiders may help, but the effort must come from the individual.—London Daily Herald.

Tea at its Best

"SALADA" TEA

FACTS A PARENT SHOULD REMEMBER

(Published by The Home and School Council of Eng.)

1. Nothing but the right upbringing of the children of this generation can avert even greater disaster than that from which the world is now suffering. Ignorance of children's needs and of the way to meet them is largely responsible for the present conditions.
2. There are three million people in the British Isles suffering from "nervous" disorders which are largely the direct result of ignorance and wrong treatment during the early years of their lives.
3. Good parenthood means giving children an environment in which the Real Self of the child shall grow and not be stifled and lost.
4. A child is a person. He is not a pet or plaything for his parents, nor their possession. He should be treated with the same respect and understanding as an adult.
5. A child needs to feel secure in the love of its parents, but constant caressing may indicate self-centred rather than child-centred love.
6. Children know whether they are wanted or not wanted; loved or not loved. They notice and understand much of what is said and done in front of them at a very early age. Good parents do not discuss their children in front of them.
7. Famed, spoiled children grow up into self-centred, unhappy men and women. The art of being a good parent lies in knowing how to express love wisely.
8. Children should be encouraged to do things for themselves from the first possible moment.
9. Comradeship with a child is always better than authority over it. This is possible, at all ages, if just, it can be won back, but only slowly.
10. It is what the child feels inside about things that matter for good or ill. What he says may be merely thoughts and words taken over ready made from parents or other people, leaving his feeling as it was before.
11. Feeling is the driving force behind all the child's action. With knowledge, a parent can tell from the child's actions what he is feeling.
12. The way parents speak to children is often more important than what they say. Expression of voice may increase fear or uncertainty in the child, even where the parent does not desire to do that kind of harm.
13. Parents should not show off their children, nor should they belittle them in public at any time.
14. Harsh or humiliating punishment is very harmful to children. Nagging is injurious. Understanding, gentleness and example will win in the end. If immediate action must be taken, it should not be such as to raise an emotional barrier between the child and his parents. Instead, it should lead him to feel that the air has been cleared.
15. Character is developed through experience and understanding. Children should be encouraged to explore and should not be punished for mistakes or curiosity, for by these they learn. Do as you like but is discipline self-imposed. This right attitude cannot be attained if authority is imposed in such a way that the child never learns to think.
17. It is just as important to know why he is obedient as to know why he is disobedient. It may be that he has grown to see the wisdom of his parent's advice, but often obedi-

ence is due to fear or to gain praise or love from adults.

18. Obedience should not be imposed by threat. To tell a child to do something is probably less harmful than to tell him not to do something. But everything really depends on the spirit in which the instruction is given, which is reflected in the tone of the voice.

19. Parents should laugh with their children whenever possible, but never at them.

20. Children "sense" very quickly and accurately such things as anxiety or disharmony between their parents. Fear is very contagious and it may be caught by a child so that a whole life is rendered unhappy. Children are easily frightened by what they do not understand. Explain as far as possible.

21. A child's fears should never be laughed at, for there is nothing cowardly in fear itself. Fear should be acknowledged, not hidden, for it can only be overcome when the true cause is discovered.

22. Encouragement is essential to the courage in the child.

23. Fear of parents established in early childhood is liable to make true comradeship in later life impossible.

24. Parents should not postpone or refuse to answer their children's questions. Truthful answers are vital to the child's growth. If the child is left unsatisfied, he will inevitably make enquiries outside his home with undesirable consequences.

25. Good parents recognize the importance played by the School in the child's development and make their business co-operate with the teachers and understand what they are trying to do.

26. Parents should join the Parent-Teacher Association at the School or the local Child Study Circle, or similar body.

"LAWRENCE OF ETHIOPIA?"

London — London was intrigued but mystified recently by reports a "Lawrence of Ethiopia" has arisen.

It was said a Captain Bremley, formerly of the British Army, with 20 years experience on the Sudan-Thiopian frontier, was emulating the late Col. T. E. Lawrence by striving to unite dissident tribesmen under the banner of Haile Selassie, who may be at war with Italy soon.

"Lawrence of Arabia" had British support, though secretly, in his desert warfare against the Turks whereas the present-day "Lawrence" was said to be under the Ethiopian emperor's instructions.

But the foreign office denied any knowledge of anyone by that name, and at the war office complete ignorance of the report and of "Bremley" was announced.

The report reaching here was that Bremley had adopted the dress and customs of the tribesmen and by virtue of his experience, courage and resourcefulness, had the complete confidence of the wild natives.

No one has yet risen to suggest he is actually Lawrence, but this may be expected shortly. Even the death of the great guerilla fighter and his burial here some weeks ago failed to silence completely the many reports which had been active in danger spots in the east.

The most delicate, the most sensible, of all the pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.—Bruyere.

MANNERS WILL CURE TRAFFIC PROBLEMS?

Leamington, — Judge John J. Mahler, of Detroit, judge in traffic division of Recorder's Court, is writing a book on manners—a book which he hopes will point the way to the solution, as far as there is any, of the traffic problem.

The results of six years' experience in the traffic division of the Recorder's Court, where he presides over one of the few courts in the United States or Canada which hear nothing but traffic cases, and which is competent to deal with an offence from a wrong left turn to an automobile fatality were brought to more than 60 members of the Essex-Kent Safety Association, recently, as Judge Mahler spoke on the occasion of the annual Ladies' Night at the Leamington Golf Club.

The essence of the traffic problem, he believes, is one simply of manners. Traffic's modern youth the ethics of the use of the highways, both as pedestrians and motorists, and the problem will be largely solved, he said. Ordinary manners in motoring, instead of the "law of the jungle," is the way towards lessened traffic hazards.

"All our campaigning in Detroit has been an attempt to sell one idea—the idea that it is better to drive a car with care and courtesy than it is to drive it recklessly. We try to impress people that it is foolish, dangerous, and costly to be a reckless driver."

It was when he was named to Recorder's Court six years ago that he hit on a new way of tackling the traffic problem, the judge told his audience. It has helped to cut traffic accidents in Detroit, in half, he said.

He made a study of traffic conditions in different cities as best he could in a short time, and learned very largely what not to do.

His first move was to secure a different sentiment towards traffic regulations. Officers of the police department were instructed to hand out tickets for traffic violations with courtesy. In the case of minor offences where a warning would be sufficient, tickets were not to be issued.

The idea was to combat the animosity felt generally towards the traffic officers, the judge said. The majority of motorists had the wrong complex, he declared. They refuse to co-operate with authorities, and regard traffic laws with resentment.

No Criminal Intent
"The majority of motorists are not criminals. They may be careless for an instant, and cause an accident, or possibly even kill some person, but the act carries no viciousness or criminal intent with it," the judge pointed out.

The traffic offender has to be dealt with in a different manner to the man who deliberately sets fire to a barn, or steals your watch or money. You can't bull-doze people into being careful."

Traffic accidents in Canada and the United States are practically on a par, when the difference in population and number of cars are taken into consideration, Judge Mahler declared. The magnitude of the loss from accidents last year was shown in statistics he quoted.

During the year 36,000 people were killed in auto accidents, or one every fifteen minutes. Another million were injured, a casualty list greater than that of the American Expeditionary Force in the last war. Property damage amounted to \$2,500,000,000, or more than the total amount of the soldiers' bonus bill recently vetoed by President Roosevelt.

The traffic problem is a new one, the judge pointed out. The auto has not been in existence long. The first horseless carriage was in made in 1894, and for another 20 years it remained almost a rarity. But today everyone owns a car, and it has become a part of life, as much as a hat, shoes, and cigars, he said.

The automobile cannot be dispensed with. Nor can it be tied down by speed limits. That method of control met defeat, he said, despite ruthless handing out of tickets.

Often the driver who appears in traffic court needs care and advice, and a helping hand, Judge Mahler said, and to meet that need, where a fine or jail sentence might have been imposed with nothing but bad results, a "drivers' school" was established, where traffic offenders may be sentenced to school. Their course consists of lectures on traffic problems, and an attempt is made to sell them on the idea that reckless and careless driving is costly.

Placed on Merit Basis
He praised the work of many transportation concerns in helping to solve the traffic problem. The Detroit Edison Company has almost entirely eliminated accidents by placing drivers on a merit basis, and other firms are achieving similar results, he said.

The judge condemned the drunken driver unreservedly. "To drive a motor car today is a tough job, one that requires a lot of skill," he said. "The drunk driver's chances of escaping an accident are zero. If he won't think of others, he should at least think of his own life."

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