



UNION Estab. July, 1897. GAZETTE Estab. Dec., 1862. (Consolidated Feb., 1899.)

The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

We walked home together. We had a good talk of during the evening, and sat up late. It was midnight before I found myself alone in my own room. I had half forgotten the crumpled paper in the wastebasket. I smoothed it out before me and pondered over every word. No, there could not be a doubt that it referred to Miss Ollivier. Why should she have strayed from home? That was the question. What possible reason could there have been, strong enough to tempt a young and delicately nurtured girl to run all the risks and dangers of a flight alone and unprotected?

"We must take care you are not lame," I said. "You must promise me not to set your foot on the ground, or in any way rest your weight upon it, till I give you leave." "That means that you will have to come to see me again," she said; "is it not very difficult to come over from Guernsey?" "Not at all," I answered, "it is quite a treat to me."



"HALF ASLEEP."

fulfill it without any thought of whether I shall get paid for it or no. "Now," she said, "I must let you know how poor I am. Will you please to fetch me my box out of my room?" "I was only too glad to obey her. This seemed to be an opening to a complete confidence between us. Now I came to think of it, I felt that I had favored me in thus throwing us together alone. I lifted the small, light box very easily—it carried not be many treasures in it—and carried it back to her. She took a key out of her pocket and unlocked it with some difficulty, but she could not raise the lid without my help. I took care not to offer any assistance until she asked it.

week for more. Was it too much to pay?" "Too much!" I said. "You should have spoken to Tardif about it, my poor child." "I could not talk to Tardif about his mother," she answered. "Besides, it would not have been too much, for I had only had plenty. But it has made me so anxious. I did not know whatever I should do now. It was all gone. I do not know now."

"I visited Sark again in about ten days, to set Ollivier free from my embargo upon her walking. I allowed her to walk a little way along a smooth meadow path, leaning on my arm; and I found that she was a head lower than myself—a beautiful height for a woman. That time Captain Carey had set me down at the Havre Gosselin, appointing me to meet at the Creux harbor, which was exactly on the opposite side of the island. In crossing over to it—a distance of rather more than a mile—I encountered Julia's friends, Emma and Maria Brouard."

"I knew it," she answered, half shy. "Tardif told me you were going to marry your cousin Julia." "Just then we heard the faldyard gate swing to behind some one who was coming to the house. It was an immense relief to see only Tardif's tall figure crossing the yard slowly. I hailed him, and he quickened his pace, his honest features lighting up at the sight of me.

cult to abbreviate Julia; Jn. I had called her in my rudest schoolboy days. I wondered how high Olivia would stand beside me; for I had never seen her on her feet. Julia was not two inches shorter than myself; a tall, stiff figure, neither slender enough to be lissome, nor well-proportioned enough to be majestic. But she was very good, and her price was far above rubies.

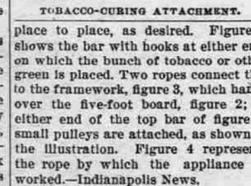
"I visited Sark again in about ten days, to set Ollivier free from my embargo upon her walking. I allowed her to walk a little way along a smooth meadow path, leaning on my arm; and I found that she was a head lower than myself—a beautiful height for a woman. That time Captain Carey had set me down at the Havre Gosselin, appointing me to meet at the Creux harbor, which was exactly on the opposite side of the island. In crossing over to it—a distance of rather more than a mile—I encountered Julia's friends, Emma and Maria Brouard."

"I visited Sark again in about ten days, to set Ollivier free from my embargo upon her walking. I allowed her to walk a little way along a smooth meadow path, leaning on my arm; and I found that she was a head lower than myself—a beautiful height for a woman. That time Captain Carey had set me down at the Havre Gosselin, appointing me to meet at the Creux harbor, which was exactly on the opposite side of the island. In crossing over to it—a distance of rather more than a mile—I encountered Julia's friends, Emma and Maria Brouard."



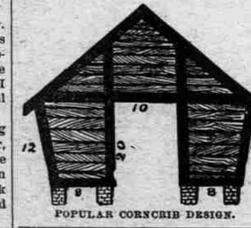
FARM AND GARDEN

Tobacco-Curing Attachment. An appliance much in use by farmers who grow tobacco for the purpose of easily getting the bunches in the desired position will be found useful for curing anything that it is desired to swing from the rafters of the barn. Figure 2 in the illustration represents a board five feet long and three or more inches wide, which rests on the rails that are fastened to the rafters. This board should not be fastened, for it is to be moved along on the rails from



TOBACCO-CURING ATTACHMENT.

place to place, as desired. Figure 1 shows the bar with hooks at either end, on which the bunch of tobacco or other green is placed. Two ropes connect this to the framework, figure 3, which hangs over the five-foot board, figure 2; to either end of the top bar of figure 3, small pulleys are attached, as shown in the illustration. Figure 4 represents the rope by which the appliance is worked.—Indianapolis News.



POPULAR CORNCRIB DESIGN.

crib built with the dimensions given and 12 feet long will hold about 700 bushels of ears on each side.

Care of Asparagus Beds. The future of the asparagus bed depends largely on the care given it the first year after planting. Cultivation is largely what the bed needs during this first season, not only for the purpose of keeping down the weeds, but to keep a much of loose earth on the surface so that the moisture in the soil may be retained. Of course, during the first season quantities of small sprouts will grow, and the soil should be raked or cultivated close up to these sprouts, but care must be taken not to cover the crown of the plant with the soil. In some sections the practice is to cultivate away from the plants instead of toward them, but, as a rule, this is not desirable except in the case of a moderately wet summer. In a dry summer or during the season when drought is prevalent, the cultivation between the rows and the throwing of the soil toward the young plants, assists in keeping the growth moist, which is absolutely essential during this first season. In the asparagus section of the East it is the practice of growers to raise small vegetables between the rows of asparagus plants the first year, provided the rows are not less than four feet apart. Of course, when this vegetable growing is done, the work of cultivating must be largely done with hand hoes or with a small wheel hoe operated by hand. While care must be taken to destroy any insects that may appear, cultivation is the main essential during the first year, and for that matter, is quite as necessary during the second year, the first cutting being done the third season after the planting, and that only moderately.—Exchange.

The Best Strawberries. Mr. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, who is good authority upon peaches and strawberries, classes the Marshall, Sample and Glen Mary as the great market berries of the new kinds, and the Nick Obmer, Maximus and Mam-

moth as fancy amateur varieties for home use or for a near-by market where firmness during transportation is not considered more important than flavor or quality. All are very productive and most of them produce large berries. These have, we believe, all been introduced within about ten years past, and may be said to mark the improvement made in that time, but many still make their main crops of the older varieties, either because of the cost of plants, or because of an entirely unground idea that most of these require unusually good soil and cultivation to produce the best results in size of berry and amount of yield. It is those who get the fancy berries and fancy prices whose first sells first when the market is well supplied, and as costs of picking, boxes, crates and transportation are no more, and of high cultivation but little more on the twelve-cent box than on those that sell for five cents or less, they are the ones that pay the best profit.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Queer American Rivers. One Florida River that Seems Undecided What to Do. Every variety of river in the world seems to have a cousin in our collection. What other country on the face of the globe affords such an assortment of streams for fishing and boating and swimming and skating—besides having any number of streams or which you can do none of these things? One can hardly imagine rivers like that; but we have them, plenty of them, as you shall see.

Permanent Pasture. Prof. Roberts, of the Cornell Experiment Station, gives directions for forming a permanent pasture, which we condense. Plow now, and sow with buckwheat to be plowed under when in bloom. If part of the land is moist soil with four quarts of rape seed per acre, which may be fed down by sheep, but if fed or not turn rape stubble under at same time as buckwheat. If cost is not too great sow ten to twenty bushels fresh slaked lime per acre, and then harrow it in. After this, or when seed is sown, use from 100 to 200 pounds per acre of a mixture made from 1,000 pounds acid phosphate, 300 pounds dried blood, 200 pounds nitrate of soda, 3,000 pounds muriate of potash. (We should think the above 1,800 pounds not too much for ten acres of pasture land, and if well distributed as a topdressing on some old pastures it might save necessity of plowing and reseeded if there was a good turf.—Ed.) For reseeding he advises the following mixtures per acre, sown about Sept. 1: Red clover seed, six pounds; alsike clover, five pounds; Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue and red top, 3 1/2 pounds each; timothy, four pounds. This is a very good mixture, but for New England we should put four pounds of white clover in place of the alsike or add it to the mixture, and if the pasture was for dairy purposes, would add four pounds sweet vernal grass and two pounds tall oat grass per acre to insure good early pasturage. The little extra cost would be quickly repaid.—American Cultivator.

Late Hatched Poultry. While of course, dependence for winter layers must be placed on the chicks that are hatched in February, March and early April, there is no question but what June and July hatched chicks may be made profitable, provided they are kept growing at the greatest possible rate all through the summer. The present season, owing to the rainy weather, the early hatches were very poor, and where the hatching was done by the old hens it seemed almost impossible to get enough hens in a broody condition to do anything along this line, so that this year, more than for several years previous, there will be very many late hatched chicks. June and July hatched chicks should have all of the green food they can obtain on a good run, fed carefully with small grains, and, while not being overfed, should have food every time they show any inclination of being at all hungry, the plan being to make every day count in giving them weight and strength. This treatment should be enforced regardless of the destiny of the chick. If it is to go to winter quarters to lay at the proper age, it will be all the better for the treatment indicated, while if it is to be put on the market in the early fall, it certainly would be more profitable to have it of good weight.

Fairy Poultry Tales. The daily papers report a certain Boston millionaire as buying some fine poultry at prices which make previous big figures look small—\$1,000 for a dozen birds, \$3,000 for two pair, \$700 for another pair. We never did bank very heavily on the accuracy of the daily papers when they treated matters relating to poultry (not much on other matters either) and know of no reason for changing our method now. Indeed, such statements serve to confirm us in our old opinion of the inaccuracy of the daily papers.—Farm Poultry.

Homemade Milk Trainer. For a milk strainer take a board the right size to lay nicely over the pan, bucket or can in which you set the milk. Cut a round hole in center a little smaller than the top of can. Place at each corner a small nail which has the head cut off and filed to a point on which to hang the cloth. This does away with the extra trouble of washing and securing the ordinary strainer, in which it is necessary to use a cloth in order to insure perfect cleanliness.

For Contracted Hoof. When a horse's feet are contracting and pressing on the soft structures of the foot, pare the feet so that the frog extends a quarter of an inch or so below the level of the wall at the heel, and if much contracted rasp the walls over the quarters thin and thin the sole till it yields to pressure, especially along the frog, and let him go barefooted. In a month or six weeks he will get over the tenderness.

The Brown-Tailed Moth. The brown-tailed moth is proving to be the worst pest ever introduced in this neighborhood, writes a Bostonian to Gardening. Its voracity seems to be no less than that of its contemporary, the notorious gypsy moth, and it is reputed to have the effect in addition of irritating and poisoning the skin of those who touch it.

Convenient Corncrib. The Country Gentleman presents a sketch of a corncrib which is very popular throughout the Middle West. It is so constructed that the wagon may be drifted between the two parts in which corn is to be stored, and this central part comes handy as a place in which to store small tools or wagons during the winter. A floor may be laid on a level with the plates, and the attic will provide a large amount of valuable storage room. In boarding up the sides leave a space of about 1 1/2 inches between the boards. This will facilitate the drying of the corn. Frequently more slant is given to the outside walls than is shown in the illustration. This is somewhat a matter of taste. A corn-

crib built with the dimensions given and 12 feet long will hold about 700 bushels of ears on each side.

Care of Asparagus Beds. The future of the asparagus bed depends largely on the care given it the first year after planting. Cultivation is largely what the bed needs during this first season, not only for the purpose of keeping down the weeds, but to keep a much of loose earth on the surface so that the moisture in the soil may be retained. Of course, during the first season quantities of small sprouts will grow, and the soil should be raked or cultivated close up to these sprouts, but care must be taken not to cover the crown of the plant with the soil. In some sections the practice is to cultivate away from the plants instead of toward them, but, as a rule, this is not desirable except in the case of a moderately wet summer. In a dry summer or during the season when drought is prevalent, the cultivation between the rows and the throwing of the soil toward the young plants, assists in keeping the growth moist, which is absolutely essential during this first season. In the asparagus section of the East it is the practice of growers to raise small vegetables between the rows of asparagus plants the first year, provided the rows are not less than four feet apart. Of course, when this vegetable growing is done, the work of cultivating must be largely done with hand hoes or with a small wheel hoe operated by hand. While care must be taken to destroy any insects that may appear, cultivation is the main essential during the first year, and for that matter, is quite as necessary during the second year, the first cutting being done the third season after the planting, and that only moderately.—Exchange.

The Best Strawberries. Mr. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, who is good authority upon peaches and strawberries, classes the Marshall, Sample and Glen Mary as the great market berries of the new kinds, and the Nick Obmer, Maximus and Mam-

moth as fancy amateur varieties for home use or for a near-by market where firmness during transportation is not considered more important than flavor or quality. All are very productive and most of them produce large berries. These have, we believe, all been introduced within about ten years past, and may be said to mark the improvement made in that time, but many still make their main crops of the older varieties, either because of the cost of plants, or because of an entirely unground idea that most of these require unusually good soil and cultivation to produce the best results in size of berry and amount of yield. It is those who get the fancy berries and fancy prices whose first sells first when the market is well supplied, and as costs of picking, boxes, crates and transportation are no more, and of high cultivation but little more on the twelve-cent box than on those that sell for five cents or less, they are the ones that pay the best profit.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Fairy Poultry Tales. The daily papers report a certain Boston millionaire as buying some fine poultry at prices which make previous big figures look small—\$1,000 for a dozen birds, \$3,000 for two pair, \$700 for another pair. We never did bank very heavily on the accuracy of the daily papers when they treated matters relating to poultry (not much on other matters either) and know of no reason for changing our method now. Indeed, such statements serve to confirm us in our old opinion of the inaccuracy of the daily papers.—Farm Poultry.

Homemade Milk Trainer. For a milk strainer take a board the right size to lay nicely over the pan, bucket or can in which you set the milk. Cut a round hole in center a little smaller than the top of can. Place at each corner a small nail which has the head cut off and filed to a point on which to hang the cloth. This does away with the extra trouble of washing and securing the ordinary strainer, in which it is necessary to use a cloth in order to insure perfect cleanliness.

For Contracted Hoof. When a horse's feet are contracting and pressing on the soft structures of the foot, pare the feet so that the frog extends a quarter of an inch or so below the level of the wall at the heel, and if much contracted rasp the walls over the quarters thin and thin the sole till it yields to pressure, especially along the frog, and let him go barefooted. In a month or six weeks he will get over the tenderness.

The Brown-Tailed Moth. The brown-tailed moth is proving to be the worst pest ever introduced in this neighborhood, writes a Bostonian to Gardening. Its voracity seems to be no less than that of its contemporary, the notorious gypsy moth, and it is reputed to have the effect in addition of irritating and poisoning the skin of those who touch it.

Queer American Rivers. One Florida River that Seems Undecided What to Do. Every variety of river in the world seems to have a cousin in our collection. What other country on the face of the globe affords such an assortment of streams for fishing and boating and swimming and skating—besides having any number of streams or which you can do none of these things? One can hardly imagine rivers like that; but we have them, plenty of them, as you shall see.

Permanent Pasture. Prof. Roberts, of the Cornell Experiment Station, gives directions for forming a permanent pasture, which we condense. Plow now, and sow with buckwheat to be plowed under when in bloom. If part of the land is moist soil with four quarts of rape seed per acre, which may be fed down by sheep, but if fed or not turn rape stubble under at same time as buckwheat. If cost is not too great sow ten to twenty bushels fresh slaked lime per acre, and then harrow it in. After this, or when seed is sown, use from 100 to 200 pounds per acre of a mixture made from 1,000 pounds acid phosphate, 300 pounds dried blood, 200 pounds nitrate of soda, 3,000 pounds muriate of potash. (We should think the above 1,800 pounds not too much for ten acres of pasture land, and if well distributed as a topdressing on some old pastures it might save necessity of plowing and reseeded if there was a good turf.—Ed.) For reseeding he advises the following mixtures per acre, sown about Sept. 1: Red clover seed, six pounds; alsike clover, five pounds; Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue and red top, 3 1/2 pounds each; timothy, four pounds. This is a very good mixture, but for New England we should put four pounds of white clover in place of the alsike or add it to the mixture, and if the pasture was for dairy purposes, would add four pounds sweet vernal grass and two pounds tall oat grass per acre to insure good early pasturage. The little extra cost would be quickly repaid.—American Cultivator.

THEY GOT BISMARCK'S CONSENT. But It Was Expressed in Language Altogether Unconventional. The deference of the English royal family to the opinions of their German cousins was never better bit off than by a story which comes from one of the royal household, who told it to the writer.

When Lord Archibald Campbell was about to be engaged to Miss Janet Callender, whom he eventually married, he dutifully went to his father for his approval. "Delighted, I'm sure," said the Duke of Argyll. "She is in every way desirable. Has money, good looks, brains, accomplishments. But—er—perhaps you had better let me speak to Lorne. He may think the Princess has a right to be consulted."

Recognizing the responsibility of having a royal highness for a sister-in-law, Lord Archie "waited." Lord Lorne, on being told of the proposed alliance, was agreeable to the young lady as far as he was concerned, but thought it only right that the Princess should be consulted as to who should enter the family. Now her royal highness in her frank, impulsive way said: "If Archie likes her, she suits me down to the ground. She is handsome and clever, and has strong opinions of her own. All the same I think I must speak to the Queen first."

Which side Victoria not only remembered Miss Callender's present regard at court, but graciously approved of the match, saying: "However, Louise, I think I ought to consult my German cousins first." And the Queen wrote to Germany. The Kaiser remembered meeting Miss Callender and replied to the Queen approvingly, adding, "But I will leave this letter open for a last word, for I should not care to speak finally until I had consulted Bismarck."

QUEER AMERICAN RIVERS. One Florida River that Seems Undecided What to Do. Every variety of river in the world seems to have a cousin in our collection. What other country on the face of the globe affords such an assortment of streams for fishing and boating and swimming and skating—besides having any number of streams or which you can do none of these things? One can hardly imagine rivers like that; but we have them, plenty of them, as you shall see.