

The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

CHAPTER XXIV.

I, Olivia Foster, take up the thread of the story—the woful, weary narrative of my wanderings after leaving my island friends.

Or two we were quite lost in the throng, and I was safe from all pursuit. "I do not know how to thank you," I said.

"I had been allowed to leave my address with the clerk of a large general agency in the city. Towards the close of October I received a note from him, desiring me to call at the office at two o'clock the following afternoon, without fail.

"I must think about it," I replied. "Well, there is the address of a lady who can give you all the particulars," he said, handing me a written paper.

"I've caught you at last!" It was like the bitterness of death, that chill and terror sweeping over me. My husband's hot breath was upon my cheek, and his eyes were looking closely into mine.

"Don't," I whispered; "oh! take me away quickly." He cleared a passage for us both with a vigor and decision that there was no resisting.

"Yes," I said; "I should like to go." I had had time to make all these observations before the owner of the foreign voice, which I had heard at the door, came in.

"I have not the honor of knowing you," she said politely. "I come from Ridley's Agency office," I answered, "about a situation as English teacher in a school in France."

"The clerk at Ridley's called you Miss Ellen Martineau," he answered. "My hearing is very good, and I was not deeply engaged in my business. I heard and saw a good deal whilst I was there."

"I should like to go to-morrow," I replied, feeling that the sooner I quitted London the better. Mrs. Wilkinson's steady eyes fastened upon me again with sharp curiosity.

"No," I faltered, my hopes sinking again before this old difficulty. "It will be necessary, then," she said, "for you to give the money to me, and I will forward it to Madame Perrier."

"I think I shall," I answered. "I don't dare be sure," she replied, nodding her head with an air of sagacity; "there have been four or five governesses here, and none of them would go. You'd have to take me with you; and, oh! it is a lovely place? asked the child beside me, with a deep sigh of longing.



Children's Corner

The New Sister. "Look carefully," said the kind nurse, turning down a corner of the flannel blanket.

"No," I answered, "I am afraid I could not. I am sure I could not." "That of course must be considered in the premium," she continued; "if you could have introduced, say, six pupils, the premium would be low. I do not think my friend would take one penny less than twenty pounds for the first year, and ten for the second."

"What were you prepared to give?" asked Mrs. Wilkinson, whilst I hesitated. "The clerk at Ridley's office told me the premium would be ten pounds," I answered; "I do not see how I can give more."

"Well," she said, after musing a little, "it is time this child went. She has been here a month, waiting for somebody to take her down to Noireau. I will agree with you, and will explain to Madame Perrier. How soon could you go?"

"I should hope not. I should need a mouth a yard wide to say it. What do you think of Bessie?" "Oh, Bessie is very well, only—well, I should be always thinking of Bessie Jones, and you know she isn't very nice. I'll tell you what, Johnny! Suppose we call her Vesta Geneva, after that girl papa told us about yesterday?"

"Well, I don't!" "Well, I thought your mother's name, Mary, would be the very best name in the world. What do you think?" "Why, of course it would! We never thought of that! Oh, thank you, nurse!" cried both voices, joyously. "Dear nurse! will you tell mamma, please?"

And you've joined a house that's finer Than the old rock of Gibraltar. They have won a good prosperity. Why not join the firm and share it? Step, young fellow, with celerity; Join the firm of Grin and Barrett. Grin and Barrett. Who can scare it? Scare the firm of Grin and Barrett?—Christian Endeavor World.

1. Mamma's Hair Shampoo. The mamma was shampooing little Dorothy's hair. "Dorothy, where does your mamma get her hair shampooed?" "Generally at home."

An Ambulant Baby. Kathryn, aged 2½, marched up to her 3-months-old sister and, pointing her finger toward the window, said: "Baby, look at that." Naturally the baby's eyes followed Kathryn's hand and Kathryn looked satisfied as she said: "Baby min' look all right."

Tommy's Original Idea. Sunday School Teacher—What was the song of the three children while they were in the furnace? Tommy Smart—I "soph, mumm, it was, "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

That Was Sol Hogzag's Occupation—He was a fiddler. "What does he do for er libbin', Judge Briles?" said Sol Hogzag, an aged negro who was arraigned for beating a small boy. "Ise de fiddler fer soshoul niggers down in Debbill's Dip. I kin yank more moosick outter fiddle den any udder nigger in Georgy. Ef I jest had mer fiddle an' mer bow up h'ar wid me mer, I mout gib yer er chune, Judge Briles."

Worry as a Success Killer. Perhaps there is nothing else so utterly futile, foolish and unprofitable as a habit of worrying. It saps the nervous energy, and robs us of the strength and vitality necessary for the real work of life.

When the tide-sweep of reverses Smites them, firm they stand and dare it. Without walling, tears or curses, This stout firm of Grin and Barrett, Even should their house go under In the flood and inundation, Calm they stand amid the thunder Without noise or demonstration. And, when sackcloth is the fashion, With a patient smile they wear it, Without perturbation or passion. This old firm of Grin and Barrett, Who can scare it? Scare the firm of Grin and Barrett? When the other firms show dissigns, Here's a house that does not share it. Wouldn't you like to join the business, Join the firm of Grin and Barrett? Give your strength that does not murmur. And your nerve that does not falter,



Farmers' Corner

Abuse of the Check Reins. The accompanying illustrations are taken from lectures issued by the Humane Education Committee at Providence, R. I. This committee is calling attention to some of the ways in which our domestic animals are abused. A good deal of this abuse is thoughtless—

is, the owner or driver does not desire to torture the animal. He either does not know any better, or else does not care. There are many ways in which the tight, overdrawn check-rein annoys or injures the horse. The picture showing the wrong way of "checking" well illustrates the trouble. In fact, the pictures are a whole story in themselves. The leaflet mentioned makes a strong argument against the tight check, quoting the opinion of the most noted breeders, drivers and horsemen against it. Here are two samples—the first from Wm. Pritchard, president of the Royal Veterinary College, London:

The continued pressure of the bit of the bearing-rein (check-rein) deadens the surrounding portion of the mouth with which it is in contact, thus producing a partially insensible condition of the mouth and lips. This is a condition most ill-suited to receive a sudden impression, as a check from the driver, in the event of the horse stumbling from any cause; I would, therefore, say that, instead of preventing horses from falling, the bearing-rein is calculated to render falling more frequent. Other not uncommon results of the use of this instrument of torture are distortion of the windpipe to such a degree as to impede the respiration ever afterward, excoriation of the mouth and lips, paralysis of the muscles of the face, etc. Another writer says: "Tying one part of an animal's body to another does not necessarily keep him on his feet. It is the pull from the arm of the driver that makes the horse regain himself when he stumbles. One might as well say that tying a man's head back to a belt at his waist would prevent him from falling if he stumbled in a race."

To Kill Insects. It may not be generally known that skim milk or buttermilk readily mixes with kerosene, forming an emulsion which destroys insects without danger or injury to animals or plants on which they might be that might result on the use of pure oil and water, says the American Cultivator. We first learned of this from using this mixture for the scale insect, or mite, which causes scaly legs on fowls. We found that one or two dippings or washings with it would cure the worst case of scaly leg and leave the skin as smooth as when first hatched. We never had occasion to try it for lousy animals, for we never had one, but we do not hesitate to recommend it, and we have lately seen its use advised for ticks on sheep.

About Selling Apples. If apples are sold to commission men or fruit dealers it is best to consult them as to the time and manner of picking, grading and packing, says Farmers' Tribune. They are familiar with the wants of the trade and know best how to meet its demands. A large crop of good winter apples can sometimes be disposed of to the best advantage by selling in the orchard for a lump sum. This obviates the work and worry of marketing, and holding such a perishable crop for higher prices is risky business. It is not apt to pay unless one is a good judge of the market and the fruit is well stored. Where the apples are sold on the trees one should be able to correctly estimate the quantity of apples on a tree and know the highest price which they will command on the market. But however the crop is sold, it is well for the orchardist to have the picking under his control, as trees are often injured, limbs broken, etc.

been made to increase the number of rows of corn on the cob with success. The same method is applicable to poultry breeding. We will start with a hen that lays 120 eggs. Some of her chicks will lay 120 per year. From these we will pick out layers and so on until 200 or better are the result. At the same time it is just as essential to breed out of males from prolific layers, as it is the females; in fact, it is more so. If we look after the breeding of the females only we will introduce on the male side blood which is lacking in proficiency, and thus check every attempt in progress. It is just as essential that the male should be from the hen which lays 175 eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid 150 eggs, as it is that the hen should be from one that laid 175 eggs and whose mother laid 150 eggs.—Poultry Herald.

Sugar Beet Culture. We have not been an advocate of sugar-beet growing because we have believed that a good farmer can grow other crops on good land with less labor that will bring more money, but we have not tried to injure the business, as a German paper would do when it says, "Plow in the spring, regardless of mud and water. Stop every drain that may be carrying the water away from the beet fields. Fall plowing is to retain the moisture. Spring plowing must aim to secure every bit of moisture for the beet field." We have grown some sugar beets, not for the factory, but for stock feeding, and we would say to any one growing for either purpose do not plow or sow the seed until the ground is dry and firm. To plow "regardless of mud and water" will insure a small crop of beets that are scarcely worth feeding to the cow or pigs. Fall plowing should be done to relieve the land of moisture and not to retain it, and thus it should be, when it is possible, up and down the side hills instead of around them, that the water may be drained off by the bottom of the furrow, below the earth that is turned over. As we never visited Germany we will not say the advice is not good there, but we know of no part of the United States where we think it would be good. But we will give a little bit of what we think is better advice. If you grow sugar beets do not sell them at \$4 or \$5 a ton, when you have cattle or hogs to feed them to, unless you can get back all the pomace made from them.—New England Homestead.

Rations for Milk Cows. It is generally understood that the average cow ought to have between two and three pounds of digestible protein daily as a part of the ration. One often finds one or more cows in a herd that will do well on a ration containing less than two pounds of protein, and on the other hand some of the herd need considerable more protein. Wheat bran of good quality is generally conceded to be an ideal product to feed with corn and other grains, although we may obtain much more protein and considerable mineral matter from feeding cottonseed meal, but this may not be fed in large quantities. Gluten meal supplies protein in other sections, while in still other sections dependence for protein is placed almost wholly on cowpeas and alfalfa, with small feeds of cottonseed meal, the hay of the cowpeas and alfalfa being ground. The essential thing is to obtain the best quality of protein for one's herd at the smallest possible expense.—Exchange.

Testing Seed. The result of tests made by competent men with samples of seeds sent to the Buffalo Exposition proves two things: First, the necessity for care on the part of farmers in buying seeds only from reputable seedsmen, and, second, the desirability of testing all seeds during the winter, that the loss of both seed and crop may be avoided. In the tests referred to the percentage of good seed was very low in the majority of cases. With some samples the good seed was found to be only about 20 per cent of the whole. In one test of orchard grass sold at \$5 per hundred pounds, the good seed was only 16.5 per cent of the whole, making the real cost of the good seed \$38.46 per hundred pounds. The original price of \$5 per hundred pounds is low, but the result ought to have been better even then.

Washing and Working Butter. After drawing off the buttermilk wash twice or until the wash water runs off clear. The work in salt to suit the taste of your trade and set away for three or four hours, then rework and pack or stamp. The interval between salting and stamping allows the salt thoroughly to permeate the whole mass, and the second working also insures a uniform mixing of the salt as well as working out any excess of water. Never work butter when it is warm enough to be salty. There are two watchwords for the buttermaker. They are cleanliness and uniformity, and are worth remembering if you are looking for trade and reputation.

Improvement in Hogs. The hog has been improved in the last twenty years to such an extent that he is able to mature earlier and produce a larger amount of grain and growth from the same quantity of food. The improved pig shows the great feeding capabilities and earlier maturing qualities that have been bred into him. No time is lost. Pigs can be marketed as quickly as a crop of grain.—Kansas Farmer.

Tree Protectors. Tree guards and other protectors are now in order. A strip of wire fly screening is about the best thing we know of, and it will remain on the trees for several years.—Exchange.



"SENT WHIRLING INTO THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD."



COLD WEATHER SPORT.

In Hungary they fish in the winter as well as in the summer. The fisherman cuts holes in the ice, puts up little frames, to which his fish lines are fastened.

The Firm of Grin and Barrett. No financial throes volcanic. Ever yet was known to scare it; Never yet was any panic. Scared the firm of Grin and Barrett. From the hurry and the fluster, From the ruin and the crashes, They arise in brighter luster, Like the phoenix from his ashes. When the banks and corporations, Smiling with fear, they do not share it, Quaking through all perturbations Goes the firm of Grin and Barrett. Grin and Barrett, Who can scare it? Scare the firm of Grin and Barrett? When the tide-sweep of reverses Smites them, firm they stand and dare it. Without walling, tears or curses, This stout firm of Grin and Barrett, Even should their house go under In the flood and inundation, Calm they stand amid the thunder Without noise or demonstration. And, when sackcloth is the fashion, With a patient smile they wear it, Without perturbation or passion. This old firm of Grin and Barrett, Who can scare it? Scare the firm of Grin and Barrett? When the other firms show dissigns, Here's a house that does not share it. Wouldn't you like to join the business, Join the firm of Grin and Barrett? Give your strength that does not murmur. And your nerve that does not falter,