

THE LOVE PENDULUM

(Continued from Page 12.)

"So sweet, such a dear little house, as cozy as a bird's nest," Gwen cried, holding out both hands to Win as she alighted.

"See the child's eyes—bluer than heaven! You look so different from last winter. Will it make me as young and charming? I could even endure the country if it would make me so attractive."

"I turned to talk to the others. They were motoring to the Green mountains and ran out of their way to find our place."

"I hate it!" Win answered, looking down into her eyes. They were standing a little apart from the group, but I could overhear and so could anyone who chose to listen.

"Well, she may be making a mistake in burying you here all summer, you with your talent. But the quiet won't hurt you!" There was a glance from those odd green eyes.

"You'll come in town next week and lunch with me, Connie! I'm home by Wednesday," she said in parting.

"I'll be delighted," I answered mechanically. And they drove off.

"Where's the car disappear then turned and scowled at our house. Hideous place! And the summer has only just started!"

SEPARATE WAYS Chapter 48

That was my last attempt to bring Winthrop into any sort of agreement with what I liked. I knew I was right about this summer arrangement. It was necessary to economize in order to pay off what we owed his mother, that was a matter of honor and it was a matter of business too. We did, and in spite of his extravagant tendencies Win helped with this, we would be clear of debt by fall and could start all over again.

I wondered whether we would start all over again when we returned to town, as we had started the fall before? Would it be dancing, dining, racing, gambling, running from place to place in a mad hurry to catch up—with what? I dreaded the thought of going into the city again.

"I told Win last night what I had done as we stood in the hotel lobby waiting for the rest of our party—four of us were to dine."

"But you might have asked me!" He dared not show anger where there were so many people. That's why I chose the lobby to tell him about it.

"You might have asked me about lots of things you do, too," I responded. "I spoiled the dinner for him, of course, and the train ride was a period of strain. Win settled behind his paper and refused to talk."

"That night when Colin had gone to bed after the baby had been carefully tucked in in a tiny upstairs room, Win turned to me."

"I don't know what has got into you! You were so sweet and lovely, you do everything now that you know I don't like."

"Nothing is different with me, it's with you. Once you loved me—" "I do still," His arms came around me suddenly, tightly.

"Passion, not love," I answered calmly. "Passion, not comradeship nor friendship. We're going different ways. Win, I don't know where or how far apart, it will lead us. Meantime—a summer in the country means this child's life and I'm going to let her take that chance. If you don't like it—I ended by shrugging my shoulders and walked from the room."

"That gives me an hour and a half to go see Mrs. Anderson." Win made no comment as he ran off.

"I was too tired from the heat to wish to walk, so I took a taxi to the East Side flat that was now so familiar to me. Little Connie was looking prettier than ever, but sadly thin and pathetic. She was remarkably like me in some ways. She had the deep blue eyes and golden fluffy hair that I had as a child, and her skin was fine and delicate."

"It's air she needs, I guess," Mrs. Anderson said. "She's out on the roof when the children can look after her. But I've not had a cent for my man these many months, so I've to earn it all for all of us."

"I gathered the baby into my arms and held it. She was so used to me she did not cry as some children do with strangers."

"She do take her bottle beautifully and Ellen sends money for the best milk," Mrs. Anderson wiped her hands free of suds to inspect her youngest child critically. "She ain't much flesh on her," she conceded.

"Will you let me take her to the country with me for the summer?" I asked suddenly.

"I knew I had wanted to do this all along, but I had never dared even think of it. I had a cold fear as to what Win would say—and a cold disregard."

"You'd be an angel to take her," Mrs. Anderson said. "But she they're lets of trouble, though Connie's as good a baby as I've seen."

I remembered suddenly the smart hotel where I was to meet my husband. I could not appear there with a baby in my arms! What could I do with it? Poor infant Connie could not be checked like a coat.

"Where's Ellen?" "Working tonight."

I remembered Colin. Dear Colin, I was always ready to fall in with my plans, always ready to help me, always sympathetic whether he approved or not. I telephoned him.

"You are coming out for a week in the country," I said. "Yes, this evening, meet Winthrop and me at the gate to the nine o'clock train. Get your dinner and don't bring much baggage, and when you are ready, go around to Mrs. Anderson's—you know where it is, you've been there with me—and get her baby. Yes, her baby, that's what I said. And get a taxi and bring it up to the station. I'll be at the train gate."

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(To be Continued)

VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

The secret of removing a grease spot from silk, without any ring or shadow remaining, is to rub French chalk on the wrong side of the goods. Put away for a few hours then brush off the chalk and apply it again on the back of the spot if necessary. The powder absorbs the grease and leaves the surface of the fabric as good as new.

When you wish to mend a slightly worn tablecloth, use an embroidery hoop. In this way it can be nicely darned by using threads drawn from the linen itself.

To mend hot-water bottles clean the torn place with gasoline. Place a piece of vulcanizing rubber over the hole with glue on it. Then put a hot iron on the rubber and let remain overnight. This will make your bottle like new.

Never pick up tiny pieces of glass with the fingers. Wet a woolen cloth and put it over the pieces. The particles which will then cling to the cloth. Burn the cloth.

When making lemon pies, let the filling set cold before putting in the pastry shell and you will find that it will not run as it does when it is put in hot.

Never leave a metal spoon in anything you wish to heat quickly as the heat runs up the spoon thus requiring a longer time to heat the food.

To remove fresh shellac from a brush, rub a small quantity of borax well into the bristles. Then wash in soap and water. The treatment will remove shellac from the hands.

To loosen rusty screws, hold a red-hot poker on the head of the screw for two or three minutes. It can then be easily removed with a screw-driver.

Sunday School Lesson

MARtha AND MARY LESSON XX. August 12.

Golden Text:—Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus.—John XI. 5.

Lesson:—Luke the x, 38-42; John XI to XII, 8.

Our lesson gives us three scenes in the home of Martha and Mary and their brother Lazarus of Bethany. They were friends of Jesus whom he loved.

The first probably describes one of our Lord's earlier visits to their home. Both the sisters must have welcomed Him eagerly and thought it a very great honor and pleasure to have Him visit them. They probably helped him take off his sandals and brought water to wash the dust of hot Palestine Mary sits there talking to Him, or while Martha goes off to prepare the dinner.

Martha is evidently the elder. St. John gives her name first. She is the more practical of the two. She has the responsibility of the household on her hands. She bustles away at the dinner, no doubt bothered by the heat and flies, and worrying that the dinner would not be ready in time, and then naturally enough blaming it on some one else, blaming it on Mary for leaving it all to her to do.

Finally she gets so "fussed" and worked up that she goes right out where our Lord is sitting with Mary in the cool and scolds Mary before their guest for not leaving Him and coming to help her.

Martha is fussed and let things worry her till she forget herself. Our Lord was their honored guest. It would not have been proper to leave him unattended. It was right for one of the sisters to entertain Him while the other got the dinner ready. Martha knew it perfectly well. She had just let her mind become so lumbered up with what she was doing that she forgot the importance of her own end of the work out of proportion. That was all. Our Lord faithfully and gently put her right.

The next episode tells of a great shadow fallen across their happy home. Lazarus is sick. Jesus' friend is sent for. Lazarus gets worse. Jesus' coming is accounted delayed. He might have been on his way, but he never came. Lazarus died, and then Jesus comes—too late. Both of the sisters meet Him with the same reproachful words: "Lord, if thou hadst been here, our brother had not died."

Our Lord answers Martha with the glorious resurrection promise which He was to fulfill so faithfully:—"I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in Me though he be dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." But when Mary came running to Him weeping and Jesus saw her face haggard from her anxiety and grief and heard her weeping and her reproachful, "If thou hadst been here, my brother had not died," Jesus wept.

Then Jesus turned their sorrow into gladness. And so many of His friends since who have sent for His help in their hour of anxiety and great need and have found Him unaccountably delay His coming and have cried reproachfully, "If thou hadst, my brother had not died," they too have lived perhaps to find their sorrow turned into rejoicing and to learn that His delay was not due to lack of love.

Lastly we see Jesus sitting with Lazarus at the table in Bethany, and Martha showing her gratitude by waiting on Him but Mary takes the most precious thing she has, costly ointment bought perhaps for the burial of Lazarus and shows her gratitude by anointing His feet, and wiping them with her hair. "And the house was filled with the odor of the ointment."

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CHILD WELFARE

(Continued from Page 9)

germs of such diseases as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, etc.

The chief breeding places of flies are collections of garbage and manure—particularly horse manure. In such places they multiply with great rapidity. Each adult female fly deposits several hundred eggs, which pass through the cycle from egg to fly within eight to ten days. Seven to ten generations are bred annually. Thus the progeny of a single female fly, which has survived the winter, may amount to several billions in but one season.

The Merchant's Association of New York estimates that the progeny of one pair of flies for one summer, if all survives, would occupy a space of 14,000,000 cubic feet, even if pressed together. There is good reason, therefore why the campaign against the fly should be commenced at the very beginning of the season.

Our houses (particularly the dining room and kitchen and all sick rooms) our food (including fruits and vegetables which are eaten uncooked) and the faces and bodies of infants should be protected against fly attacks by screening. Every fly should be killed on sight. But the principal means of controlling the fly pest is to do away with the breeding places.

Particular care should be given to the removal of stale manure, which during warm weather, should under no condition be allowed to remain at a less distance than a quarter of a mile from a human habitation. Garbage contents of privy vaults, and refuse of all kinds should be similarly removed if the preferable destruction by fire cannot be carried out. Manure pits, garbage receptacles, etc., should be made very tight (to prevent the maggots from getting into the underlying soil) and should be systematically and completely emptied at least every four days during warm weather. They should moreover be carefully guarded by screens or otherwise made fly tight, or should be sprinkled liberally with chloride of lime or a solution of sulphate of iron, two pounds to the gallon of water. Privies and privy vaults in particular should be thoroughly screened.

A recent investigation carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows that the treatment of manure with powdered borax is not only the most effective method of destroying the larvae of flies, but that it actually adds to the fertilizing value of a manure. This is applied to the manure by means of a flour sifter, immediately after it is removed from the stable, in the proportion of one ounce to each cubic foot of manure. Especial care is to be taken that the outer layers of the heap receive a proper share of the powder. Two or three gallons of water are to be sprinkled over the heap after the application of the powder. This treatment, of course, repeated with each addition of fresh manure. The cost amount to about one cent per horse each day.

Cuspidors should be given special care. A little solution of formalin (a teaspoonful to a pint of water) should be placed in each cuspidor. This solution, sweetened with sugar and exposed in saucers, will kill flies in a room.

It is important to carry out these precautions from the very commencement of the warm weather, and to persist in them throughout the fly season.

The presence of flies indicates the presence of filth or of unsanitary conditions in the neighborhood, and is a certain sign that a cleaning up is necessary. The trapping and swatting of flies are undoubtedly of value, but reliance should not be placed on them, especially in the case of breeding places.

Do not patronize dealers in food-stuffs whose wares are not kept carefully screened from flies.

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Of Interest To Farmers

THE STORAGE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

(Experimental Farms note)

The storage of fruit and vegetables for home and market must receive greater attention than it has hitherto been accorded. The amount of waste annually is very great. As a first step towards eliminating this, every farmer or household with sufficient land to grow vegetables, and perhaps fruit trees should understand more about storing the crop. Some crops keep in an atmosphere that has a high moisture content, whereas others require a low percentage of humidity. So it will be seen that there cannot be a condition to suit all vegetables and fruits in the same cellar or storage building. Apples, pears, potatoes, carrots, cabbage, soon deteriorate in every way usually, while on other hand winter squash, pumpkins, marrows and other such crops like a dry atmosphere. Moulds and rots soon destroy them.

If you know your cellar is a very dry one and you wish to keep apples, etc., in it make provision for adding more moisture to the air by introducing wet sacks spread out or by sprinkling the floor, the idea being that a large surface must be wet and evaporation quick. The atmospheric humidity can be tested with a wet and dry bulb thermometer. Take the readings and check up on the thermometer which is supplied with it. A humidity ranging from 75 to 85 is satisfactory.

In case of squash and pumpkins etc., an frost proof place which is dry is suitable—the top shelf of the pantry for instance, or shelves in the passage. Quality is often lowered by poor ventilation. Where crops are stored in large quantities ventilation is most important. It is possible to carry off gas, and heat coming from a large bulk of crop. When severe weather occurs close up the ventilators. Do not store a large volume of any crop while it is warm from the field unless you know that you can reduce the heat by proper ventilation. Most attention must be paid to this when in the fall and our growers must commercial storage is being done help when asked to do so.

Good grass is the ideal feed for older stock, but the young calf's stomach is not sufficiently developed to handle enough grass to keep it growing in the way required to make it a good, profitable animal.

We saw a fine piece of alfalfa the other day which had been seeded in July. If sown on well-cultivated, clean moist summer fallow, alfalfa may be seeded around July 15 with good results.

The best place for young calves during the hot weather is the stable. A calf's skin is not thick enough to stand the sun well.

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