B. B. Smith & Co.

THE "GLOBE" NEWS

B. B. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines, Ont., Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada. Price List, 2 3-2d.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT 5, 1879

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Conducted by A Practical Agriculturist.

Good Lessons.

[illegible]

[illegible] of milk and a pair of scales were also upon the table. A thermometer hung upon the smoothly plastered wall, and marked 60 degrees.

"This is a unique dairy," I remarked.

"I suppose it is," replied Miss Martin. "I got the idea from a French work on dairying by Mons. Pourian, and I persuaded father to let me have it made in this way. M. Pourian thinks that butter absorbs an odor from the floor when it rests upon it, and advises that it should be kept at least 18 inches above it on a stone bench. I like the arrangement very much. We have a drain in that corner, and, if we wish, we can put a hose on the pump in the wash room and wash the stone floor and benches with cold water from the spring. Tom generally does that on Saturday afternoon, and the water runs off and the floor can be dried very quickly, by opening the window and ventilator in the ceiling. The window is on the north side and we have a gauze screen in it and a tight shutter which can be closed and opened by this handle, without going outside or opening the window."

"Where do you send your butter for sale?" I asked.

"The butter is put up into small jars and white oak pails, and is sent to New York in boxes once a week. Last week we sent 16 six-pound pails. I get 25 cents a pound for it."

"Mary has a good thing in her dairy, I tell you," said Mr. Martin. "I consider 25 cents a pound a fair price for butter when all these conveniences are supplied, so we agreed that she should look after the dairy, manage it her own way, and pay me 20 cents a pound for all she makes, and pocket the difference. She gets 25 cents a pound and sell's all she can make and wants more cows; so she clears $10 a week for herself; she is satisfied, so am I, and I don't know as anybody has any cause to grumble. She is a good manager and I don't see how she gets along with so little fuss, but she does, and I never yet heard her say she had no time for anything, and never saw her in a hurry. Our cows are grade Jerseys; I make butter, you make milks; and your Ayrshires may suit you, but my grade Jerseys suit my purpose very well. If there is a cow that is the best for the butter dairy, I think it is a half bred Jersey. A pure breed may be better, but it wouldn't pay to give $200 or $300 for a cow. My whole 12 would not cost for two of them, and we average 6 pounds of butter a week, and some will yield 12 when fresh."

By this time we had returned to the porch or rather the old folks were there, the younger were lingering behind and taking their time.

"Now," said Mr. Martin, "what do you think of it? We read a great deal about work being disagreeable but there are people who make work their business, and others who don't seem to find any trouble about it. Any work being degrading, that is simply bosh. With some it is disagreeable, no doubt, but it seems to me that it is a necessity that all should do some work, and those who don't work, simply live on those who do. Work is not antagonistic to the highest culture in man or woman. Drudgery, I admit is a hardship and one less the case of any person. Let me educated person need be a drudge. The drudge cannot rise above his place. He is held there for want of intelligence and ability to rise above it. There are some who make drudgery of their work because they cannot execute by intelligent management. Brains do more than the hands. I would have every girl and woman take her share in the world's work. We have got children enough for it. When Solomon described a virtuous woman he laid all the virtues, he and [illegible] and with most of the hands, he [illegible] her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff, she is not afraid of the snow, for her household is clothed with scarlet; her clothing is silk and purple; she looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. There is the whole subject in a nutshell. She worked so diligently, dressed well and was happy.

In the meantime Fred had been putting many questions to Miss Martin and I'm sure their ways of farming, the cash of the replies being as follows. The milk having been taken in the dairy room in the pail, is there set for 36 hours, when it is skimmed and the cream is set to ripen in the creamery for one day. It is then taken to the dairy room and kept there one day, when it is churned. It is then at a temperature of 60 degrees. As soon as the butter comes, salt is added at the rate of one ounce to the pound. It is then worked in and the butter is set away in the dairy room for 12 hours, when it is reworked and packed in small jars or pails, as may be required by the customers. Some like jars, and some prefer pails. On the whole, the jars are better than the pails, as they do not shrink, and Tom is not called on to replace hoops occasionally. Some coloring is used to bring the shade to the proper tint. Jersey butter sometimes requires coloring, as much as that of other cows. Fred remarked that they nearly all do it in the fancy dairies. Miss Martin was confident that the feed had considerable influence on the color and quality of butter, and preferred to have the cows supplied with wheat middlings, bran, and corn meal. The butter came solid and hard and of good flavor in the hottest weather. Fifty pounds of ice daily will keep a three gan Cooley creamery at 40 degrees; part of the milk is set in the creamery so as to test the yield of butter. The cream rises completely in 24 hours and the milk is sweet for the calves. So far there has been no difference to note in the quantity of butter from the pool or the creamery; but the more rapid rising of the cream is a great convenience. Miss Martin was very sure that she would not retrench her dairy business for a good round sum of money. By [illegible] dairy matters were exhausted, and when the conversation changed to topics more of general interest, I bade Miss Martin good bye and returned home with Fred.

Another Good Word for Mules.

[illegible] the fact that the question of using mules for farm labor instead of horses having been discussed of late at some length in the Rural department of The Post, I find quite a number of the farmers in different parts of Victoria county are giving the matter a good deal of attention, and are considering the advisability of keeping at least one span of mules on each farm. Believing that letters pertaining to agriculture, whether in reference to the sowing of different kinds of grain, raising of stock, or selling, are ever acceptable in this department, I will give your readers an idea as to how mules are being utilized in Oxford county where quite a number of the farmers of late years have raised a span of mules each, and their experience is that for farm labor the mule is far superior to the horse. The mule is fully ready for work at three years of age and with anything like ordinary care they will live and be of excellent service for almost any reasonable length of time. In fact I have seen mules that were forty years of age and to all appearance they were as hardy and as capable of doing a good day's work as a Clydesdale or Punch horse would be at eight years of age. They will live on far less and coarser food than the horse. In fact it is computed that a mule will do as well and look as thrifty in the spring by having the run of the open farm-yard with a stack of wheat straw to feed on during the winter as a horse would and receive all the care and attention that our good farmers are now giving their horses. In driving the mule is preferable to the horse as he will in the hottest season take a steady gait in the morning and keep it up all day; and in striking out a load he will walk much straighter, and even though as a rule mules do not walk as fast as the horse a larger area of land can be turned over in a day than with the horse, simply because they do not become fatigued every two hours. In threshing in the fall three span of good mules are equal to five pair of horses and will drive the machine at as high rate of speed and keep up an even motion the entire day. In harrowing, mules owing to the smallness of their feet tramp much less of the grain to so great a depth that it will not not come up. In plowing around fruit trees they are very convenient as they are not nearly as tall as the horse and the trees are not injured to any extent by passing under them. In long drives a mule will travel one hundred miles in a day as easily as a horse will sixty, and be ready for the same jaunt the next day. The mule like the Irishman gets credit for doing a good many things that he is not guilty of. His kicking propensities have been greatly enlarged upon. A mule if frightened or provoked will kick, and so will a horse. If every farmer in Victoria would keep one span of mules much more work would be accomplished in a shorter space of time. But owing to his long ears and homely appearance in general we fear that he will for years to come be obliged to remain in his present position. An Oxford Farmer.

Hints for Work in September.

We take the subjoined excellent hints for the work of this month from the American Agriculturist:—

Fall Grain. This month is the usual time for sowing wheat and rye. From the 10th to the 15th is the most popular time, but it is a question if it is not better to sow earlier. On any but very rich soils it takes some time for the crop to get thoroughly well rooted and tillered, and if tillering is not effected before winter, it will rarely take place to any great extent in the spring. As the yield depends on the tillering, the promise of an early sown crop is better than that of a late one.

Exceptions to this Rule occur with very rich soils, where an excessively strong growth may be looked for, and the attacks of the Hessian fly must be considered. These hints, it is obvious, cannot be made to meet every case in a wide range of localities; we give general information, which the intelligent reader will adapt to his own circumstances:

Late Sowing for Spring Fodder. It has been usual to sow rye as late as October or November for green fodder in the spring. This is not a profitable practice. The rye comes up very thin and poor, and makes but a light crop. In the writer's experience it has been found better to plough the land in the fall, top-dress it through the winter with fine manure, and as early in the spring as possible harrow in oats, feeding a piece of spring rye, or plant the manure in the same time with the oat harrow. Unless there is some good reason for the late sowing rye it should be avoided.

Phosphate for Wheat. Every year's experience proves the value of superphosphate of lime as a special fertilizer for wheat. An experienced wheat grower informs us that he has used 400 pounds to the acre, and that the crop this year has paid handsomely for the outlay. Where a smaller quantity was used the yield was unsatisfactory.

Smut and Rust. These troublesome diseases of wheat and rye may be prevented by pickling the seed. The pickle may be made of strong brine, or of a solution of blue vitriol or sulphate of copper—one gallon of water, Sprinkle the grain, stir thoroughly to wet every kernel, and spread to dry. Either of these will destroy the spores, which are the seed of the parasitic fungi, known by the above names.

Rats and Mouse. Early sown beans and peas may be harvested at this month. If left later, the pods may become hollow and stringy. An overgrown root may be large, but gives no indication of its value. Harvest our early sown mangels as soon as the larger one become hollow, and bind them in the pits as well or better, than if left in the ground for sheep. The coarser be fed to cows or sheep with benefit.

Pitting Mangels. In pitting mangels for this month, care must be taken to manure them so that they will not heat. If a cool and well ventilated root cellar is provided, there can be no safer place for them. In pitting them in the field, we gather 20 rows together, which makes a long heap, not large enough to cause heating. The roots may be covered with the tops, or with straw, held down by a few rails. Afterwards these rows may be gathered together into piles and prepared for winter.

General Farm Notes.

Agricultural Depression in England. At a recent public dinner in this country Mr. James Caird, the well-known authority on agricultural matters, thus adverted to the prevailing depression of the farming interests. "My experience of farming goes back to the period before free trade. I have had a constant direct interest in it since that time, both as a landowner and cultivator, and have experienced all its vicissitudes. We have had good seasons before, and low prices without the same loss of capital. It is not so much from the low prices that we are really suffering. If we compare the average prices of the first five years of free trade with those of the last five years we shall find that wheat has fallen 15 per cent, barley 15, and oats 10, and yet fat and lean stock in a considerably greater proportion. The times during the last year has fallen more from a diminished consumption in the every centres of industry than from any sever importation. We are suffering not more than other trades in this country and on the Continent, with similar complaints of the agricultural interests both in Germany and France are at least as great as ours."

Mixed Grasses. An editorial in the New York Times says that the common grass, timothy, has usurped too much a place in the opinion of farmers. It may be that there are other grasses that equally deserve a place in our practice. As a rule, mixed sowing, whether of grain or of grass, are the most productive. So a mixture of grasses will produce more hay than any single grass. This is seen in the usual mixture of timothy and clover, which yields a double crop. If orchard grass is added to the mixture, a still further gain is made. If blue-grass is added, bottom growth, which is most valuable for fall pasture, is secured. The following mixture, viz., six pounds of timothy, six pounds of red clover, 20 pounds of orchard and 20 pounds of Kentucky blue-grass, will give three cuttings or crops in one season. It has done so with the writer. The first cutting was made on the 10th of May; the second is in progress at the present writing (July 10), and a third will undoubtedly be made in September. The first cutting consisted of orchard-grass and clover; the timothy had not then reached a sufficient height; The second cutting consist of timothy and clover, with a thick bottom of broad leaves of orchard-grass; the third crop has heretofore been, and will be, pasture, and will consist mainly of blue-grass, orchard-grass and clover. A liberal top-dressing of coarse manure will make up for close pasturing, and will protect the sod during the winter and hasten growth in the spring.

Renovating a Poor Farm.—Mr. M. B. Bateman speaks of Mr. W. I. Chamberlain in the Ohio Farmer as follows: "He was given a farm of poor quality in Hudson College, but some two years ago he purchased an old clay farm of about one hundred acres, a mile or two east of the village; it had been long run as a dairy farm, and was considered too poor to produce much clover, light crops of grass. Mr. C. resolved to attempt its renovation as fast as it could be done by dint of labor and intelligence. At first the gross income from the farm was only about five hundred dollars annually, and the expenses exceeded that sum but for several years past the products of the farm have been from three to four thousand dollars annually, and the cash value of the land has more than doubled. I have no time to speak of all the methods by which this renovation has been accomplished. Suffice it to say it has not been by large expenditure of money, but chiefly by the use of educated brains and persevering industry. The chief factors in the work, I may say, are thorough drainage along with judicious saving and use of manure. At first, he was told that wheat, potatoes and apples could not be grown to advantage on such clay lands; but for several years past he has grown the best crops of these in the township, and last year, it is believed, he had the best ten acres of wheat in the whole State, on one of his underdrained fields—the yield being over fifty bushels per acre."

Domestic and Useful.

A Nice Tea Cake.—One-half cup of butter; one egg; one-half cup of thick milk or buttermilk; a teaspoonful of soda; handful of currants. Flour to the proper thickness.

Cleaning Silver Spoons.—The disagreeable discoloration of an egg can be readily taken from silver spoons by washing them in potato water—water in which potatoes have been boiled. It is much better than salt, as is does not scratch the metal. The taste of fish may be removed very effectively from steel knives and forks by rubbing with fresh orange or lemon peel.

For the Toilet.—Of white wax, oil of sweet almonds, spermaceti and white soap each one-fourth ounce; one pint of rose water or older flower water; best cologne three ounces. Cut the wax, sperm and soap very fine; put into an earthen vessel with a gill of rose water, set into a dish of boiling water and let stand until dissolved. Then add first the oil of almonds, then the rose water and cologne.

Railways.

TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY.—TIME-TABLE. Taking effect on Monday, July 31st, 1879.

GOING NORTH.	Mail.	Local.	Mixed.
Toronto, depart.	7:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Uxbridge "	9:45 "	6:15 "	12:15 p.m.
Cannington "	10:43 a.m.	7:12 "	3:18 "
Woodville "	10:55 "	7:25 "	3:45 "
Midland Junction	11:00 "	7:30 "	3:55 "
Coboconk, arrive	12:20 "		5:15 "
GOING SOUTH.	Mixed.	Mail.	Local.
Coboconk, depart	6:00 a.m.	12:35 p.m.	
Midland Junction	7:45 "	1:55 "	6:30 a.m.
Woodville "	8:15 "	2:05 "	6:40 "
Cannington "	9:00 "	2:18 "	6:53 "
Uxbridge "	10:50 a.m.	3:20 "	7:55 "
Toronto arrive		5:45 "	10:30 "

Passengers leave Lindsay at 12.10 p.m. and reach Toronto at 5.45 p.m. Leave Toronto at 7.00 a.m. and reach Lindsay at 4.30 p.m.

W. GOODERHAM, Jun., Toronto July 19th, 1879. Managing Director

VICTORIA RAILWAY.—TIME TABLE. Summer Arrangement. Taking effect on Friday, August 1st, 1879. Toronto Time.

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. MIXED	MAIL.
Toronto, via G T R...leave		7.12 a. m
Lindsay, via W. P. P. & L. R'y.....arrive		11.50 a. m.
Toronto, via T & N R'y leave		7.00 a.m.
M. R'y Junc. via M R arrived		4.30 p. m.
Lindsay.....leave	6.00 a.m.	3.00 "
Mid. R'y Junction.... "	6.15 "	3.10 "
Hall's..... "	6.48 "	3.40 "
Fenelon Falls..... "	7.15 "	4.00 "
Fell's..... "	7.33 "	4.17 "
Bethel's..... "	7.57 "	4.40 "
Kinmount.....Arrive	8.30 "	5.15 "
Minden Station.....leave		5.45 "
Ingoldsby..... "		6.00 "
Wycott..... "		6.08 "
Gooll's..... "		6.20 "
Haliburton.....arrive		6.30 "

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. MAIL.	MIXED.
Haliburton.....leave	7.30 a.m.	.....
Gooll's..... "	7.40 "	.....
Dysart..... "	7.52 "	.....
Ingoldsby..... "	8.00 "	.....
Minden Station..... "	8.15 "	.....
Kinmount..... "	8.53 "	5 "
Bethel's..... "	9.25 "	5.35 "
Fell's..... "	9.50 "	6.15 "
Fenelon Falls..... "	10.12 "	6.50 "
Hall's..... "	10.29 "	7.02 "
Midland R'y Junction, "	10.52 "	7.35 "
Lindsay.....Arrive	11.00 "	7.45 "
Mid. R'y Jc. via M R leave	4.10 p.m.	.....
Toronto, via T & N R'y arrived	5.45 p.m.	.....
Lindsay, via W. P. P. & L. R'y.....leave	4.40 p.m.	.....
Toronto, via G T R...arrive	10.55 p.m.	.....

JAMES ROSS, Manager

Lindsay, July 29, 1879.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA AND WHITBY, P. P. and LINDSAY RY.

TIME-TABLE taking effect Monday, July 14th, 1879. Trains run by Port Hope time, which is twenty minutes slower than Montreal or G. T. time.

Georgian Bay Division.

Going NORTH	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.
G. T. Junction		9.45 a.m.	
Port Hope, depart	6.00 a.m.	10.00	3.30 p.m
Millbrook	7.25	10.55	7.00
Bethany	8.00	11.15	7.30
Kirkstall	8.07	11.20	7.37
Franklin	8.15	11.25	7.45
Omemee	8.35	11.40	8.05
Reabore'	8.45	11.50	8.20
LINDSAY ..arrive	10.10	12.10	8.40
Vic. R'y & W.P.R. & L. Junction ..	10.20	12.20	
Cambray	10.40	12.32	
Oakwood	11.00	12.50	
Minden		1.05	
Haliburton	11.50	1.15	
Beaverton	12.30 p.m.	1.35	
Cameron	12.35	1.45	
Brechin	12.50	1.55	
Schopler	1.00	2.03	
Uptergrove	1.15	2.12	
Orillia ..arrive	2.00	2.30	
Washaubenene ..dep	3.00	3.50	
Midland ..arrive	4.10	4.10	

Going SOUTH.	Mixed	Mixed	Express.
Midland ..depart			12.25 p m
Washaubenene, dep		4.10 a.m.	1.00
Orillia		5.35	2.00
Uptergrove		6.00	2.30
Schopler		6.15	2.40
Brechin		6.25	2.48
Cambridge		6.40	3.00
Beaverton		7.00	3.15
Woodville		7.45	3.35
Oakwood		8.00	3.47
Cambray		8.20	4.05
Vic. RY & W.P.R. & L. Junction..		8.35	4.20
LINDSAY	5.45 a.m.	9.10	4.30
Reabore'	6.00	9.30	4.40
Omemee	6.20	9.45	5.00
Franklin	6.40	10.05	5.15
Brunswick	6.47	10.12	5.20
Bethany	6.55	10.20	5.28
Millbrook	7.25	11.10	5.45
Port Hope	8.15	12.25	6.40
G. T. Junction	8.20		6.45

Peterboro' Division.

Going NORTH	Mixed	Express	Express.
G. T. June, depart		9.45 a.m.	8.15 p.m
Port Hope depart	6.00 a.m.	10.10	8.30
Millbrook	7.40	11.10	9.30
Peterborough	8.35	11.50	10.10
Lakefield ..arrive	9.00	12.25 p.m.	

Going SOUTH	Express.	Mixed.	Mail.
Lakefield ..depart		9.20 a.m.	4.30 p m
Peterborough	6.45 a.m.	10.05	5.25
Millbrook	7.25	10.45	7.00
Port Hope ..arrive	8.15	11.40	7.55
G T June, arrive	8.20	12.45	8.00

H. G. TAYLOR, Supt. Georgian Bay and Peterboro' Divisions

Whitby Division.

Going SOUTH	Express.	Mail.
Mid. R'y & Vic. R'y Junc...		4.20 p.m.
LINDSAY	7.00 a.m.	4.40
Oga	7.08	4.49
Mariposa	7.21	5.03
Manilla	7.40	5.22
Sonya	7.52	5.37
Seagrave	8.00	5.45
Port Perry	8.30	6.15
Prince Albert	8.38	6.22
Manchester	8.43	6.32
Summit	8.50	6.40
Myrtle	9.00	6.50
Brooklin	9.13	7.05
Whitby	9.30	7.25
Whitby Junction	9.35	7.35
Toronto	11.05	10.05

Going NORTH	Express.	Mail.	Express.
Toronto	7.15 a.m.	4.37 p.m.	
Whitby Junction	8.36	6.25	
Whitby	8.45	6.45	
Brooklin	9.15	7.05	
Myrtle	9.30	7.19	
Summit	9.42	7.28	
Manchester	9.50	7.35	
Prince Albert	10.00	7.44	
Port Perry	10.26	8.00	
Seagrave	10.49	8.26	
Sonya	10.60	8.36	
Manilla	11.06	8.38	
Mariposa	11.27	8.55	
Oga	11.40	9.07	
LINDSAY	11.60	9.15	
Mid. R'y & Vic. R'y Junc...	12.10 p.m.		

Through trains between Toronto and Midland, and vice versa, via Whitby and Lindsay.

Through coaches only between Toronto and Peterboro', and vice versa, by Port Hope.

JAS. HOLDEN, Mon. Div. W., P.P.M. Ry. Port Hope.

GEO. A. COX, Mon. Div. E., G.B.R. Toronto.

A. WHITE, General Traffic Agent.

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High honors for the

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International Exposition, Sydney, Australia, April, 1877. Prize Medal and Diploma; also three first prizes awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, Quebec, Sept. 1877, namely: For the

Best Family Machine,
Best Machine for General Purposes
Best Finished Machine.

Also, first prize at Central Fair, Lindsay for best machine. No doubt this is the best family machine in the market.

Also, as usual,

Seeds and Implements

Of all kinds on hand.

Honey's Fanning Mills, that have taken eleven first prizes this Fall, also first prize Lindsay Central Fair. Also agent for the Toronto Fuel Association. **Coal delivered in any part of the town.** Stove Coal thoroughly screened, and at the lowest living rates. Call and examine for yourselves. Remember the

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William Howe.

1878. WINTER. 1879.

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Doheny Block, next door to John Chisholm's, Lindsay, Oct. 18, 1877.—1005-1y.

G. H. Keeve.

SIGN OF THE DUTCH FLAG.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. G. H. KEEVE:

DEAR SIR,—Since you have always given me the best satisfaction in repairing my watch, I send it to you again with the bearer, hoping you will have it in first-class order, more especially as I am going to Manitoba, where I would like it to keep correct time while I am travelling. As I am going away almost nine lately, I would want it the middle of next week, (which is April 3rd and you will oblige,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH EYRES.

Fenelon, March 28th, 1879.—1022.

Miscellaneous.

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Scribner's Magazine and St. Nicholas.

Subscribers of The Post resident in the Dominion only can obtain these popular magazines at the following specially low club rates in cash, postage prepaid:

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CHAS. D. BARR, The Post, Lindsay.

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TOM CHESTER'S ROMANCE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

ments. He died before it was signed. I could not inherit. Of all his money which he believed to be unalterably mine—which he had poured out like water to give me pleasure—I had but the few pounds in my purse. Everything went to his brother's children."

She had grown pale and composed; there were both strength and fire as she met his look, still held within his arms, as if, being found, he could never let her go. He was unsure that stress of pity which is crueler than the sharpest personal pain, and his every impulse was to conquer her suffering and bear it for her.

"You were alone, and did not send for me!" he said, in a deep, entreating tone. She veiled her face from him after one sad meeting of their eyes.

"When," she answered, in an almost inaudible voice—"when that man accused me of having claimed a position not my own, his words stung me into cruel pride. I could not have sent for you; I was not worthy. All I longed for was to begin the world anew, to finish my old mistakes, and cast them off once and altogether. I had a thousand times more than I deserved, and lost it all. I wanted to forget everything." She put her hand on the little girl's head with a caressing gesture. "I married Edward Hunt, an artist," she went on, sadly. "He was Milly's father; he was very good to me. We were poor—utterly obscure, but not unhappy. He was never strong, and the struggle was too hard. It is three years since he died. That was in Venice. It was impossible for me to make a living there; so two years and more ago we came to New York."

She ceased speaking, and her head sank. Her voice had all the solemnity of pain wrung from her by bodily torture. Tom put his hand upon her head.

"And I have been living a mile from you these two years," said he, in a quaking voice, "thinking of you as I opened my eyes at waking, carrying the recollection of you through the day, dreaming of you at night."

Hester looked up in his face with a half smile.

"Sunday evenings," she whispered, "it is our treat—Milly's and mine—to walk past your house."

So this was the way that his child-love came back to Thomas Chester. She had been seventeen when she left him with all the fairness of her exquisite youthful beauty; now she was thirty-two, not only older, but saddened, defeated, almost spent. Every aspect of the world had changed for her.

Of course Tom took her home at once. However her soul might sicken and her heart rebel, there was nothing else for Hester to do; and after the first struggle she met the generous impulses of the love she had once forsaken as frankly and freely as the Chesters offered it. She was at once the chief and freshest interest of the old people's lives, and it was a pleasant thing to them to change the timid, wistful, melancholy heart of Milly into something resembling the spirit of bright childhood.

As for Tom he experienced both a mysterious joy and a dread in this restoration. His joy was to crown a fervid past with a contented present; his dread was lest Hester should be too strongly reminded of his old tenderness for her, and by a tardy knowledge of the meaning of such a mighty love in a life like his again give herself to him in gratitude without an answering passion. He saw in many ways that she clung morbidly to her recollections: that she exaggerated her mistakes, and believed too much in the irrevocableness of her actions. Whenever she allowed herself the luxury of reverie, she told herself, sadly: "This, then, is life! A few years of longing, expectation, belief; then a little experience, after which every flower of hope crumbles into dust!"

Tom heard her one day make answer to Milly. "Mamma," the child cried, "Uncle Tom has brought me two new books, a doll, and some bonbons. I am so happy—so happy! Are you happy, too, mamma?"

"No, my darling; I dare not be happy."

Tom put his hands on her shoulders as he stood behind her.

"Why not dare be happy, Hester?" he asked her.

"Because," she answered, trembling beneath his touch, but not turning, "I am old and wise. Because I know the moment I dare be happy I shall make another fatal mistake."

"What is this fatal mistake in your life that perpetually saddens you?"

She rose and faced him. Her eyes kindled: her face took for the moment the fire of youth.

"You know—you must know—what it was," she said, with agitation.

"I know no fatal mistake in your life," he answered. "I only knew you in your youth, and youth is a giant fever-dream of longing and discontent. What was this irretrievable step of yours?"

She flushed crimson under his steady gaze.

"I made it," she answered, softly, trying not to flinch beneath his sad, imperative gaze, "when for an instant I was blinded by the realization of all my dreams—when I gave you up, and what you had offered me." He went up to her and seized her hands. "I would not have told you," she added, brokenly, "but you don't know the misery that tortures me every day in meeting you afresh—the misery of knowing that you must, in spite of all your patient goodness both to Milly and myself, utterly despise me."

"Why, my little love," said Tom, smiling, as he drew her to him, "that is the most absurd mistake, and, as to your irretrievable blunder, I see a chance of the most absolute retrieval. They talk of love in youth, but I believe less in its worth than in the love we may give each other now. Had we equally needed each other then we could never have been parted. But now will it not be much to you, as it surely is to me, that we need never part again! I see no irredeemable loss in the past if we can but go on together until the end."

They kissed each other as they had never kissed before, and Milly stared at them, open-eyed and wondering.

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