TOMMY

By Joseph Hocking

Author of "All for a Scrap of Paper," "Dearer Than Life," etc. Published by Hodder & Stoughton, Limited, London and Toronto

CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd.)

They had by this time left the Liverpool Road and had entered Scott's Park, which during the last few years had become a rendezvous for the people of the town, especially on Sunday afternoons.

"You know," went on the girl, "that it made no difference to me when people told me that I was choosing a weaver. I didn't think about it, I only thought of you. But, Tom, I shall never marry any one who—who can find his pleasure in such places as the Thorn and Thistle, and who sneers at Sunday School."

"You mean," said Tom, rather angrily, "that if you continue to keep company with me I must feed on your religious lolly-pops."

An angry flush mounted the girl's cheek, but she continued to speak quietly:

"Tom," she said, "will you answer me truly? Do you find anything at the Thorn and Thistle better than you found in the young men's class? You sneer at religion, but religion does no one any harm; rather it always does good; anyhow, it's everything to me, and you have to make your choice."

Tom looked at her steadily. He knew what she menat, knew too that the time had come when he would have to make his choice. At that moment he saw what Polly Powell meant to his life, saw, too, that if he followed the road in which he had been walking during the last few months he would have to give up Alice Lister. He saw more than this, for at that moment Polly Powell's blandishments had no effect on him. She appeared to him in her true light—a coarse, vulgar girl.

"You don't care about me like you did," he said angrily. "You are getting tired of me."

"If that were true I should not speak to you in this way," and her voice became tremulous. "But I am not going to throw away my life, Tom; there's something more in life than—than love."

"What?" he asked.

"Duty, God," was the reply.

Tom again laughed uneasily. Alice Lister lived in a different world from that in which Polly Powell lived; they breathed a different atmosphere; they spoke a different language. Yes, he would have to make his choice.

"I would rather have you than forty Polly Powells," he burst out, "I would really, Alice, but—but—"

"There must be no buts, Tom, if—if you want me." Oh, Tom, can't you see? You know that what I say is right and—and—"

He saw her lips quiver; saw the tears start to her eyes. He knew that his association with the daughter of the landlord of the Thorn and Thistle was coarsening him, making him have lower standards of life, making everything poorer, more sordid. Whenever he was with Alice he wanted to be better and truer, and she always made him ashamed of coarse, base things.

"Alice, do you love me?" and his voice became almost hoarse.

"If I didn't would I talk to you like this?" was her answer.

A crisis had come into Tom's life, and he knew it. Two forces were fighting in his heart, two angels were battling for his soul. At that moment it seemed as though his better angel were going to win the victory; he was on the point of telling Alice that he would never go into the Thorn and Thistle again, never speak to Polly Powell again, when he heard a familiar voice close to him.

"I say, Pollard, you are coming to-night, aren't you?"

Tom turned and saw a well-dressed young fellow close beside him. He had come to Burnford some three years before to learn the cotton trade, and during the last few months he and Tom had been very friendly. Tom was rather proud of this, because young Harry Waterman was his superior, both socially and from an educational standpoint. Waterman claimed to be the son of a squire who lived in Warwickshire, who had sent him to Brunford to learn cotton manufacturing because more money was to be made out of it than by sticking to the land.

Waterman was a tall, handsome young fellow, with a florid complexion and light-brown hair. He had met Tom at the Mechanics' Institute Classes, and the young weaver had been much flattered when the other had at various times discarded all social distinctions and been friendly with him. It was he who had laughed Tom out of going to the Young Men's Classes on Sunday afternoon, and told him that religion was only fit for ignorant people and women. Waterman professed to have travelled a good deal, and had told Tom that after leaving an English Public School he ha studied in one of the German Universities and taken his degree there. He had described to the simple Lanchashire boy the life of Berlin, and Leipzig, Munich, and other German cities. Tom had been a willing pupil and thought what wonderful people the Germans were. He felt proud too that young Harry Waterman had evidently taken a liking to him. "You will come, won't you?" went on Waterman; "just the same lot, you know."

"Ay, I think so," said Tom.

"That's all right, then; we'll look out for you about seven."

"Where are you going to-night?" asked Alice.

"Only with Mr. Waterman," replied Tom.

"But where?"

"To a kind of club we have at the Rose and Crown. Come now, Alice, it's no use looking like that; you can't expect me to be a ninny. Besides, Waterman's a swell, he is the son of a squire."

"That is how you are going to spend your Sunday evening, then?" said the girl.

"Certainly," replied Tom. He felt angry that Alice should interfere with his pleasures. Besides, he remembered that Waterman had once said to him that any fellow was a fool who allowed a woman to interfere with his pleasures.

"I see you have made your choice," said Alice.

"Look here, Alice," said Tom angrily, "if you mean that you expect me to behave like a Methody parson, I have. I meah to get on, and Waterman can help me; and—and—I say, Alice, don't look like that!" for the look in the girl's eyes had almost destroyed the influence which Waterman had over him.

"I am going home now," said the girl.

"May I come with you?" asked Tom.

"That depends," replied the girl; "either you must be as you were when I first walked out with you, or we must part."

"You mean good-bye for ever?"

"Just that," she replied. "Oh, Tom, can't you see! Can't you see! Won't you promise, Tom?. I don't know anything about young Waterman; but I know he is not having a good influence on you, and, Tom, why do you want to break my heart?"

Still Tom was undecided. He wanted Alice more than words could say; he felt there was no girl like her in all the wide world, and he knew that the last few months had not done him any good. But there was another side. He was only a weaver, and he had been proud to associate with Waterman, who was friendly with big manufacturers. But to give up Alice? No, he could not do that. He heard a loud laugh close by his side, and walking towards the Band-stand he saw Polly Powell with Jim Dixon.

(To be continued.)

There is no failure except in no longer trying.

A LINE OR TWO.

Send me a line or two,
Telling me how you do—
Send me a line or two,
I long to hear!

You are so far away,
I miss you every day—
You are so far away,
Once you were near!

Tell me the little things,
Nothing of wars or Kings—
Tell me the little things,
Dearest to me.

Do your thoughts ever turn
To the far hearts that yearn?
Do your thoughts ever turn
Over the sea?

I cannot let you go,
Because I love you so—
I cannot let you go,
Out of my life!

My love shall be a shield,
My prayers a blessing yield,
For you upon the field—
All through the strife!

Nina Moore Jamieson.

SIGN "OF MEDICAL GUARD."

St. Andrew's Cross a Sign That a Doctor is on Board.

When warships are in harbor one of them is nearly always seen flying from her yard-arm a flag consisting of a white St. Andrew's Cross on a blue ground. This means that there is a doctor on board, and that she is the ship that is "medical guard" for the time being. If medical assistance is required on any other warship in the harbor whose own doctor happens to be away, it can be obtained from the vessel flying the flag in question. By this arrangement medical officers of the fleet are able to obtain leave in regular rotation, one always being left on duty in case of emergency. Where a number of ships are anchored, it is, of course, very essential that it should be possible for any of them to tell in a moment where the doctor on duty is to be found, so that he may be summoned without delay.

About the House

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME.

Second Lesson—Water, Its Source and Uses.

Water forms about three-fifths of the total weight of the human body, and on this account it is a necessary constituent of the blood stream.

The solvent properties of water are well known. Water acts as a carrier throughout the body and is an active participant in the process of digestion and elimination.

The temperature of the body is regulated by the presence of water in the blood. The blood flows from the warm interior to the cold exterior of the body, and the water in it acts as a distributor of heat.

The chemical processes of the body are carried on by the aid of water, and for this reason a large amount of it is necessary. Two quarts daily is the least amount that a healthy body can perform its duties on. This amount may be taken either plain or in beverage.

The presence of mineral deposits and gases in water determines its character. Where these substances are of a pronounced nature, we have the so-called mineral water and effervescent waters. These waters have a medicinal value and are very often prescribed by physicians for various derangements of the stomach, kidneys and liver. They are also ordered for use in eliminating the undesirable acids and deposits from the body.

Water can carry many infectious diseases, and for this reason, when the character and source are unknown, all water used for drinking purposes should be boiled.

To alleviate the flat and insipid taste of boiled water, it may be beaten with an egg-beater or filled into bottles and a space left for air at the top and then shaken. This will incorporate air into the water.

Distilled water has the valuable mineral elements removed, and because of this it should not be given to children. Do not use water from wells or springs unless you know that it is free from contamination. If there is an epidemic of any diseases in your locality, play safe: boil all your drinking water.

Drinking a glass of water before meal time stimulates the digestive juices and prepares the stomach to receive food. Drinking water with the meal depends entirely upon the individual; if the individual is stout, it will cause an increase in weight.

Drinking a glass of water after meals will help the process of digestion, as it is well known that all foods must be reduced to a liquid state before digestion is complete. The temperature of water should be from 45 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. A glass of hot water acts as a tonic if taken upon arising in the morning.

Tested Recipes.

Strawberry Jam.—Hull and wash berries, then drain and cover with sugar. Stand over night. In the morning put in a saucepan and cook until thick. Stir constantly to prevent burning. Fill into glasses and, when cool, cover with paraffin. Store in a cool, dry place. Use three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit.

Cherry Custard.—Line a pie tin with good pastry. Fill with stoned and cooked cherries, well sweetened. Pour over them a custard made of one cup of milk, pinch of salt, one egg and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake in moderate oven until the custard is well set.

Rhubarb Cheese.—Cut one pound of rhubarb in one-inch pieces. Place in saucepan with one-half cupful of water and steam until tender. Dissolve one-quarter ounce of gelatin in just enough water to cover, mix with the hot rhubarb and one pound of sugar, then bring to a boil. Cook for fifteen minutes. Stir frequently. Pour into molds that have been rinsed in cold water and set aside to mold. Fil center with custard made of yolk of two eggs, one cupful of milk, one-quarter cupful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Cook until custard thickens, then set aside to cool. When ready to use unmold the rhubarb, pour the custard around it and serve.

Gooseberry Jelly.—Two quarts of gooseberries, two pints of water. Prepare the gooseberries and add the water. Then place in a preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Cook until very soft, then drain, using a jelly bag. Measure the juice and allow an equal measure of sugar. Now return to the kettle and boil for five minutes. Add the sugar and boil for five minutes until 221 degrees Fahrenheit is reached. Pour into sterilized glasses and store in the usual manner.

When Food Is Wasted.

When anything edible is allowed to go to the garbage pail or allowed to spoil for lack of proper handling.

When too much is served at a meal. Uneaten portions are left on the plate and later thrown into the garbage pail. Learn to know the needs of your family and serve each no more than you think each will want.

When too much is prepared for a meal. Unserved portions are likely to be thrown into the garbage pail or allowed to spoil. Many housekeepers do not know how to use leftover foods to make appetizing dishes.

When burned or spoiled in cooking. Improperly prepared or poorly seasoned food will be left on the table and probably wasted. Buy food wisely and then prepare it carefully.

When handled carelessly. Buy clean food, keep it clean until used, and be neat in all details of cooking and serving. This lessens waste, and is a valuable health measure as well.

PURE MILK SUPPLY OF DENMARK

CLEANLINESS OF THE DANISH DAIRY IS AN ART.

A Description of the System in Vogue in the Co-operative Dairies of Copenhagen.

Denmark has attained a distinction of which any nation might be proud—she ensures to her young children the daily, yearly supply of pure milk, says Marion Jameson in The World's Work. Since more than half of the farms of Denmark are associated with the co-operative dairies, it follows that ideal conditions for milking must obtain practically throughout the country.

Milk is the one essential human food. And yet no other factor contributes so heavily to mortality as tainted milk. Unfortunately this universal food is one of the best breeding-grounds for good as well as for dangerous bacteria. Introduced into the purest milk, bacteria increase enormously—uncovered milk is always liable to infection.

Cleanly milking from the Danish point of view does not begin and end with a clean cow; it is a far cry from the cow to the child's mouth. The milkers, the pails, the sheds in which the cows are milked, even the walls and the floors; the transit of the milk from the farm to the retailer, and thence to the consumer, are all included in the Danish programme for pure milk.

The Life History of the Milk-Can.

The life history of the milk-can in Copenhagen is interesting. To start with, the cows are kept in bright, airy sheds all day; only in the summer months are they allowed open-air pasture, for the effects of cold and rain on the milk yield are well known. There are no fences in Denmark; the cattle are pegged down and moved systematically over certain restricted areas.

The beasts are examined by veterinary surgeons twice a month; twice a year they are tested with tuberculin, as in many cases tuberculosis of the udder is very rapid and its early detection imperative. These veterinary surgeons not only examine the animals, they also inspect the conditions of the cow-sheds, the food, the milk-pails, and report on the yield and quality of the milk of each cow.

The cows are never milked in the sheds; in the summer they are milked in the fields, where carts are stationed to carry the milk immediately to the refrigerators; in the winter they are milked in scrupulously clean rooms set apart entirely for the purpose. Even the milk-pails are specially constructed; they rest in an outer receptacle filled with crushed ice and salt, and in this way the milk loses its cow-heat, micro-organisms do not develop, and the milk keeps sweet longer than three days.

Refrigeration and Analysis.

The milk is conveyed at once to the refrigerators, where, by the unlimited supply of ice it is cooled to 50 deg. Celsius.

The milk begins to arrive at the premises of the company at Frederiksberg, a suburb of Copenhagen, at about 9 p.m. Upon its arrival it is sampled for subsequent analysis, tasted, and its temperature noted. The milk is analysed both on the premises and in the chemical laboratory of the university, the director of which publishes monthly the result of this daily analysis.

The skimmed milk and ordinary sweet milk are then placed in the cans (as they are) in large ice tanks, and tested, there being sampled and tested, there next morning, after being sampled to remain till early through a filter, when they are run and tapped off into the vessels in which they are to be taken round the town.

The cream, after being weighed and sampled, is filtered, and then bottled in clear glass bottles, which are laid away in ice until delivery next morning. The "children's milk," so called on account of special precautions having been taken to secure its absolute purity and wholesomeness, is likewise put through another filter, and bottled.

The Filters.

The filter consists of two enamelled iron tanks placed at different levels in the bottom tank are three layers of gravel, that in the lowest layer about half the size of a pea, in the middle layer somewhat smaller, and in the third or top layer a little larger than a pin's head. The layers are separated from each other by perforated tin trays, and on the top of the uppermost layer of gravel are six layers of fine cloth.

The Cans.

The cans, after being filled and weighed, are labelled, tied up with a thread, sealed with a leaden stamp, and taken off to the milk carts for distribution.

In the bottling room the milk is led by a pipe into a machine similar to that used for bottling beer, at just such a rate that it will keep six small taps going. From these taps a skilled bottler fills clear glass bottles, each of which holds an imperial pint; as these are filled, they are passed on to a woman, who corks them on to the sealers, who first tie threads across the cork, and then put on a leaden seal, and the bottles are then placed in racks—in boxes put there by different vanmen, each one of whom knows the number he requires.

It is interesting to note the difference between the "sealed" milk bottle of Denmark and that of England, where the milk is "sealed" with a small cardboard disc placed in the mouth of the bottle, which a dishonest dairyman can easily detach and replace. That dreadful, grey, greasy zinc can of the ordinary English dairy is unknown in Denmark.

The company's vans which carry the milk to the consumer are so constructed that the milk-cans are locked in the van, and can only be drawn through dust-proof taps. The men in charge of the vans cannot tamper with the milk at all. The sealed bottles of cream and children's milk are kept in another part of the vehicle in trays containing crushed ice.

Where Cleanliness is An Art.

The cleanliness of the Danish dairy is an art. There is no superficial swilling of cans and pails. Floors and walls, cans, bottles, and pails all receive the most scrupulous attention.

The cans are cleansed in the following manner. They are first rinsed inside with a powerful jet of cold water, then they are washed with hot water and soda with a brush both inside and outside; after that they are forced through some strong lime and water, on a wheel, and finally they are placed over a jet of boiling water, which is injected upwards into each one.

The bottles as they come in are most carefully washed with hot water and soda; the inside is then scrubbed with a revolving brush and boiling water, and the outside is treated in the same manner with a small hard brush, after which they are carefully rinsed with clean cold water.

The gravel used in the filters is cleaned by boiling and stirring it about in hot water and soda till the water comes off quite clean, then steamed at a temperature of about 302 deg. Fahrenheit. The filth that comes from the gravel is astonishing and disgusting, yet more care and cleanliness than that shown upon the farms supplying the company could not possibly be observed.

Cleanliness of the Workers.

The personal cleanliness of the workers is no less insisted on; shower baths are provided, and the employes are expected to use them every morning; their clothes are constantly changed, and if any infectious disease occurs in any of the workers' families it is at once reported. Very wisely the workers are paid full wages while they are on the sick-list, and thus there is no fear of detection or attempted concealment of the complaint. Half washed pails, the breath of a consumptive milkman, or the dirty hands of a dairyman are not permitted in Denmark to carry death to hundreds of little children.

To walk through the dairy and spacious rooms, to see the white tiling floors and walls, and the lines of glittering bottles and pails is to realize the beauty of cleanliness; and the fresh smell of the place, the white clean clothes of the workers and their well-scrubbed clogs, give one an idea of the purity of the milk that goes to Danish nurseries.

Cuban deposits are estimated to contain all the way from 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 tons of iron ore.

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Postal Telegraph Bldg. Chicago — Munsey Bldg. Baltimore

THE COAL SHORTAGE

The anticipated shortage in hard coal affecting thousands of Canadian homes may become a reality next winter if consumers delay their orders to the dealers till fall.

This is the opinion of railway men who say that while they are doing everything possible to assist Mr. C. A. Magrath, Controller of Canadian Fuel Supply, the co-operation of the consumer also is necessary to meet an undoubtedly serious situation.

The hard coal used in the east for the average furnace is imported from the United States, and the problem of supply is largely a problem of transportation. Owing to the shortage of labor and a very hard winter, the Canadian Railways last year faced a severe congestion of traffic, which was accentuated during the winter months by the demand for furnace coal.

In order to prevent if possible a similar condition next season, the railways are concentrating every effort on the supply of coal-carrying equipment. The Canadian Pacific, for instance, has decided to adopt at once and concentrate a considerable portion of additional freight equipment for coal haulage, increasing its capacity during the next six months by cars capable of hauling over a million additional tons during that period. It is withdrawing a large number of cars from other services, is adopting other types of cars, and has just put into force a new rule under which every foreign coal car is at once returned empty to the mines for fresh coal instead of being detayed by loading with return freight, although this may mean added expense.

Within a few days the coal merchants will thus have prospect of rapid deliveries, but unless consumers co-operate by giving their orders to the merchants now for their winter supplies, then unloading quickly, the congestion experienced last winter will be accentuated, and prices may rise to unheard of heights. Consumers are also recommended to be exceptionally careful in the use of coal, avoiding waste and burning wood where possible. The merchants themselves are also being asked to operate by having cars loaded to maximum capacity and by promptly unloading the cars as soon as received, thus releasing them for further service.

The situation apparently is more serious in the East than in the West, owing to the accepted use of box cars in the latter territory. The supply of the open cars required in the east, however, limited, and unless deliveries are spread more than they have been over the summer months by the recommended co-operation of consumers, the approaching winter will come with tragic force upon the Canadians in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

The coal, according to Mr. Magrath, is available. The cars, the railways, are coming, but they the coal only if the orders are known before winter sets on the brakes.

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Shot Against a Wall by a Hun Firing Squad, But Escaped With His Life to Happiness.

His name is Edmond Augier, he is a Breton, strong, [illegible] said in his [illegible] have [illegible] whose [illegible] Bazin [illegible]

He had [illegible] Battalion [illegible] February [illegible] side the [illegible] in the [illegible] He heard [illegible] was [illegible] ons. [illegible] himself [illegible] Uhlans [illegible] ored to [illegible] sible he [illegible] and dragged [illegible] revolver [illegible] furious [illegible] man, fell [illegible] tied him [illegible] horses, [illegible] within [illegible]

Wounded [illegible] that destination [illegible] then he was [illegible] who, after [illegible] ed him [illegible] Without [illegible] thrown into [illegible] the next morning [illegible] tion with [illegible] lians, all [illegible] the accused [illegible] ranged [illegible] without [illegible]

Four fell dead [illegible] fell, too, [illegible] two in the [illegible] arm and one through [illegible] der. He had [illegible] limp to the [illegible] come to him [illegible] and he lay [illegible] despite the [illegible] tion, in which [illegible] under the [illegible] ing the [illegible] low victim. [illegible] officer came [illegible] five prostrate [illegible] fired five shots [illegible] in each body. [illegible] Augier [illegible] across his [illegible] lying passage [illegible] lay still a [illegible]

All day [illegible] suffering, [illegible] waiting for [illegible] come and [illegible] did not [illegible] thought [illegible] mother.

With the [illegible] raised him [illegible] crawled [illegible] seemed [illegible] open [illegible] was found [illegible] patrol [illegible] member of [illegible] been moved [illegible] to be asked [illegible] officer or [illegible] executed.

In the [illegible] cal treatment [illegible] looked [illegible] arm would [illegible] Augier [illegible] done. He may have [illegible] reply.

"Let [illegible] answered [illegible]

Reigned [illegible] Death.

And so [illegible] later, to a [illegible] afterwards [illegible] fered the [illegible] journey. At [illegible] "home" was [illegible] showing a [illegible] with a stick. [illegible] There [illegible] ago, when [illegible] Switzerland [illegible] wounded, [illegible] he was [illegible] five bullets [illegible] the arm [illegible] ligament [illegible] every [illegible] that have [illegible] ple than [illegible] charged. [illegible]

To-day [illegible] which [illegible] the Croix [illegible] Honor, [illegible] chasseur [illegible] haired, [illegible] at the knee [illegible] across the [illegible] temple and [illegible]

To-day [illegible] met his [illegible] she had [illegible] god with the [illegible] They are [illegible] where the [illegible] and where [illegible] young and [illegible]

If you have a [illegible] do not teach [illegible] in his way as [illegible] it is your fault [illegible] if he gets into mischief and does damage.

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