

WINGS OF ADVENTURE.

(Continued from page 2, Col. 6.)

world knows—if it cares to remember that Barbara Lethbridge went on that flight instead of Creasy. I am certain that she always intended to go, and if the accident never had happened she would have gone just the same as owner of the machine and as a lady purposes.

When I arrived I found a small group of press photographers standing disconsolately on the edge of the field, staring at a solitary aeroplane out there beyond the hangers.

"No trial trip today," said one of them gloomily. "And, I missed my breakfast—curse it all!"

"Have you any idea where I can find Douglas Merton?" I asked. He eyed me suspiciously, as though I might be a rival reporter engaged on a scoop.

"He won't talk," he answered gloomily. "I suppose you've heard about that accident to Creasy? Makes us look rather foolish, so early in the morning!"

"Merton is in that shed over there, rather peevish with things, I fancy. Lady Barbara Lethbridge is with him. Came down to see the trial trip. That's her car, outside the shed."

"The door of the shed was ajar, and as I went towards it I heard Barbara's voice clearly and distinctly. 'My dear, my dear!' she cried. 'What matters at the journey's end? . . . It's the beginning really. Either way!'"

"Douglas Merton answered her. 'I'm finking it for your sake. I daren't do it. For pity's sake, don't ask me any more.' 'I do ask you,' said Barbara. 'With my arms about you. With all my love means—'"

"I was stricken at having overheard these words and walked away hastily. The real meaning of them was not clear to me at the time. All that I realized was a love-scene between that woman of thirty-four and that boy of twenty-four, to which I had listened before I had time to turn away. That, and the word 'funk' from Douglas Merton.

Perhaps the boy had lost his nerve for that adventure. Perhaps she was trying to screw his courage up to an enterprise which he guessed would end in silence and the sea. Foolishly I thought so, though now I know that the only funk in his heart was for this girl and her living beauty.

something was the matter with him, because of his extreme pallor and evident agitation.

"Something wrong with the engine, I should say," remarked a cameraman. "Doesn't care to risk it without Creasy. I don't blame him."

"Oh, shut up!" I said angrily. Lady Barbara was speaking again to young Merton away from the crowd.

"They're off!" shouted one of the reporters. The camera-men were busy now. Barbara stood up to let them get her picture. She was smiling and radiant.

"I ran round to Merton's side and he leaned over and spoke to me. 'You might look in at Cheyne Walk. Tell the mater it's all right—anyhow.'"

"Fifteen minutes, and thirty minutes and two hours. The reporters besieged the telephone boxes. And that afternoon, when I went back to London, the newspaper placards had three words at every street corner:

ATLANTIC FLIGHT BEGUN How it ended is written in history, or at least in all the newspapers of the world, after days and nights when sat holding her husband's hand in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, pretending to be hopeful; when a middle-aged husband stormed and cursed and wept in his study in South Audley Street; when a little lady at the Lyric Theatre sang her part in the "Beggars Opera" and sobbed between the acts; when false reports came from a dozen different places off the coast of Newfoundland—until at last some fishermen of Nova Scotia found the wreckage of an aeroplane and the bodies of a man and woman, clasped together, on some floating ice.

I remembered some words I had overheard and had no right to hear—Barbara's words to young Merton: "What matters at the journey's end? . . . It's the beginning really. Either way!"

For the boy's sake—accused of funk, and of treachery to the man who paid for his machine—I have told what I know, with truth and pity.

Ex-Kaiser Still Signs Himself "All Highest" Amsterdam.—German visitors to the home of the ex-kaiser at Doorn receive a card signed "by order of the all highest," according to "De Telegraaf," in a spirited article condemning royalist intrigues.

The article points out that Wilhelm Hohenzollern abdicated the throne and his rights ten years ago. It is absurd, it continues, for Wilhelm to continue to style himself "emperor and king."

"The practice may be nothing more than harmless vanity, but it might become a serious situation at any time," the article warns while calling upon the Dutch government to see that Wilhelm does not misuse the hospitality extended to him.

Bars Small Girls New York.—Small girls are now barred as public school teachers. Applicants must be at least five feet tall. Those under that height are presumed to lack commanding personality.

Edible Earth Tokyo.—A strange edible earth upon which man might subsist indefinitely exists on the slopes of the volcanic Mount Asama, near the popular summer resort of Karuzawa.

Pretty Pet Skunk Follows Small Boy Berwick.—It may have been a little lamb that followed Mary to school one day, but it is a skunk that follows six-year-old William Grassley.

The boy stroked and fed the animal when it was found, just a tiny creature, in the cellar of the Grassley home, and it became his inseparable companion. Thoroughly domesticated, it trails William about six inches back of his heels.

FARM NOTES.

—A series of cautions for the user of lights in the poultry house is found in the Ohio State poultry calendar. They are as follows: Grade and pen pullets according to age, condition, and laying qualities, so that each group may be properly handled.

Excessive fall production makes it hard to keep the flock in heavy production during the winter. Don't use lights to produce more than a 14-hour day. Excessive use of lights means overproduction, followed by a slump.

To avoid a spring molt, discontinue lights slowly in the spring. Use lights on breeders only after January 1 to 15, in order to help them back into production.

Don't crowd production over 60 per cent, otherwise the flock will become thin and moit. Be regular in management and use of lights. Feed grain liberally when using lights.

Always have feed and water available when lights are on. Do not turn lights off too early in the spring. Do not stop feeding early and late in the day when lights are finally eliminated.

—Buckwheat is a pretty good fattening feed for turkeys. Some prefer barley and corn, however. Either barley or oats, if mixed with buttermilk and the hulls removed, would be a preferable mixture. The buckwheat has the objectionable quality of having a woody, fibrous hull which is not good feed.

A mixture of all three or four would do pretty well. Some records sent in give the costs of feeding one part ground oats with hulls removed and two parts buttermilk as being 6 1/2 cents per pound, while the cost of feeding on equal parts ground barley, oats, and corn, with the oats and barley hulls removed and with the same relative amount of buttermilk, averaged about the same.

A mixture of 200 parts corn meal, 100 parts ground oats, hulls removed, 50 parts red dog flour, 3 parts tallow, 706 parts buttermilk, averaged a cost of about 5 cents per pound. Using equal parts ground oats and barley, hulls removed, one part beef scraps and eight parts buttermilk, the cost was shown to be 4 1/2 cents per pound.

Of course, these costs were not figured lately, but the comparisons remain. The Cornell fattening ration of 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds buckwheat middlings, 100 pounds oat flour, 30 pounds beef scraps, and one part charcoal, is considered, too, a very fattening ration.

—Sodium fluoride is one of the best substances to use for getting rid of chicken lice. It can be purchased at almost any drug store. It can be applied by the "pinch" method, or by mixing with four parts of talc or fine dust and using a dusting can or by making a dip. The pinch methods is most commonly used.

In this method the hen is held in such a way that the feathers loosen up and one pinch is applied to the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the tail, one on each thigh and one on the underside of each wing.

This application should be repeated in about eight days so as to kill the lice that were in the egg form during the first application. Blue ointment is usually mixed with equal portions or grease. Three pea-sized portions are rubbed into the feathers—one around the vent and the other two under each wing.

If head lice are present it is usually better to apply some lard with 10 to 20 per cent. kerosene thoroughly mixed with it or with 5 per cent. of carbolic acid.

—The matter of producing capons for home consumption has not proper emphasis. Everyone is aware of the superiority of meat from unsexed larger animals and as a rule such male animals are never used unless operated upon. But the fact that capon meat is as superior to rooster meat as steer beef is to bull beef is not generally realized.

The farmer and poultryman should not be content with a low grade food stuff when it is very easily possible to have the best. The time will come, no doubt, when we will insist on capon quality in fowls as much as we do now for steer beef.

—The marketing season for turkeys is from about the middle of November to the last of December. Confining turkeys during the fattening season has not proved successful. They will eat heartily for two or three days, but after this they will lose their appetite and begin to lose flesh rapidly.

Naturally, they are wild birds and thrive only when they have access to open range. During the summer and fall they find an abundance of feed on the average farm; however, it is advisable to give them a small feed at night for the purpose of bringing them home to roost. Grasshoppers and other insects, weeds and grass seeds, green vegetation, berries and grain picked up in the fields and about go to make up the turkey's daily ration, and when all these are plentiful they are in splendid condition when the fattening season arrives.

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NEW ENGLAND IN FIGHT AGAINST "RABBIT FEVER." While prevalent in nearly every section of the country, tularemia, commonly called "rabbit fever," has not as yet made its appearance in Massachusetts or the other New England States, and efforts were being made to stop its entrance into this section.

The United States Public Health Service has been cooperating with the state public health department by sending Dr. Edward Francis to tell how the disease has spread from one district to another.

It is seldom that a disease known to be dangerous to the public health can be actually kept from crossing the borders of a State once it has gained headway through large sections of the country. It appears, however, that an opportunity has presented time to do just that thing with respect to the introduction of tularemia into the New England States.

The disease tularemia was discovered quite accidentally in the course of the routine examination of rodent animals by Dr. G. W. McCoy, in the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, in 1911. The disease is known to market men as "rabbit fever," the fact being, as the name indicates, that in this part of the country it is kept alive and spread over extended areas largely by wild rabbits.

There are two distinct types of the disease—one affecting glands in the neck or in other parts of the body, the other resembling typhoid fever. In both forms, fever is a prominent symptom and is likely to persist for several weeks. Laboratory workers handling rabbits have been found to contract the disease in the typhoid form. It is not very fatal though often serious.

Among 420 reported cases, 17 deaths occurred. These include, however, only cases reported to the United States Public Health Service and represent only a small proportion of the cases which undoubtedly exist. The state department of conservation has been aware for several years that there has been a growing problem with regards to tularemia in this State and has already taken steps to prevent its importation through infected cottontails, brought in for breeding purposes.

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