



King Tommy

BY GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM

WNU SERVICE

CHAPTER XX—Continued

It was partly in Lystrian and partly in German. Troyte understands neither language. He turned to me to interpret for him.

"What's he saying?" he asked. My German is rusty through long disuse, and I never knew any Lystrian. However, I think I picked up the main thing the patriarch wanted to say.

"As far as I can make out," I said, "he's trying to tell you that one Lord Norheys will do quite as well as another. The coronation is to be this afternoon."

"But," said Troyte, "this young man isn't Lord Norheys. Tell him that."

I told him. After I had finished, Janet Church told him again, in much better German than mine. We did not make much impression on the patriarch. All he said in reply was that if the Lystrians could not have Graf Bunny Norheys, they would be perfectly satisfied with Graf Tommy.

"Tell him," said Troyte, "that this young man isn't a count and isn't Norheys at all."

Then Tommy joined in. "There's no use saying I'm not Norheys when I am," he said, "though I spell my name with two 'r's' instead of an 'rh,' which strikes me as a more sensible way of doing it. As for my not being a count, if you can get that into the patriarch's head, you'll do more than I can. I've been at him all morning and so has Miss Church. We've assured him over and over again that I'm not a count. But he can't be got to understand. Not that I care what he calls me, only I didn't want any irregularity about the marriage, which there might have been if I was married under a wrong name."

"The confusion," I said, "in the patriarch's mind probably arises from the custom, prevalent all over Europe, of every member of a titled family using the title. Take the Casimirs, for instance. I don't know how many Casimirs there are—"

"They're all Casimirs," said Tommy, waving his hand toward a group of Lystrian nobles. "All except seven."

"And I'm sure," I said, "that they're all counts."

"Every single one of them," said Tommy. "So you see," I said to Troyte, "how the patriarch's mistake arose. He naturally thought that everyone called Norheys must be a marquis."

"But he isn't," said Troyte. "Is it worth while," I said, "correcting the mistake now?" Apparently Troyte thought it was. He insisted on having what he called a conference with the patriarch. I do not think the patriarch liked it, for there was a wedding feast waiting to be eaten in the great hall of the castle. But Troyte was firm. He and the patriarch and Cable went off, taking Janet with them to act as interpreter. The princess and Lady Norheys went away together, their arms round each other. Poor Lady Norheys had been traveling fast for days. I think she wanted a bath and some clothes before she sat down to the banquet amid the magnificent nobles of Lystria.

While I had no doubts at the time that Tommy would make quite as acceptable a king of Lystria, as would Lord Norheys, I also have no doubt that Lady Norheys would have been a much more attractive queen consort than the somewhat plain Calypso. That matter, however, had been ended, and Tommy evidently was more than satisfied with the turn of events. As for Lord Norheys, I remembered a remark he had once made to me:

"I'm not a prejudiced sort of fellow. What I always say about things is this: A fellow may not have been at a decent school, but he may be quite a decent sort of fellow. It's the same with girls."

And he had won the girl of his choice. The loss of the throne of Lystria he viewed with the utmost equanimity. I could not feel that I had been a great help, either to Troyte, Lord Norheys, or my sister Emily, in the whole matter, though it is worthy of record that Norheys still calls me "Uncle Bill" and comes to me for advice when he is in trouble, which is more or less frequently. He never by any chance takes my advice, however. I dare say he would get into worse trouble if he did.

On this occasion I was not asked for advice. My nephew and his charming bride evidently had a perfect understanding as to their future participation in Lystrian affairs.

I gathered that when Norheys took Tommy by the arm and spoke to him confidentially.

a good turn. Only for my sticking to Viola through thick and thin in spite of everything that everybody said, you wouldn't be here, would you?"

"If there's any mortal thing I can do for you in any way," said Tommy, "just tell me what it is."

"Thanks," said Norheys. "Well, I've married Viola, you know, and of course she's a marchioness of Norheys and all that, which ought to be good enough and is good enough. All the same, the world's full of old cats. I'm not talking of Uncle Ned now. But there are cats, aunts, you know, and lots more who aren't even aunts. They'll be inclined to sniff a bit at Viola, on account of her being a dancer on the stage and that sort of thing. Now, what I always say is this: I don't care a d—n what a girl was, dancer or anything else. No more do you. No more does any sensible man. But if there are cats in the world—and there's no use denying that—what I say is, that it's better to have them purring than mewling."

Norheys' idea, no doubt, was fundamentally sound, but I had my misgivings as to the amount of purring my sister Emily would do when she heard of his marriage to a young lady who had become prominent as a public dancer. Emily has her own ideas on many subjects, and her views are not easily changed. She is a most religious woman and devoted to the church. It has been hinted to such an extent that occasionally she seriously embarrasses the rector of her parish.

I did not see how Tommy could prevent Norheys' aunts, and the other



"I Think You Owe Me a Good Turn."

ladies who were not his aunts from mewling if they wanted to. Norheys explained.

"If a fellow—I mean to say, a girl, is properly received at court, accepted by royalty, don't you know?—then she's all right. It doesn't make a bit of difference in reality, of course, but the sort of people I'm thinking about believe it does. Now if you could see your way—you and Calypso—when you're king and queen—if you'd take Viola into the royal circle, why nobody could say a word after that, could they?"

I saw Norheys' point at last. In the days of King Wladislaws a lady's reputation might not have been established by the fact that she was a favorite at the Lystrian court. But things would be quite different when Tommy reigned.

"Whatever we can do," said Tommy heartily, "will be done at once. Lady of the Bedchamber now? or Keeper of the Royal Robes? I don't know much about these jobs. But the best of them, whatever it is, will be Lady Norheys' this evening. And if I have an Order to bestow—I haven't inquired yet, but I suppose I have—"

"There's the Golden Adder of Lystria," I said. "Very few people outside the royal family have it."

"It shall be yours," said Tommy to Norheys, "the very minute I can lay my hands on it."

[THE END]

Autos Not Castles

The Supreme court holds that a man's automobile is not his castle, and many a man realizes that his automobile isn't even his vehicle. It's the rusty old machine which hurts the pride of members of the family who use it while pater familias digs up the scads for gas and garage bills.—Louisville Times.

YOUR Last Name

IS IT BURNS?

IN THE case of Robert Burns, the great poet of Scotland, this name was not anciently spelled as it is now. Possibly in other cases the same is true. Robert Burns was the eldest son of a small farmer named William Burness belonging to an old though humble family of Kincardineshire, Scotland. Burness is said with Burniss to be derived from Burnhouse, and to have had the significance originally of "at the Burn house."

Other Burnesses of distinction are John Burns, the well-known English labor leader, and William Wallace Burns, famous Civil war officer with the Union army.

REDWOOD—This name is a little misleading at first. It does not have the significance of the syllables red and wood in the present sense, but makes use of red in the sense of "rid," meaning to clear. Thus "redwood" means a clearing in the wood and the name was probably first given to some one who lived in such a clearing.

The first Redwood in this country was Abraham Redwood, who was born on the Island of Antigua, in 1720, and was educated in Philadelphia, with due regard to his immense fortune and expectations. He married in Newport, R. I., before he was twenty and lived there until he died at the age of eighty. He is remembered as the first benefactor of the library in Newport.

One of Abraham Redwood's daughters was a great beauty in her day and it is said that when sailors stepped ashore at Newport "fresh from the beauties of the world," and saw her passing in the street they involuntarily removed their hats in homage. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

WHO SAID

"The truest self-respect is not to think of self."

IT WAS natural that Henry Ward Beecher, author of the words quoted, should take an uncompromising stand for what he felt to be right in the great moral issues of the day, for Beecher was a direct descendant of Puritan stock which sacrificed all personal matters to the practicing of its professed creed.

Beecher was the son of Lyman Beecher, a famous American clergyman, and a sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe, famous in American literary annals as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Henry Ward was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and graduated from Amherst college in 1834, following up his college work with a course in Lane Theological seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio. After graduation he began his clerical duties as pastor of a church in Lawrenceburg, Ind. In 1839 he was called to a prominent church in Indianapolis.

As preacher, Beecher achieved his greatest renown as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Here he occupied the pulpit from 1847 until his death, March 8, 1887.

Supplementing his work as a clergyman, Beecher was prominent as a journalist. He was one of the founders of the Independent and of the Christian Union (now known as the Outlook.) Beecher was also known throughout the nation as an antislavery campaigner.—Wayne D. McMurray. (© by George Matthew Adams.)

Among the NOTABLES

THEOPHILE GAUTIER

GAUTIER was one of the great French novelists, ranking with Balzac and using that same general style of writing, without, probably, being so great as Balzac.

Gautier was born at Farbes, August 31, 1811, and went to Paris to complete his education. His great interest then was old French literature, and he speedily developed a remarkable style. At eighteen his essays were noted for their wonderful phraseology. He joined a romantic school of thinkers, students, embryo philosophers, artists, writers, people who were, or thought they were, ahead of the mentality of their time. Much of this took expression in wearing flaming red waistcoats and long waving hair, and in dancing contemptuously about the bust of Racine.

Starting as a poet, he showed a great deal of ability, though also a wildly extravagant style. In some way, then, he was tempted to turn to prose, and here he made his reputation. "Mademoiselle du Maupin," though hailed as a great novel, was too outspoken even for the French, and some attempts were made to suppress it. A short story, "La Morte Amoureuse," has been called a perfect gem of literature.

Gautier was what is called a "humanist," he had no interest in politics, morals nor religion; his one great passion was the study of people and the working of their minds. He died in Paris in 1872. (© by George Matthew Adams.)

LIVE STOCK

FARMERS ADVISED TO RAISE COLTS

Farmers will either have to use more tractors five years from now or else start raising more colts, and the wise farmer is the one who will make the decision now, according to H. C. M. Case, in charge of the farm organization and management department at the University of Illinois. Undoubtedly, the time is fast approaching when there will be a shortage of horses, and the price of work stock is bound to rise in the face of these conditions, he said.

Figures collected by the college from 125 farms in DuPage, Knox, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago counties show that the colts now being raised on these farms will replace only about one-fourth of the horses that may be expected to be lost annually. That this situation is not a local one but that it exists throughout the country is shown by data collected by the federal Department of Agriculture through its 20,000 crop reporters, who for the most part are farmers scattered over the whole country. According to this information, there are only about half as many horses under three years old on farms of the country as will be needed to maintain the present number of horses.

Naturally, a shortage of horses has not been felt in recent years because tractors have been introduced to replace part of the horses. Consequently, even if no colts were raised and horses were not shipped in from the outside for a few years, the shortage would not be noticeable. However, this condition cannot exist indefinitely and the time undoubtedly is fast approaching when the shortage will be upon us.

While the present price of horses will scarcely pay the cost of production, this condition is certain to change. Colts should be looked upon as a kind of by-product on corn-belt farms. A colt can be raised while its mother helps care for the peak load of labor in the spring, while it can be fed largely on roughage feeds which are not well utilized on many farms.

Snakeroot Is Poisonous and Will Kill Cattle

White snakeroot is a poisonous plant that is causing some loss to cattle owners in Iowa, according to reports coming in to Iowa State college. A number of calves died in a pasture near Avoca as a result of eating white snakeroot.

Flowers of white snakeroot are white, about one-fourth to one-third of an inch in diameter, and are produced in clusters. The plants grow from two to three feet tall. The leaves are two or three inches long and are ovate in shape. White snakeroot is related to boneset, a plant the pioneers used in making a tea for medicinal purposes. It is very common in wooded pastures and is found in almost every part of the state. If there is fear of the plant being present, cattle should be kept out of wooded pastures.

Cattle have consumed the plant this year partly because of the dry weather and resultant short pastures, according to Dr. L. H. Pammel, head of the botany department, Iowa State college. Cattle are said to show trembles when poisoned by white snakeroot, and the milk from the cows eating this weed is considered injurious to man.

When Young Lambs Start to Eat Provide a Creep

At about three weeks of age the young lambs will start to eat grain and at this time should be provided with a creep, to which the ewes do not have access, where they may be fed grain consisting of oats, bran and a small proportion of crushed corn and also a good quality of second cutting of clover or alfalfa hay. Any feed remaining in the trough should be fed to the ewes twice daily and the lambs given a fresh supply. Young nursing animals make much more efficient use of their feed than do older animals, hence the importance of rather liberal feeding where it is desirable to market the lambs young.

Live Stock Items

A horse's stomach has a capacity of only 19 pints.

A horse kept shut up away from the sunshine is apt to get nervous.

The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated that about 43,000,000 baby pigs will be raised during the current year in the corn belt, compared with 47,500,000 last year.

"Spare the feed and save the pigs," is a good rule to follow the first two weeks.

The importance of using a pure-bred ram of superior individuality and good shearing qualities cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Even with silage and protein supplement, the steer relishes some form of dry roughage. The cheaper kinds, such as oat straw, bean straw, corn stover or mixed hay, give very good results in that case.

DAIRY FACTS

GIVE DAIRY CALVES GOOD MILK RATION

A great many experimental feeding trials have been made to determine whether dairy calves could satisfactorily be raised on substitutes for whole or skim milk. These feeding trials failed to produce satisfactory growth where attempts were made to almost entirely eliminate whole or skim milk from the ration by substituting other feeds. The gain was lower and the cost higher. This led to feeding trials to determine the minimum amount of whole and skim milk that could be used and get very satisfactory growth. Thus far no wholly satisfactory substitute has been found for whole and skim milk in getting dairy calves well started.

The method used in the limited milk ration is to get the calves well started on a whole and skim milk ration, at the same time encouraging them to eat as much grain and hay as possible, and then wean them as soon as they are able to continue to develop satisfactorily on grain and hay alone.

The Missouri and Minnesota experiment stations did some work of this nature, using a grain mixture composed of 4 parts corn meal, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part linseed oil meal. The roughage used was alfalfa hay. This and the grain mixture were fed as soon as the calves would eat the roughage and grain. The average of 7 trials resulted in a daily gain of 1.23 pounds for each calf which was 94 per cent of normal gain when compared to calves fed on unrestricted skim milk ration. The results indicate that 170 pounds of whole milk and 650 to 700 pounds of skim milk will give a half a satisfactory start so it will continue on grain and roughage.

Some Extra Grain Will Keep Up Flow of Milk

A little thought to the feeding of fall-freshened cows will be well repaid in increased returns. Too many cows freshen in poor condition and cannot be expected to yield a good return. To begin with a dry period of at least six weeks is essential to enable the cow to build up a reserve. As the cow is fed during this interval will largely determine her production after she freshens. A little extra grain at this time means dividends later. Freshening in good flesh the cow starts her lactation at a big advantage, and a larger total production is the result.

Wheat pasture is excellent for keeping up the milk flow and takes the place of more expensive feeds. But it is too watery and not concentrated enough for cows giving much milk. Production can be held up with economy by supplementing the pasture with ground barley, equal parts ground oats and corn chop, or about six parts ground kafir or sorgo heads to one of cottonseed meal. This grain should be fed at the rate of one to five pounds of milk as long as the pasture is good. Don't expect the milk flow to increase materially but it will hold up over a much longer period of time when prices are good and therefore more than pay for the grain consumed now.

Milk Tests Continually Vary as to Butterfat

Milk tests are continually varying. The cow does not give the same quality of milk every milking, but the average is practically the same. As soon as milk is drawn from the cow, the butterfat begins to separate and come to the top because it is lighter than the milk. Most variations in testing come from the fact that it is very difficult to get samples of milk that are exactly alike. The majority of errors in testing milk, and which cause dissatisfaction, are because it is extremely difficult to get a correct sample. When milk stands overnight, much of the cream has risen to the top, and it is next to impossible to get it reincorporated with the milk as it was before. Two samples taken from this milk will differ.

Dairy Notes

A cow requires about eight gallons of water a day.

Put an old horse collar on the cow that sucks herself.

A milk cow produces an average of from 60 to 70 pounds manure a day, estimating solid and liquid.

Giving milk is largely a voluntary act of the cow. Kept in a sweet temper she will yield her milk.

If one feeds and treats his cows well and is punctual with his feeding and milking, economical milk production should be the inevitable result.

Maintenance of the proper speed and even pressure on the separator handle is an important factor in the separation of milk and cream.

A bushel of corn fed to a dairy cow before calving is sometimes worth as much as two bushels fed after freshening.

POULTRY

WINTER EGG CROP DEPENDS ON CARE

The size of the winter egg crop is being decided these fall days. Give the pullets good care right now is the prescription of O. N. Johnson, poultryman at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Johnson urges farmers to give their pullets good fall care if they expect to reap a goodly crop of eggs this winter. When bringing the birds into the laying quarters from the range houses, Johnson recommends examining the birds for lice. If lice are present every pullet should have a pinch of sodium fluoride placed under each wing. He warns against dipping the birds at this late season.

The house, too, needs a little examination before being thrown open to the new guests. If mites are present a solution made up of 75 per cent kerosene and 25 per cent crude carbolic acid should be poured on the roosts and in the nests wherever the mites are located.

Johnson points out that mites and lice require individual treatment. The louse lives on the hen; hence an attempt to rout it must entail the use of poison on the hen's back. Because the mite lives in cracks and in the filth on and about the roosts and nests and merely migrates to the hen at night to suck blood, Johnson urges that the breeding place of the mites be eradicated.

Pullets cannot consume enough feed to care for their own needs as well as those of the mites and lice when they are pestered by them. For best winter egg production, Johnson points out that the pullets must be free of parasites.

Besides this caution, Johnson urges good feeding methods in the early fall so that the pullets are able to maintain their body weight under the strains of production. Where care is exercised a well-matured pullet can serve as a very valuable addition to the income-producing power of the farm.

Seasonable Suggestions in Caring for Chickens

During the summer months many farmers allow their chickens to shift for themselves most of the time, but with the coming of winter it is necessary that poultry be fed. Consequently it is doubly important that this feed is not wasted. Here are some seasonable suggestions.

Close on old hens. Keep the best and sell the rest.

Well-matured pullets make the best producers.

Sell surplus cockerels unfit for breeding purposes.

Be sure hens are free from lice and mites.

Don't overcrowd the fowls.

Outline a breeding system for the coming year.

Be sure to get full value when buying breeding stock.

Reconstruct the hen house during the fall. Damp hen houses are profit eaters.

During Heavy Production Water Is Needed by Hens

More than 65 per cent of the hen's egg is water. During heavy production the birds need very much more water than they do at any other time. Extra attention must be given to the drinking buckets during the winter months so that the hens will have a plentiful supply of fresh clean water available at all times. A drink the first thing in the morning is a customary habit of chickens and it is important that the birds should not be disappointed by finding a solid sheet of ice to prevent their satisfying their thirst. There are many forms of nonfreezing and heated fountains on the market as well as heating devices for homemade watering arrangements that are adapted to winter use. In the absence of some of these a renewal of the drinking supply, three or four times a day, with water with the chill taken off, is recommended.

Poultry Facts

Many of the summer poultry losses are caused by spoiled grain and decomposed animals being allowed to remain around the farm.

Hens, being crowded, oftentimes three to four times as many hens in the house as should be) develop roup, cholera and tuberculosis.

When you think your birds have coccidiosis—first see if there aren't a lot of pin worms in the blind intestines—if there are go after the worm and see how fast the coccidiosis will disappear.

Thanksgiving market is a better market for old and heavy-weight turkeys than the Christmas market.

In feeding for egg production, the poultryman must first supply the feeds for body maintenance. He must furnish repair material for the renewal of worn-out tissue in the fowl's body.

When birds crowd together in the corners of the houses they become overheated and are chilled on the range the next morning. This is a common cause of colds.