

patience.

But there was nothing to forbid an immediate pilgrimage to the much-sought grave-stone with its sinister symbol. The account in Peter's diary of his adventure with the pig placed the grave with such exactness that I had no doubt of finding it easily. That done, I would know very nearly where to look for the cave—and in order to bid defiance to a certain chill sense of reluctance which beset me at the thought of the cave, I started out at once, skirting the clearing with much circumspection, for it seemed to me that even the sight of my vanishing back must shout of mystery to Cookie droning hymns among his pots and pans. Crusoe, of course, came with me, happily unconscious of his own strange relation to our quest.

Somewhere in the angle between the ragged margin of the cliffs and the abrupt rise of the craggy mountainside, according to Peter's Journal, lay the grave. I began systematically to poke with a stick I carried into every low-growing mass of vines or bushes. Quite suddenly I found it. My prodings had displaced a matted mass of ground-creeper. Beneath, looking raw and naked without its leafy covering, was the "curiously regular little" patch of ground, outlined at intervals with small stones.

At the head of the grave lay a large, smoothly rounded stone. I knelt and brushed away some obstinate vine tendrils, and the letters "B. H." revealed themselves, cut deeply and irregularly into the sloping face of the stone. Below was the half-intelligible symbol of the crossed bones.

There was something in the utter loneliness of the place that caught my breath sharply. At once I had the feeling of a marauder. Here slept the guardian of the treasure—and yet in defiance of him I meant to have it. So, too, had Peter—and I didn't know yet what he had managed to do to Peter.

With an impatient shiver I got up quickly from my knees. I whistled to Crusoe, who was trotting busily about on mysterious intelligence conveyed to him by his nose. He ran to me joyfully, and I stooped and patted his warm vigorous body.

"Let Bill walk, Crusoe," I remarked, "let him! He needn't be a dog in the manger about the treasure, anyhow."

Now came the moment which I had been trying not to think about. I had to find the entrance to the cave, and then go into it or part with my own esteem forever. I went and peered over the cliff. The ledge was there—not an inviting ledge, nor one on which the unacrobatically inclined would have any impulse to saunter, but a perfectly good ledge, on which I had not the slightest excuse for declining to venture.

There was truly nothing dangerous about the ledge. It was nearly three feet wide, and had an easy downward trend. Yet you heard the hungry roar of the surf below, and try as you would not to, caught glimpses of the white swirl of it. I moved cautiously, keeping close to the face of the cliff. Crusoe, to my annoyance, sprang down upon the ledge after me. I had a feeling that he must certainly trip me as I picked my way gingerly along. An angle in the rock—a low dark entrance-way—it was all as Peter had described it. I peered in—nothing but impenetrable blackness. I took a hesitating step. The passage veered sharply, as the diary had recorded. Once around the corner, there would be nothing but darkness anywhere. Suddenly portentous and overwhelming, there rose before me the unanswered question of what had become of Peter on that last visit to the cave. Unanswered—and unanswerable except in one way: by going in to see.

Whereas I had so far thought principally of the treasure, I now began to think with intensity of Peter. What ironic stroke of fate had cut him down in the very moment of his triumph? Had he ever reached the cave to bring away the last of the doubloons? Were they still waiting there unclaimed? Had a storm come up on that last night, and the weakened cable parted, and the Island Queen gone on the rocks, drowning Peter in the cabin with his gold. Then how had Crusoe got away, Crusoe, who feared the waves so, and would bark at them and then turn tail and run?

Speaking of Crusoe, where was he? I realized that a moment ago he had plunged into the passage. I heard the patter of his feet—a pause. A queer, dismal little whine echoed along the passage. I heard Crusoe returning—but before his nose appeared around the angle of the tunnel his mistress had reached the top of the cliff at a bound and was vanishing at a brisk pace into the woods.

With bitterness, as I pursued my way to camp, I realized that I was not a heroine. Here was a mystery—it was the business of a heroine to solve it. Now that I was safely away from the cave, I began to feel the itch of a torturing curiosity. How, without going into the terrifying place alone, should I find out what was there? Should I pretend to have accidentally discovered the grave, lead the party to it, and then—again accidentally—discover the tunnel? This plan had its merits—but I discarded it, for fear that something would be found in the cave to direct attention to the Island Queen. Then I reflected that very likely the explorers would work round the island far

enough to find the sea-mouth of the cave. This would take matters entirely out of my hands. I should perhaps be enlightened as to the fate of Peter and the last remaining bags of doubloons, but might also have to share the secret of the derelict with the rest. And then all my dreams of playing fairy godmother and showering down on certain heads—like coils of fire—torrents of beautiful golden doubloons, would be over.

On the whole I could not tell whether I burned with impatience to have the cave discovered, or was cold with the fear of it.

And then, so vigorous is the instinct to see one's self in heroic postures, I found I was trying to cheat myself with the pretense that I meant presently to abstract Aunt Jane's electric torch and, returning to the tunnel-mouth, plunge in dauntlessly.

(To be continued)

LAMONA FOWL IS OF GREAT MERIT

Government Poultry Experts Have Produced New Breed Possessing Fine Qualities.

LAYS WHITE-SHELLED EGGS

Body is Long and of Good Depth, and Has Large Capacity for Reproductive Organs—Resistant to Weather Changes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The country will soon have a new breed of poultry, a white fowl with red ear lobes, that lays a white egg, developed by the poultry experts of the United States Department of Agriculture at the government experimental farm at Beltsville, Md. Heretofore, it is said, all breeds with red ear lobes have laid brown-shelled eggs. The project was conceived by Harry M.

Lamon, senior poultryman of the bureau of animal industry, and at the suggestion of the chief of that bureau Secretary Wallace named the breed Lamona, for the originator.

The new fowl possesses characteristics of great merit. It has sufficient size to fit the demands of the great number of consumers who want a bird weighing four to six pounds. The body is long and of good depth, giving a large amount of the highly desirable breast meat, and at the same time large capacity for the reproductive organs.

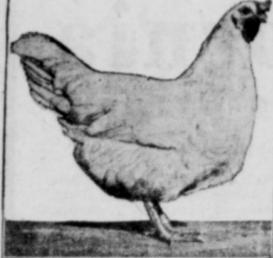
The Lamona fowl is larger than the Leghorn, approaching in size fowls of the American class. It is white, which is most desirable from the market men's viewpoint. It has a comb and wattles of medium size which are not easily frosted, thereby checking development of egg production. It is well feathered, which makes it resistant to sudden changes in temperature.

Foundations of New Breed. The project resulting in the creation of the new Lamona was started in 1912, when the idea was conceived of combining three varieties of fowls to produce a breed having the shape and the market qualities of the Dorking, with a yellow skin, white plumage, and four toes, and laying a white egg. A low-stationed, close-feathered White Plymouth Rock male was mated to a Silver-Gray Dorking female; and a Single-Comb White Leghorn male, having a rather small, low comb, was mated to a Silver-Gray Dorking female.

The second year the offspring of these crosses were mated separately, the females being trap-nested, and only the high producers of the largest and whitest eggs were used for breeders. Only males from high-producing females have been used at any time. The third year the results of the crosses of the second year were mated, and in addition, care was taken to select white specimens with yellow skins having only four toes. Since then it has been a task of careful selection and breeding.

The new breed is not yet ready for introduction, and no specimens or eggs will be sold until the characteristics sought have been more firmly fixed. It is as well or better developed than were several of the breeds and varieties when they were introduced by their breeders, but the specialists of the department believe that it is not

enough to find the sea-mouth of the cave. This would take matters entirely out of my hands. I should perhaps be enlightened as to the fate of Peter and the last remaining bags of doubloons, but might also have to share the secret of the derelict with the rest. And then all my dreams of playing fairy godmother and showering down on certain heads—like coils of fire—torrents of beautiful golden doubloons, would be over.



Hens Have Long, Broad Bodies, With Plenty of Room for Reproductive Organs.

sufficient to have a few specimens that measure up to the ideal. They want the characteristics so well fixed that the fowls will produce a high percentage of progeny of the ideal type. When sufficient stock of such birds has been obtained specimens will be sent to state agricultural colleges and experiment stations to test their adaptability to different sections and conditions.

Bank Deposit of 1819 Reaches Big Balance

On August 5, 1819, Dr. John Sullivan Thorne opened an account with a bank in New York city, depositing \$5. A year later he added \$10. No other deposit was made. Today the bank book, now showing accumulated interest and principal, totals \$2,000.00. It is held in trust, pending the settlement of the estate of Samuel S. Haslett, a recluse.

HIGH QUALITIES OF FANCY FOWLS

Ornamental Varieties May Provide Attractive Revenue When Properly Developed.

HAMBURG IS PROLIFIC LAYER

Principal Characteristic of Frizzles is Peculiar Feathering—Have No Particular Qualities to Recommend Them.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Eggs and meat for home uses or for marketing are not the only possibilities of the poultry industry. In addition to the fowls kept primarily for their economic value or utility there are many throughout the country whose owners breed them merely for pleasure and secondarily for the profits more than likely to result in supplying others whose fancy takes the same channel.

Ornamental breeds and varieties may and often do possess considerable economic value, and some of them undoubtedly could be developed, ac-



Golden Pencil Hamburg.

ording to the poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, into birds having high utility qualities. For example, the Hamburgs are fowls which always have been rated as very prolific layers, although their eggs are small. Because they have not been extensively kept in this country and because they have not been bred very systematically for any purpose except exhibition, their utility qualities have not been developed to the highest possible point. In the same way the Polish fowls frequently are prolific layers, but the crests they carry, while unique in appearance and adding greatly to their beauty, are handicaps when the birds are kept for utility purposes.

In the Polish breed are these varieties: White-Crested Black, Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, Bearded White, Buff Laced, Non-Bearded Golden, Non-Bearded Silver, and Non-Bearded White. The Hamburg breed has these varieties: Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled, Silver Pencilled, White and Black.

Farmer's Bulletin 1221, recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, credits the game breed with eight varieties: Black-Breasted Red, Brown Red, Golden Duckwing, Silver Duckwing, Birchen, Red Pyle, White, and Black.

The Oriental class includes two breeds, the Sumatra of which there is one variety, the Black, and the Malay with one, the Black-Breasted Red. The Standard of Perfection gives this

class also the Black-Breasted Red Malay Bantam.

The miscellaneous class includes two breeds, the Sultan and the Frizzles, and the Standard of Perfection includes with it the Silkies, a bantam breed.

Types of Plumage and Form.

The ear lobes of all Polish chickens are white, the eggs are white, and the hens are classed as nonsitting or non-



Male Frizzle—Feathers Have Not Dried Like This From Recent Washing, but Grow in This Unusual Fashion.

broody. The legs and toes are slate blue in all varieties except the White-Crested Black in which they are a darker blue, approaching black. The skin is gray or grayish white, which does not recommend the birds for table purposes in this country where the demand is for yellow-skinned fowls. The crest which all Polish carry is characteristic of the breed and adds much to its beauty. The contrast between the white crest and the black body of the White-Crested Black makes this variety very beautiful, and rather difficult to breed in perfection.

The color scheme of the Bearded Golden Polish is very beautiful, the plumage being a golden bay laced with black throughout except for the fluff which is light bay with some black mixture or tinge, and for the primary feathers which are bay with a black end. The color schemes of the male and female are identical.

The Bearded White Polish is a pure white throughout, free from any foreign color.

The Hamburg, said to have originated in Holland, although the name has come from the German city of Hamburg, is a small fowl, if anything, smaller than the Leghorn. There is more or less variation in size among the varieties, the Black and Silver Spangled tending to run largest. There are no standard weights for this breed. In type it resembles the Leghorn very closely. The birds are neat bodied, well rounded, and well finished throughout. The comb is rose, and runs rather large for the size of the bird. The ear lobes are of good size, white and nearly round.

Hamburg Popular in Europe.

The Hamburg lays white eggs, and the birds are classed as nonsitting and nonbroody. In Europe these birds have an enviable reputation as layers of large numbers of eggs, but they have not been kept and bred extensively along that line in this country. The small size of the egg has been one reason for this.

An interesting peculiarity of the Sumatra, one of the Oriental class, is the small red ear lobe on a hen laying a white egg. The breed is classed generally as broody, and the hens have the reputation of being excellent mothers. The Sumatras are black throughout, the surface having a very highly developed green sheen, while the undercolor is dull black.

The Frizzles, in the miscellaneous class, are peculiar birds. In an exhibition they are certain to attract attention. Their principal characteristic is the peculiar feathering. Instead of the feathers growing in the usual manner, they have a curled or curved appearance, the end of the feather tending to curl up and back toward the fowl's head. A considerable variation occurs in the amount of this curling, but the more pronounced it is the better. The comb should be single, and the number of toes four. A number of colors are allowed in the Frizzles, without dividing the breed into separate varieties. These are black, white, red, and bay, the only requirement being that each bird shall be a solid color unmixed with any others. Shown in pens the birds, male and female, shall be of the same color. Frizzles are not often seen in this country, and are kept only on account



Female Frizzle.

of their unusual appearance. They have no particular qualities to recommend them over normally feathered fowls.

The bulletin referred to above, No. 1221, contains complete descriptions of many of these interesting and peculiar breeds and varieties of ornamental poultry.

IN COAT DRESSES

Garments Are Made to Give Youthful Appearance.

Embroideries Are Given Much Emphasis—Braid Favorite Means of Embellishment.

Coat dresses which are invested with youthful qualities are conspicuous, with the straight-line frock developed along chemise lines also sponsored. Further diversity is expressed in the model which features the poched bodice and straight skirt, while a frock which stands out distinctly for its individuality affects richness lines.

Gold thread and floss embroideries are given considerable emphasis, with braid a favorite means of embellishment, novelty braids as well as the well-liked military braid being accorded attention.

A coat dress of twill having a straightline back is unusual for the distinct bodice section, which appears at the front only. The side closing is unmarked with gold thread embroideries, which also stretch in band formation around the lower skirt edge. A sufficient flare is introduced to give a



Suit of Twill Embroidered in Black Silk.

youthful swing to the garment. Another coat frock, also affecting a side closing, is adorned in an interesting manner with braid which, taken on a pointed outline. A tiny watch pocket adds a naive touch.

NIGHTGOWNS FOR THE BRIDE

Exquisite Creations Have Not Suggestion of Lace or Hand Embroidery—Drawn Thread Used.

Exquisite nightgowns for the fall bride have not a suggestion of lace or hand embroidery but are ornamented with drawn thread patterns. These beautiful gowns are made of finest handkerchief linen, than which there is nothing more exclusive and distinguished for undergarments just now. And if you have ever slept in a real linen nightie you know the luxurious feel of it. Such nightgown for touseaux have every stitch put in by hand; the hem is hand hem, stitched and at the top beautiful, done drawn-thread patterns define a small yoke or make charming trimming motifs on front and sleeves. The square neck opening and straight sleeve edge are finished with hemstitched hems through which ribbons are drawn; or have drawn-thread beadings for ribbon. Sometimes a drawn thread heading is run straight around the gown, below the armhole line, and is threaded with an inch wide ribbon, giving a graceful Empire yoke effect. Ribbons for lugerie must now be of the handsomest quality, thick and soft and satiny, whatever the width. Double-faced satin ribbons are preferred, and if wash-ribbon is used it must be of beautiful quality. Lavender ribbons are preferred just now to pale pink or blue ones, and the ribbons on most exclusive garments are pure white.

Cross Marked on Corn.

Rockville, Ind.—While husking corn recently Louis Grinley found an ear marked in red grains in a manner that formed a perfect cross. Except for the cross, which consists of nine grains, forming the center, and two on each side making the cross piece, the ear is white. The phenomenon is strikingly beautiful.

The End of Enmity.

When a man's ways please the Lord he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.—Proverbs 10:7.

Oregon Walnuts Best.

Oregon walnuts have made a big hit this season. The Oregon Growers' association sent small samples of graded nuts to various representatives in the east and in Europe and as a result has been swamped with inquiries for large quantities for immediate shipment. The tonnage this year, however, is not heavier than will supply Oregon demands.

A sample sent to a New York representative brought an order for six cars of graded Franquettes. Representatives in Baltimore and Washington, D. C., asked for two cars and a man from the middle west was so desirous of securing some of the nuts that he has already placed an order for the first car of the 1922 crop.

England is calling for a substantial tonnage of the Oregon product.

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