

STORY FROM THE START

Dr. Ronald McAlister, psychol gist, undertakes to solve the

#### CHAPTER VII-Continued -11-

He stood perfectly still before her, except that the hand which held the mirror permitted it to swing very slowly, pendulum-wise, before her, though always at an angle that sent the beam straight into her eyes.

From my corner of the room 1 watched him breathlessly. Of course It was perfectly obvious to see what he was doing. The examination of her eyes had been a mere pretext. His real object in inducing the girl to strain her eyes upward was to throw her into a hypnotic sleep. The method he had taken was an old-fashioned one, and one he rarely used. At the laboratory he hypnotized people almost daily by the simple and almost Instantaneous process of having them lie down and telling them that they were going to sleep. But that method was absolutely dependent upon a conflition which could not exist here. The patient must expect to be hypnotized and be in a state of willing submission. We had no reason to suppose that Jane Perkins would submit herself to any such test as that in the hands of strangers. And even with his mirror he would not be able to hypnotize her If she should suspect that this was what he was trying to do, and should resist. But his confident, friendly manner, his easy assumption of authority, the fact that he came from the same part of the world as herpelf-all this speedily disarmed suspicion.

At the end of three or four minutes silence the doctor turned away and aid his little mirror upon the table.

"It's five minutes past eight," he said, with a second glance at his watch. "We haven't any time to lose. Close all the windows; that's the first thing to do-and lock them. And then we'll bolt both doors-it won't do to

### By YORKE DAVIS WNU Service. Copyright, 1926

began speaking to her just then, quietly, authoritatively, and in the Maori tongue. He was not trying to soothe her fears, or at least not doing it in any way that is commonly practiced by us modern people. He was giving her orders, orders which he was prepared to enforce by brute strength if she should make it necessary. So much was plain from his manner.

Of course I could not understand a word he said. The girl cowered at the volce, but it seemed to reassure her, for all of that. The wild light in her eyes died. They became sullen. She squatted on the floor in a corner of the room. Evidently chairs and their uses were as strange to her as her present attitude would have been to Jane Perkins.

Then began one of the strangest scenes I ever witnessed. Except for what I could gather from their faces, and from the inflection of his questions and her sullen, half-defiant answers, it was totally unintelligible to me. Even the inflections told me little, for the language itself is spoken in a queer sort of sing-song, which betrayed no family relationship with any other language I ever heard. But in the doctor's face I could read strange matters-excitement, dawning comprehension and dawning horror, too. It was strangely tantalizing to know that this mystery, the clue to which I had vainly sought, was in process of being unraveled right before my eyes and I was as much in the dark as

ever Then, as if the doctor had read my thoughts, he spoke to the girl in English:

"Fanenna," he said, "I am talking English. I am going to ask you questions in English, and you will understand me. Did you understand what I said then?"

The girl nodded. And yet I was sure that if I had spoken to her she would not have comprehended a word. It was in its way as strange and perfect a demonstration of the possibilities of hypnotism as I had ever seen. The doctor called in Jane Perkins' memory to act as the girl's interpreter.

"What is the man's name," the doctor asked, "the man who sent you?" Her answer was two words that sounded like "Osa Enns." I saw that for a moment it puzzled the doctor as much as it did me. But the next moment, evidently, he understood, for his face lighted rather grimly.

"You came away, did you, without the thing he sent you to get?" She nodded.

"And you hadn't been told to kill the old man? You didn't mean to kill him when you stole into the house?" She answered with a deep-throated guttural, even to my ears, unmistakably in the negative.

"Then why did you kill him?" She flung her head back, her eyes blazed defiance and from he poured forth a torrent of speech. "Stop!" said the doctor. "If you can understand English, you can talk It, too. Speak in the same language I am speaking in, and tell why you killed him."

pulled a little chamois-skin bag which hung about her neck by a fine gold chain

"By this," she said. "It had belonged to him, the murderer. My mother kept it and gave it to me so that I should know him."

For an instant I did not understand, but immediately after, the way she had detected our presence in that room, by the smell, gave me an inkling. "Then you can tell people by their

odor?" the doctor asked. "As a dog does," she answered sim-

"He murdered your father, you say, before you were born? Do you know who your father was? What was his name?

"Flanka," she answered. For an instant the doctor gazed at her wide-eyed; then, turning away to conceal his excitement, he struck one palm, softly, three or four times with the other fist.

Presently he turned back to the girl. "Did your mother swear you to any. thing else?" "No."

"Did she give you anything when she died?" "No."

"Not even a message? I mean did she tell you anything, anything about Flanka?

"She told me these words," said the girl, "she said them a great many times, 'Ouan feef, ti oues. Ten sout.' ' That is the best reproduction I can make of the sound of them. I supposed she was speaking in Maori, until, glancing up at the doctor, I saw that he was as much puzzled as I was.

"What's that?" he asked. "Say it again."

She repeated the syllables glibly and without the slightest variation in her inflection of them.

"What does that mean?" he questioned. "That's not your language nor mine." She shook her head.

"You don't understand it yourself?" Again she shook her head, and repeated once more the queer, meaningless syllables.

There was a moment of silence, the doctor gazing at her in a puzzled way, all his faculties concentrated upon this fresh mystery.

In the midst of that silence the girl sprang suddenly erect, and from her tense attitude it was evident that she was listening; that she had heard something. To our ears all was still. "Hearing abnormal, too," murmured

the doctor in a swift aside to me. Then he spoke to the girl. "Fanenna," he said, "you are to go into that

other room and wait until I call for you. When I want you, I will call, 'Perkins,' and you will come out, believing that it is the first time I have called you from the bedroom. You will remember the knife and vase of water, but you will believe that you have dreamed it. And when I call



Five months per year is enough in hich to push hens into extra laying

by extending the feeding hours hrough the use of lights. The North Carolina experiment station has just completed its second three-year test with laying hens and finds that the period between November 1 and April 1 is the period to use lights. for the remainder of the year, the birds should be allowed to feed during the normal daylight.

"Beginning with the pullet year, we have subjected hens to 36 consecutive months of 14 feeding hours per day, securing the extra hours by using electric lights," says Dr. B. F. Kaupp, head of the poultry department at state college. "This past year marked the completion of the second such test. Our results show conclusively that a hen must have a rest period between each year of exposure to the extra hours. This is needed that she might replenish her depleted stores of vitamines, minerals and vitality. It is not wise to subject a hen to the extra feeding hours for more than five months of the year, and the time between November 1 and April 1 is recommended."

Doctor Kaupp and his associates have found that a sudden reduction of the feeding hours will be accompanied by premature molting and that regular lighting will always give poor results in securing extra eggs.

### Cod Liver Oil May Be Detrimental to Fowls

Prof. Eric Agudhr of Stockholm, Sweden, has issued a report which confirms doubte as to how far cod iver oil may be continued in the poultry ration with desirable results. In his experiments with white mice he found that the continued use of this oil made the animals too fat at the end of the feeding period, that there was a swelling of the bodies, and that various organs had been adversely affected. Other experiments with larger animals gave similar results. While cod liver oil may help temporarily, it is possible that it may be positively harmful if used continuously. Apparently it has had no detrimental effects in experiments in feeding it to poultry on this continent, but before it is made a regular article of diet for poultry, it should be given the most careful and prolonged investigation.

## Sodium Fluoride Useful

to Destroy Parasites The best thing to treat hens for lice s sodium fluoride. The best way to apply is to dip each hen, but this can be done only on a warm day One as palatable as corn silage and has ounce of sodium fluoride to each galnot been largely used for silage. lon of lukewarm water. Grasp the hen by the wings in your left hand and immerse her in the water and ruffle up the feathers with your right hand so that the water will go to, the

DAIRY COWS TESTED FOR MILK PRODUCTION

The

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) A dairy herd improvement associa-

as beautiful. Without birds to keep the insect pests in check it would be more difficult to grow food. They also eat many weed seeds and so give a better chance for the planted seeds. The biological survey finds, however, tester visits each farm one day each that some birds are not beneficial and this branch of the United States Department of Agriculture studies the birds in order to be able to inform

farmers and legislators as to their comparative merits. Eats Bugs and Weeds. As a general rule, the birds that eat

argely of insect foods-for example, the wren and the nighthawk-are particularly valuable. On the other hand, the gray grosbeak and the brilliantly colored painted bunting are valuable because they depend for a great part of their food on troublesome weeds, such as the foxtail and pigeon grass seeds.

Some Birds Act

Wren and Nighthawk Are Particularly Valuable in

Eating Insects.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Birds in general are useful as well

as Crop Savers

The barn owl, like other owls, commonly is shot on sight, but ought not to be, for it is one of the most serviceable birds in destroying small rodents, particularly the pocket gophers in the West. For its size, the house wren is one of the most effective bird enemies of the insects. Wrens usually rear two broods of young each year, and the parents keep busy from morning to night bringing food for the hungry young. The wren's diet is almost exclusively animal, and a pair of wrens will account for an enormous number of insects in a season.

### One Harmful Bird.

The boat-tailed grackle is one of the few birds that do more damage than good. It is fond of corn in all stages, from the first ears to the ripened grain, destroys much rice, and gets most of its animal food from the small marine animals along the seashore.

### Lighter Soils Produce Highly Colored Fruit

The lighter soils produce earlier, more finely flavored, and more highly colored fruits than do the heavier soils. This is particularly true with such fruits as the grape, and citrus. On the other hand, the heavier soils contain more plant food and have greater water-holding capacity, and hence give greater growth and higher yields for the amounts of irrigation water and fertilizers used.

From the standpoint of physical structure, therefore, a fruit soil should be selected on the basis of the kind of fruit to be grown and whether it is to be shipped, or sold on the local market. Obviously, where earliness plays such an important part in the financial returns, as in our warmer fruit districts, a soil which will magnify this feature is desirable. The increased profit from very early fruit of high quality is such that the grower often can afford to lighter soils for vineyard and orchard purposes even though more fertilizer and manure must be used to maintain fertility.

# tion is an organization of d iry farmers who co-operatively employ a man to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat. The

month, weighs the feed and milk of each cow, tests the milk for butterfat, and figures the results. The dairy herd improvement association furnishes the dairyman definite information regarding the milk and butterfat production of each cow, thus enabling him to cull out the low

producers, to feed the remainder according to known production, and to preed up a herd in which the daughters excel their dams. That all this adding to the profits of members of dairy herd improvement associations is indicated by the increase in the number of these associations. It is estimated that the average

dairy cow in this country produces annually about 4,500 pounds of milk containing about 180 pounds of butterfat. The records of thousands of cows tested regularly show average yields of more than 7,200 pounds of milk and 282 pounds of butterfat. Several associations have average yearly records of more than 300 pounds of butterfat.

In the Ottertail (Minn.) association in 1924-25 the cow produced an average of 299 pounds of butterfat and returned a little more than \$3 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed. Moreover, each cow returned \$101 income above feed cost. Com-

menting on this record J. C. McDowell of the United States Department of Agriculture remarks that any cow that returns \$3 for every dollar spent for feed is a good market for feed, and that a cow that each year returns \$100 above feed cost is a good labor market.

## Rye Will Make Fair to Good Grade of Silage

Rye when cut in the flower or early

dough stage will make a fair to good grade of silage. The silage is liable to be rather strong smelling and is liable to taint the milk, although this can be largely overcome by feeding the silage directly after milking rather than before. Care will also have to be exercised that the mangers are well cleaned out and the silo is cut off from the barn as otherwise the odor in the barn itself may be taken up by the milk during milking time. One investigation indicated that rye silage was about 10 per cent less valuable for milk production than was corn silage. It is, perhaps, not quite

## Centrifugal Force Will

Drive Out Skim Milk Centrifugal force drives the skim milk out of the separator bowl. An increase in speed, therefore, forces more skim milk through the skim milk outlet, consequently richer cream. A decrease in the speed forces less skim milk through the skim milk outlet and the cream, therefore, is thinner. Where different persons operate the separator there can be but little uniformity of speed unless each person makes an effort frequently to count the crank revolutions by their watch. The use of a gasoline engine or some constant power will tend to give a more uniform cream test than when the machine is operated by hand. \*\*\*\* Dairy Squibs

take any chances-and, in general, try to be ready for anything she may do. think you'd better stand behind her thair, over yonder, where she won't bee you at first. Now-are you ready?"

He stationed himself where he had stood before, just a pace or two away from the chair where the girl lay sleep. His eyes were shining, and every line of the attitude of his big inewy body bespoke the relaxation possible only to nervous systems of very high order, the relaxation that is ready to exert its utmost effort in any direction; that is braced against nothing because it is expecting anything.

And then, softly at first but growing louder, he began to hum once more that old Maori death chant.

From my station behind the chair I rould see nothing of the girl, except one hand, which hung out over the arm of it. I fixed my eyes on that, and as I stood there saw it change, haw in it the index of some mysteribus incredible transformation that must be permeating every fiber of her body. It had been Jane Perkins' hand moment ago-a chambermald's hand, budgy, lifeless, inexpressive. Now, indefinably, it was different, altogether different. The fingers stretched apart h little as if they tingled with the warmth and life of a new current, intenser, more electrical. The hand bpened wide, then slowly clenched itself into a fist; and last of all it prang open again, distended to its widest reach, with galvanic quickness which Jane Perkins' nerves would hever have been capable of command-Ing.

The doctor broke off his song, and there followed, for one dead moment, a silence, which was shattered at the and of it by a strange, weird, half-suppressed outcry. The next instant the girl had flashed out of her chair, and stood confronting me. The quickness of her motion was absolutely indescribable. Her face was now the one we had seen in the hospital and had glimpsed dimly in the dark in Henry Morgan's study.

At the sight of me she shrank. crouched, rather, for something about the action suggested that it might be followed by a spring. Her hand flashed to her bosom and explored there for something-a knife probably-that it did not find. What she would have done then, whether she would have flung herself upon me un"I was sworn to kill him."

The words came thickly, slowly clumsily, for tongue and lips were finding difficulty with them, but they were clearly and quite intelligibly English.

I saw the doctor's face light up at the sound of them, for it was the completion of the most interesting experiment he had ever tried. The girl was still submerged, completely, in her wild, primitive, under-self. She was no more Jane Perkins than as if she had occupied another body altogether, and yet, by the strange hypnotic power of suggestion, the doctor was com-

pelling her to use Jane Perkins' knowledge of English to talk with. "Who swore you to such an oath?" he asked.

"My mother, when she was dying. It was a vengeance. He had murdered my father. He murdered him before I was born."

"If it happened before you were born," said the doctor quickly, "then, unless you knew beforehand that Henry Morgan was the man you were sworn to murder, how did you know it when you found him in that house?" Out of the front of her blouse she

## "Antipodes" Too Often Term Wrongly Used

The term "antipodes" is strictly ap- | plied to any two peoples or places on opposite sides of the earth and so situated that a straight line drawn from one to another passes through the center of the earth. Loosely, however, the term is applied to any place on the opposite side of the earth from us. China is popularly supposed to be the antipodes of the United States and there is an old saying that if one were to dig a hole deep enough he would fall into China. But this is a

misconception, for China and the United States are both in the northern hemisphere. The true antipodes of the United States is a region in the Indian ocean west of Australia. No part of the North American continent has its antipodes in any land armed, I do not know, but the doctor | surface. The antipodes of South | Country Gentleman.

the word 'Perkins,' you will wake up and come in. Go now." He unlocked the door as he spoke.

She obeyed without hesitation. By that time I myself heard footsteps approaching down the corridor.

"Go in there after her, Phelps," said the doctor, "and see that the windows and doors in all the other rooms of the apartment are locked and bolted. Then come back here as quickly as you can."

I heard a tap at the door just as I NO+O+O+ONO+O+ONO+O+ON was finishing the task, and immediately afterward heard the doctor open it. When I returned to the sitting room, he turned toward me and spoke rather quickly. There was a note of suppressed excitement in his voice.

"Phelps, here's Ashton come to pay us a call."

Without waiting for me to comment on the situation, he turned back to the district attorney.

"I thought it not unlikely," he said, "that, with one intention or another, you would make us a visit this evening."

His manner was perfectly neutral, neither friendly in the old way, nor hostile as it might have been expected to be after the scene in the laboratory.

Ashton flushed a little. "Oh, I've come to apologize," he said. "My accusation against you and Mr. Phelps this afternoon was quite unwarranted." (TO BE CONTINUED.)

America fall in the region of China, the Philippines and Borneo, while the ter eggs are produced, and unless it antipodes of Europe and Asia are in provides suitable living and working the South Pacific. The approximate conditions the hen cannot be expected breed giving 13 pounds of milk drank antipodes of London is Antipodes to lay well. island, near New Zealand .- Pathfinder Magazine,

#### Crippled Industry

"Jedge," a very large and determined colored woman announced as and mites getting a start than it is she ushered a frightened ex-husband to get rid of them once they get a into his honor's chamber, "dis nigger toe hold. ain't paid me one cent ob alimony for sebben months."

ain't bin able to find mah dice."- extra dozen eggs.

SK1n. Then hold your hand over her nostrils and mouth and duck her head for a few seconds.

If the weather is too cold to dip, this can be put on dry. Place a good pinch of the powder on the neck, the back, one under each wing, and a good big one under the vent.

\$\$\$+\$+\$+\$\$\$\$+\$+\$+\$+\$ Poultry Squibs

Poultry parasites are hardy and can live from four to five months after chickens have been removed from the hen houses unless a strong destroyer

is applied. It takes vigorous pullets with long. broad and deep body developed to shell out eggs in the dead of winter

around the zero mark.

Without some form of animal food, to replace the summer bugs and worms, hens can't lay well, however free-handed you are with grain. This need is supplied by tankage, meat scraps, ground green bone, or skim milk or buttermilk.

. . .

Pullets of the heavy breeds can be too fat for laying while it is difficult to get Leghorn pullets overly fat.

The poultry breeder should not be influenced by triffing incidents that irritate the market. He should select and grade his poultry.

The poultry house is both the home . . . of the hen and the factory where win-

. . . Soy bean and clover hay, if bright ly cured, may be used to take the place of alfalfa in the poultry ration. . . .

It is much easier to prevent lice . . .

"What's the matter, Sam?" sternly profitable it is to add animal food to The Missouri station showed how inquired the judge, "Haven't you been a grain ration. Each pound of tank-"Nosuh," was the response. "Ah in skim milk (one gallon) brought an precludes the possibility of milk takage or meat scraps, or the equivalent from dirt and files and a place which

\$\$+\$+\$+\$+\$\$\$\$+\$+\$+\$ Avoid overfeeding the poor-producwhen the thermometer is hovering ing dairy cow.

Underfeeding good cows is exravagant waste.

. . . Records of five years show that it osts \$43 a year to care for a cow. . . .

A good dairy cow probably consumes more water than any other domestic animal. The more feed consumed, the more water the cow requires.

. . .

The man who thinks he is economizing by buying cheap milk pails s fooling himself. A good pail costs a little more but it lasts far longer

and is cheaper in the long run. . . . Tests at the Minnesota experiment

tation show that a cow producing 27 bounds of milk daily consumed 9.6 gallons of water while one of the same only five gallons of water. . . .

Dairymen who feed high protein feeds may add more fertility to the soll through manure than is taken out years ago.

by crops. . . .

Cooling cream and milk immediitely after separating takes out the animal heat and removes the smothered flavor so often objected to.

In caring for milk and cream it is necessary to have a clean place free ing up odors.

### Feeding Young Boar to Use in Breeding Season

Did you buy a boar pig at the fair and, if so, what provision have you made to bring him up to breeding season in tiptop, thrifty condition? As a rule, less attention is given a boar than his importance requires. Too often any kind of a pen that will hold a boar is the kind he gets. Exercise and correct feeding are of greatest importance. Enough exercise is usually induced by plenty of range in the place he is kept. A boar pig to be used late in the fall should have the same combination of feeds used for gilts. Green feed and limited corn supplemented with skim milk or a mixture of tankage 70 parts, linseed meal 15 parts, and shorts 15 parts is good feeding. Close confinement and too much corn is a bad combination.

80+0+0+080+0+0+08 Agricultural Items 10+0+0+0+010+0+0+0+01

Next to wheat, potatoes are the most important crop grown for human food.

. . . No one can afford to spend a dollar's worth of time to save a half dollar's worth of goods.

. . .

Seed that is grown locally may have the advantage of being acclimated, but, if it contains foul weed seeds, it may be expensive at any price.

The Agronomy farm at the Iowa experiment station, Ames, Iowa, has more than 600 concrete fence posts on it. These were placed more than nine . . .

A farm machine that stands, out all winter not only depreciates in value, but requires a lot of extra time and patience to get it ready to run when it is needed again.

. . . Chickens, as a rule, will not go any great distance in search of feed unless they are half starved, and it is not profitable to keep them in that condition in order to save a little feed.