

# FLASH

: The Lead Dog :

By  
GEORGE MARSH

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## SYNOPSIS

Up the wild waters of the unknown Yellow-Leg, on a winter's hunt, Journey Brock McCain and Gaspard Leecroix, his French-Cree comrade, with Flash, Brock's puppy and their dog team, Brock's father had warned him of the danger of his trip. After several battles with the stormy waters they arrive at a fork in the Yellow-Leg.

## CHAPTER III

### The Love of a Dog for a Boy

Day by day, as the Peterboro put the coast farther behind and the valley of the south branch narrowed, the ridges grew higher and the timber of the shores heavier and more varied. The round-toed tracks of traveling caribou often marked sand-bar and mud flat, together with the foot-prints of that master fisherman, the otter, and his small brother, the mink.

Next morning the boys learned that a mile of shallow rapids, impracticable for poling or tracking the heavy canoe, reached above them, forcing the swamping out with axes of a portage trail over which canoe and cargo could be packed. Until noon, Brock and Gaspard toiled up the river shore with jack loads slung on their leather tumplines. On his last trip down stream Brock found that his tireless partner had left only a ninety-pound bag of flour and the Peterboro. Lifting the bow of the inverted canoe, which was built of cedar and weighed one hundred pounds, he rested it in the branches of a neighboring spruce. Then he slung the bag to his back, slipped the line over his forehead, and walking under the center thwart, raised the boat on his shoulders, balanced it with his hands, and started up the trail.

It was a clumsy load to handle—the canoe and the bag, but the seventeen-year-old bushman was proud of his strength. As he made his way over the carry, Flash, who, unlike the other dogs, seldom roamed far from his master in search of mice and snow-shoe rabbits, ranged in the scrub near him. When Brock reached an abrupt ascent in the trail, he peered from under the canoe for a convenient spruce in which to rest the bow. He had covered half the carry with his unwieldy load and his neck and shoulders ached with cramp. But he stood in a thicket of alders and willow.

Beyond, at the top of the slope, the portage again entered the spruce, so he started the climb. But as he gained the level, his sweat-blinded eyes failed to notice a projecting root. He tripped and stumbled forward in a desperate endeavor to regain his balance, when a smashing blow from the gunwale of the falling boat crumpled him on the trail.

Presently, back over the portage trotted a slate-gray and white husky, ears pricked, eyes searching for the familiar legs of the master moving up the trail under the boat. But a whimper of bewilderment left the throat of the puzzled puppy as he approached the canoe lying on the carry. Reaching the boat in a few bounds, he saw a bare forearm thrust from under the gunwale, a snuff at the limp hand sufficed for recognition, but the hand lay motionless under the ministrations of his red tongue. Then Flash began to scratch furiously at the forest mold interlaced with claw-defying roots, to reach Brock's face. But the spruce roots blocked him. Frantic, now, he leaped the boat to find space beneath the opposite gunwale in which to thrust his nose. He pushed his head under the gunwale and sniffed long, with low whines of alarm, at the gray face of the one he loved. But his leading drew no answer.

The wolf strain in the despairing puppy impelled him to sit beside the strangely silent master, and lifting his nose, pout out his prief in long drawn howls.

Back in the forest Yellow-Eye, Silt Ear and Kona heard, and waited their answer. But the fret of the rapids drowned all sound to the ears of the man who was cooking by a fire at the head of the carry.

Then, for a space, uncertain, Flash worried back and forth beside the boat, stopping at intervals to voice his fear to the insensate forest. Finally, with a farewell lick of the hand which had so often caressed him, the big puppy started on a lopsided trail.

Gaspard sat smoking, back against a tree, when Flash appeared.

The puppy was plainly excited. Running to Gaspard, he whined nervously, then broke into a wild yelping.

"What de matter wid you, pup?"

The dog sprang at the man, now interested, and rearing on his hind feet, beat him with his fore paws, then leaped away and disappeared down the portage, yelping furiously as he ran. Gaspard scratched his head.

"What's he got down dere? He stay wid Brock most de time. Why he leave Brock?" muttered the puzzled youth.

Shortly the dog returned and again sprang on the perplexed Gaspard, yelping excitedly in his face.

"Somethin' down dat trail. Wal, Flash, we go and see w'at mak' de trouble."

So, alternately, running ahead and

back-tracking, to learn if he was being followed, Flash led the way. They were approaching the invisible boat when the dog disappeared and shortly Gaspard heard a chorus of yelps. Then, turning a bend, the sight of the Peterboro lying on the trail turned the half-breed cold with fear. Running to the canoe, he lifted it from the still shape beneath, while the mystified puppy nuzzled at the gray face of Brock McCain.

"By gar!" gasped the frightened youth, kneeling beside the limp body of his friend. Brock hurt—killed, and he had promised to take care of him. What would he tell them at home? Fearfully he placed his ear to the chest, but the beating heart assured him. A broken bone—two hundred



Then the Wolf Strain in the Despairing Puppy Impelled Him to Sit Beside the Strangely Silent Master.

miles from hungry Hoose! The thought made him weak with dread. Then turning the head of the unconscious youth, he found a great purple bruise on the forehead.

"Ah-hah!" breathed Gaspard, relieved. "Hit by de boat!"

Running to the river, he filled his felt hat with water and dashed it in Brock's face. Slowly the boy opened his eyes.

"Gee! That—was a—mean one!" muttered the dazed lad.

"You feel all right except de head, Brock?" demanded the fearful half-breed, bending over the still dazed Brock.

"Yep—all right!" Brock slowly moved his arms and legs. "But I twisted my neck a bit," he added, with a grimace.

"You lie still, now!" sternly ordered the other, as Brock, attempting to sit up, winced with pain.

Gaspard's searching fingers explored Brock's body, but found no symptoms of severe injury. In a half hour the bruised boy felt much stronger, and was able to walk to the head of the carry.

"Dat ees smart pup, dat Flash," said Gaspard that night to Brock, lying in his blanket beside the fire, when his friend had rubbed his neck and shoulders with hot grease. "W'en you get hurt, be come here an' tell me to follow jes lak' he talk."

"Oh, he's got brains," agreed Brock. "And he's more affectionate than any husky I ever saw." The boy squeezed a hairy ear of the great puppy who lay beside him.

Three days later the country flattened out before the voyagers. There was water ahead. The river widened, and, turning a bend, they saw, reaching away before them to blue ridges splashed with gold, the flat surface of a large lake.

As the young hunters, happy over the end of their slavery on the river, left the outlet and started up the long lake, two of the dogs, watching them from the beach, plunged in and swam toward the boat.

"You Flash and Kona!" shouted Brock, "you think old Brock would desert his pups? Go back there and follow the shore!"

Turning in, Brock drove the swimming dogs ashore, and the canoe continued up the first headwater lake.

## (TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Talent Wasted

Dorothea McNagle wanted to get into the movies. She wasn't exactly stage struck . . . but she wanted to get into the movies. She was a pretty girl and reasonably talented, and her parents didn't have any really serious objections so Dorothea set forth to get into the movies.

As you can imagine, it wasn't an easy job. There were lots and lots of girls who wanted to get into the movies as badly as she did, and some of them were even prettier than she was—at least, it seemed so to Dorothea. But she waited and waited, and smiled here, and dimpled there, and blushed a little, and waited a lot more—and finally Dorothea did get into the movies.

And then a horrid old usher made her stand up inside the tape!

It is a strange desire, to seek power and lose liberty.—Bacon.

# Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

## MADAM RED APPLE

Her real name was Annette Jenkins. Until she was three years old she was called little Annette.

It was upon her third birthday when she was just as excited as anyone can be on a birthday that some one said, as though she were not there at all: "Aren't her cheeks exactly like little red apples?"

Perhaps they were not exactly like little red apples, but they were round and smooth and had such a lovely out-of-door color about them.

She had spent a good part of her three years in the open, it was true, and her cheeks looked, too, as though they would be perfectly delicious to bite.

Of course no one ever did that to her, for they were more delicious to look at and to stroke than anything else.

After that her Mother and her Daddy and her Auntie and her Uncle, who all lived in the same house with her, called her Little Red Apples, or Red Apple Cheeks.

It was when she was four and a quarter that she decided she could be called Madam Red Apple.

It had partly happened because she lived in a household where everyone



It Was Her Third Birthday.

liked apples and they thought such a name was most attractive.

Sometimes she made up verses about her name, helped with the verses by her uncle.

These were some of her verses:

Madam Red Apple is my name,  
It should surely bring me fame.  
It is not a usual name.

Madam Red Apple I am now,  
With this name I make a bow,  
Just you see, I'll do it now.

Madam Red Apple, how'd you do?  
I am glad to see it's you,  
Madam Red Apple, how'd you do?

Madam Red Apple, ripe and fine,  
Such a name I wish were mine,  
Madam Red Apple, ripe and fine.

Another one of the reasons how she had got her name had been also, you see, because her Daddy so often called her Madam.

"Well, Madam," he would say to her, "what do you think about a walk with your Daddy?"

She had no sisters and brothers, but she had quite a family of dolls.

There was Gussie Goodstone, the one she had had longest, and Joann, the doll, with real hair, and Helen, who wore a sailor suit, and Flo, and there was Paula, the pink elephant, and Carlo, the white lamb.

With such a family it would be nice to be called "Madam," or Red Apple Cheeks, and it was her uncle who suggested that she take the very fine name of Madam Red Apple.

It had really all come about quite naturally, and now that she was seven years old the name belonged to her so entirely and was so much a part of her that hardly anyone ever called her anything else.

## PUZZLES

What never bites with its teeth?  
—A comb.

Which is the rudest bird?—The mocking-bird.

When is a pig an expensive animal?  
—When he's a guinea-pig.

When is the worst weather for rats and mice?—When it rains cats and dogs.

If apes eat apricots, and crabs eat crabapples, what would geese eat?—Gooseberries.

What is the difference between a baby and a shoe?—One you were and one you wear.

When the President pardons a convict, what grammatical rule does he illustrate?—He puts a period to a sentence.

How many bushels of earth can you take out of a hole that is 3 feet square and 3 feet deep. None. It has all been taken out.

What is that which is constantly changing its habit while it lives, is buried before it is dead, and whose tomb is valued wherever found?—A silkworm.

# POULTRY FACTS

## EARLY HATCHING MEETING FAVOR

### Breeders Find Chicks Make Better Winter Layers.

The official results of laying tests recently concluded show that early-hatched chicks of the heavier breeds make the best winter layers. Rhode Island Red pullets which were hatched in March gave a winter egg production of 42.35 eggs. April-hatched pullets gave a winter production of 35.40 eggs and May pullets gave a production of 22.50 eggs.

The profit in producing eggs comes largely from producing them at a season of the year when they are highest in price. This means that we must plan to produce eggs during the winter months. The experiment referred to shows that, with the general-purpose breeds, the early hatched chicks are the ones which mature in time to start laying in the latter part of October and continue throughout the winter.

Many people have failed to raise early chicks for the reason that they have trouble with leg weakness and brooder troubles. The leg weakness can be largely overcome by the ration advocated by the Wisconsin experiment station as the result of their experiments in overcoming this trouble. This was reported at an earlier date but for those who overlooked it we are repeating the formula which they suggest: eighty pounds ground yellow corn, twenty pounds wheat middlings, five pounds ground raw bone, five pounds pearl grit and one pound of common salt. Skim milk is used freely but no water is furnished. Infertile eggs or cod liver oil is added in limited quantities if the chicks do not have access to sunlight.

The first experiment quoted shows that April pullets produced a fairly good quantity of eggs. This is undoubtedly on account of the fact that they were well grown. This is a fact that the producer who has late-hatched chicks should take into account. Oftentimes April-hatched pullets which are well fed will mature before March pullets that are stunted and poorly grown.

### Crop-Bound of Fowls Caused by Rough Feed

"Crop-bound" is caused by eating food too large to pass through the gullet from the crop to the proventriculus or true stomach. Chicks become crop-bound if fed whole wheat when too young. The wheat swells and becomes too large to pass out of the crop. Coarse feed with an excess of crude fiber often causes this condition. The paralysis of the muscles of the crop is another cause. This occurs in cases of cholera.

Sometimes the contents can be removed by drenching the fowl, then kneading the crop and holding by the feet head down and working the contents out by the mouth. In severe cases an operation is necessary. Remove the feathers, make a slit through the outer skin, spread apart, then make an incision in the crop and remove the contents; then sew up the crop, then the outer skin. The crop membrane and skin should be sewed separately.

### Individual Feeding of Dairy Cows Is Favored

Different cows have different capacities for converting feed into milk. No man who has not a full appreciation of the wide variation in individual cows will be fully successful as a feeder. Some cows may have natural capacity for producing large quantities of milk, and may not receive feed enough for maximum production. By increasing the feed of the highest-producing cows and carefully consulting the milk sheets on which each cow's daily production is recorded, the skillful feeder will soon find that some cows in the herd will respond to the increased allowance and return a good profit on the additional feed given. On the other hand, there are cows that have a limited capacity for milk production and are very liable to be overfed. By carefully studying each individual cow the feeder will soon ascertain the point beyond which any addition to the grain ration becomes unprofitable.

### Pullets Require Green Feed When Confined

When the pullets are penned and set to their work task of egg laying, their need for succulent green feed must be met, say the poultry specialists of the Ohio university. Succulent green feed provided for the pullets for the first few weeks after they are housed will keep them in good physical condition. Rape, green clover, and alfalfa are satisfactory for this purpose.

If no succulent green feed is available, the poultrymen recommend a dose of Epsom salts for the birds soon after housing. One pound of the salts for each 100 birds should be dissolved in their drinking water, and no other water should be given until that containing the salts has been consumed.

### Care of Pullets

Poultrymen who buy pullets at this season should have facilities for properly housing the birds and ranging them separate from old hens. The pullets will be unfamiliar with their new location and possibly changed rations, and every day that they go underfed means a day or more of egg production lost during the winter. It may be possible to learn the ration used by the former owner and make changes gradually to the rations you are using.

### Hens Need Mash

Don't get the idea that because it is cold that your hens do not need anything but corn. Corn is all right and has its place in the menu, but if you want eggs, and also to get your hens in good condition for hatching they must have something besides corn. Give them a good egg mash and it will be better if it is fed moist and warm once a day—better still if it is fermented for 24 hours with yeast. Do not feed all they want. Make them clean it up.

# The Y DAIRY

## FEED LIBERALLY FOR BIG PROFITS

### Farmers Make Mistake by Cutting Down on Supply.

Some farmers when they find the price of dairy feeds going up seem to think that the only and most profitable thing for them to do is to cut down on the amount of feed which they are giving their cows, and some feeders have been known to cut down to such an extent that they reduce the body maintenance requirement, says a writer in the Michigan Farmer.

It is known that a cow which is fed the proper amount and quality of feed uses about one-half of it for maintaining her body and the other half for the manufacture of her product, hence, cutting down on the ration by 10 per cent may reduce the milk flow 20 per cent while the amount of feed which is used for the maintenance of her body will remain practically the same. The animal must first keep up its body weight and then whatever feed is left over goes for the production of milk.

It is of first importance that the cows have sufficient food for both body and production maintenance. A dairy cow that is bred for production, with the right kind of handling, will pay for her feed, and in many cases she will return two dollars' worth of dairy products for every dollar's worth she consumes.

Many dairy farmers make the mistake of reducing the grain ration in the spring, when the supply of grain begins to get low and the grass is beginning to start. It is well to keep in mind that green grass can in no way compare with concentrated grain feed, until the grass crop is well established. After the stock has been fed liberally during the winter, do not reduce the ration too early in the spring, and thereby lose much that the spring has been gained, and in making the change do so gradually.

### Prevent Tuberculosis by Thorough Cleaning

After diseased animals are found and removed from the premises, a very thorough cleaning and washing of the inside of the barn and other buildings where the animals have been should be made. This must be followed by the proper application of some approved disinfectant. The use of disinfectants without first doing the necessary and proper cleaning is ineffective for the reason that the germs of the disease must be exposed. All utensils or anything else that may have become contaminated by use around the diseased animals should likewise be cleaned and disinfected. The manure and refuse must be hauled from barnyards or lots to plowed fields, spread thin, and exposed to the sunlight. The yards and lots, including feed troughs, water troughs, and fences, can then be sprayed properly with the disinfectant.

All this means much work, but it must be done to prevent infection from spreading to the healthy animals.

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### Photographs of Mars

Much valuable work has been done with the great Lick refractor in planetary observations. At the last close approach of Mars 32 drawings of the planet and about 1,500 photographs were obtained, many of these with the aid of specially dyed plates, says Nature Magazine. These are of great value in interpreting the nature of the changes that are continually taking place on the surface of the planet.

### Somewhere the Sun Shines

Cannibals in the island of Pagan eat the Dutch tax collectors. There seems to be some justice in the world after all.—Springfield Sun.

### Salt Overlooked

Feeding salt is seldom overlooked during the summer months as most men have flock salt before the animals at all times. During winter months dairy cows are housed in barns where they are entirely dependent upon their owner for all the feed they eat and some men overlook salt, except at irregular intervals. Large quantities of salt given at irregular intervals do not accomplish the same purpose as a regular supply.

### Wintering Herd Bull

Best breeders winter the bull away from the herd, but too often he is kept in a dark, dirty stall, without exercise. Exercise, protection from weather, and a moderate ration will keep him in good condition.

Build a strong stall in a corner of the cow barn, with a strong padlock or corral adjoining, or a cable can be run from stall to some point about 50 feet from the barn; a short, strong chain run from the ring in the bull's nose to a ring on the cable.

# For Colds -



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# ASPIRIN

## Ancients Got Copper

### From Arabian Mines

Detective work by chemists recently traced the copper used in ancient Mesopotamian weapons to the mines where it was obtained. Archaeologists wanted to know where the men of Summer, oldest of Mesopotamian kingdoms, got their copper. Inscriptions on bricks failed to tell them. So they sought help from metallurgical chemists. These men examined the copper of the old weapons, comparing it with specimens from Persia, the Black Sea region, Cyprus, Egypt and other neighboring countries to see if they could find the same impurities. At last in copper from mines on the Arabian peninsula, near the Persian gulf, a similar amount of nickel in the metal was discovered, indicating that these were the mines from which the metal for the ancient weapons had come.—Popular Science Monthly.

### Confident

During the vacation period, two elderly men were sitting near one of the bathing beaches in northern Indiana.

"I haven't been in the water for twenty years, but I believe I could swim today just as well as I could then," said Mr. R.

"Oh, come now," replied his friend. "You're spry enough but it's absurd to say that you could go in the lake and swim as well as you could in the old days."

"I feel confident I could," persisted the white-haired veteran. "I couldn't swim at all then and I guess I could do that well now."

### His Fiddles Unusual

Ethan Dix of McMinnville, Ore., who makes violins from cow horns, gourds or anything else, that will hold a string, believes that he has a unique collection of fiddles.

One fiddle is carved from a gourd, another is made from the horn of a Texas steer, and one in the form of a dollar sign. One fiddle in the collection was run over during the Civil war by an ammunition wagon. A violin maker glued the pieces together, and Mr. Dix regards its music as unusual.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

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