Green Cloak

ByYORKE DAVIS

Copyright, 1926

STORY FROM THE START

Dr. Ronald McAlister, famous in his special work,—applied psychology—employs his leisure ime in the elucidation of crime mysteries. As the narrative opens he is interested with Assistant District Attorney Ashton in the District Attorney Ashton in the murder, in the small town of Oak Ridge, of a recluse, Henry Morgan. The murdered man, his papers reveal, had been in New Zealand, where Doctor McAlister had lived in his youth. Will Harvey has testified he saw a marvey has testined he saw a woman wearing a green cloak in the Morgan home the night of the murder. Doctor Reinhardt, friend of McAlister, telephones he has a queer case in his hospital and invites McAlister to see the patient. Poeter Reimbardt's the patient. Doctor Reimhardt's the patient Doctor Relighard's patient proves to be a young woman, who in unconsciousness mutters in a language Reinhart does not understand. McAlister sees a possible connection be-tween the murdered New Zea-lander and the girl.

CHAPTER III—Continued

Evidently Doctor McAlister had no share in this idea, for he lost interest in the young man the moment he was satisfied his identification of him had been correct. When the train stopped at Oak Ridge and we followed William Harvey out of the car, the doctor did not cast a single glance after his retreating figure.

By rare good fortune we found an auto pulled up beside the station platform waiting for the train, a flapping, dilapidated, mud-stained, ramshackle affair, with a driver to match.

After a moment or two of canny bargaining on the doctor's part, we found ourselves jolting along over s frozen, rutty road toward our destina-

"There's the house," said the driver at last. "But you're pretty late for the funeral, if that's what you've come for. It must be about over by this time."

Neither of us had thought of the funeral, and the sight of a hearse and a single car, waiting there in the windswept road, gave us, with our errand. a rather disagreeable sense of incongrulty. That feeling was heightened when, leaving our bags in the hall, we were shown by the undertaker into a large, dim front parlor.

Here we saw death in its most conventional form. A little group of peo ple sitting in rows in little folding chairs, a minister reading the service, a quartette from the village choir ready to sing another hymn when he should have done.

When, ot the end of the service, the customary opportunity was offered for a last look at the body which lay there in its black casket, my com panion rose and, nodding to me to follow him, took his place in the little procession that was filing round the

I could not do it; that act, somehow, seemed to put the crowning touch upon our intrusion.

"Oh, I know how you felt about it." said my chief when the service was over, the people gone and we were left alone in the old house-alone, that is, with the addition of Mallory. "I'm glad I haven't to go through it again, though I'm glad I did, even at some violence to what they call our better instincts. I wouldn't have missed my look into that face for a good deal."

"You didn't recognize" I cried. "He isn't anyone you knew, long ago, out

there in New Zealand!" "Not individually," said the doctor with a smile at my sudden excitement, at the sudden recession of those "bet ter instincts" of mine. "Not individually, though that I might have was well within the possibilities. But he belongs to a type that I knew all too well. Did it ever occur to you to wonder why it is that full gray beards and spectacles are always regarded as infallible indications of benevolent respectability? But there's a scar beneath that gray beard that was not come by in any peaceful occupation; and even without it, the whole cor struction of the skull and jaw, the facial angle, the shape of the ears, all proclaim him a rough customer-the sort of man who might well have a past that he was vainly trying to escape from. No, upon the whole, I am glad that Ashton left us free to work out this problem without holding us responsible to him for our re-

sults." Our conversation was interrupted there by the appearance of Mallory at the doctor's elbow. It was rather amusing to watch his face as he read the note from Ashton that the doctor handed him. It was easy to see, from his suppressed smile of contemptuous amusement, that the district attorney had represented us as a couple of harmless cranks who might safely be permitted to amuse themselves upon the scene of crime as they chose.

"All right," he said, folding up the

"Make yourselves at home. Do you plan to spend the night here?"-

"Two or three nights, perhaps," said the doctor. "We want to do a little

looking about." "Well," said Mallory, with - jocular sarcasm, "If you find the secret of the old man's past, or meet up with that mysterious woman that one of the witnesses testified about at the inquest, why, let me know."

"You mean to spend the night here yourself, don't you?" I asked.

"Well, part of it, perhaps. I've got some looking about to do. But you needn't mind me. I've got a key and can let myself in at any time."

An hour later, after a bountiful but vilely cooked meal at a little restaurant near the railway station, we returned to the house and began our investigation in earnest.

The first room, of course, to attract our attention was the room where the murder took place, the study on the third floor. Across one end of the room ran a rude set of homemade shelves occupied, perhaps, by two or three hundred nondescript volumes. A very large, much-littered desk stood in the middle of the larger part of the room, while in the alcove was a high deal table of the sort used by draughtsmen. A stool stood before it, and a swivel chair in front of the desk.

In one of the numerous corners of the room was an immense hamper, which seemed to have served the purpose of a waste-paper basket. The detectives had evidently examined the



Was Holding One of Them Out In My Hands and Poring Over It.

contents of it in their search for a clue to the murdered man's identity, had not thought the contents worth preserving. There was a litter of small scraps about it, and that was all. A rusty oil stove completed the tale of the furniture.

And then there were his maps. They were curiously disposed for a man who made a habit of geography. They lay about the floor in great rolls. The one or two I looked at, after my preinary glance about the apartment were of recent date and bore the stamp of the British board of trade.

I was holding one of them out in my hands and poring over it, wondering rather idly, what possible interest this group of tiny coral reefs could have had for a man who lived as Henry Morgan had lived, here in this village of Oak Ridge, when a sharp exclamation from Doctor McAlister drew my

attention away from it. He was standing close beside a big green-shaded lamp and bending over something which he had just taken from the top drawer of the desk. I shivered a little when I saw what it

was, saw that it was a violin string. The expression of the doctor's face, as he turned toward me, betrayed both indignation and excitement. "The prosecution of crime still goes on the basis that telling the truth is an easy thing to do; that a man does tell the truth, unless he means to lie. The man who came up here and found the body of Henry Morgan testifled that he had been strangled by a noose. They thought it was true, because strangulation by a noose is the only kind they ever heard of. But look at

He held it out to me, and, my repugnance forgotten, I took it in hand, Instead of one knot, the string contained two, one near the end, the other about fifteen inches away. They were tied just alike, and were knots of the fixed-loop variety, very like a bowline.

"If there were only a knot at the end," said the doctor, "the rest of the string could have been drawn through it to form a noose; but, of course, with this second knot of equal size that becomes impossible. The man was strangled, not by a noose at all, but by a tourniquet-a little stick-a lead pencil perhaps-run through the two loops and twisted.

"Look here!" he cried the next moment, with rising excitement, "Here's MILK FEEDING IS the rest of the instrument."

He held out for my inspection a long straight-stemmed briar pipe, and I was able to see, just at the base of the bowl, a shiny, circular indentademonstration of the murderer's meththe pipe rather quickly.

the room, talking to himself. "I never believed in that noose-not really believed in it."

"You are undoubtedly right about it," said I, "but is the discovery important? Does it make any real difference?"

"That depends on the point of view." said he. "To the late Henry Morgan, I suppose it made no difference at all. To an ethnologist, it makes all the difference in the world. The Caucasian uses the noose. With him it has been the instrument of execution, of murder and of suicide from time results: immemorial. But there are other races that never heard of it. The aborigines in my part of the world never did. With them it was always this." He caught up the string as he spoke, and jerked it taut in both hands. "It's the instrument of ceremonial murder. They used to send widows out of the world this way, until the British government put a stop to that etiquette."

Then, and only then, did I realize the importance of the discovery. "And the girl at the hospital?" I questioned. "Would those two loops be familiar to

this," said he, "I'm glad I'm under no obligation to report to Ashton until I'm

ready." Then he did a characteristic thing. He put the thing back in the drawer where he had found it, closed the drawer, straightened up, with a shrug of his broad shoulders, and said, in obviously good faith: "Come, let's be-

Rather to my surprise, the doctor made straight for the waste-paper basket, growled a little at the "fools" who had emptied it, and patiently gathered together the few scraps that were left, some clinging in the interstices of the basket, some littered about the floor

out an irregular bit of thick white paper for my inspection. "He. was a queer geographer, sure enough," was his comment. "He tore up his maps. which might well have struck previous turkeys by confining them to small en-And if he could get through with them | two or three days, but afterwards lose so that he could be sure he wouldn't their appetites, and, consequently, bethey were meant to serve him some them free range again, they pick up single, definite purpose. When they rapidly and are soon eating as heartihad so served it, or had falled to serve Iy as ever, which seems to indicate factor in the production of high-grade it, then he destroyed them to get them that a certain amount of range is nec-

"Absolutely, so far as I can see." Presently he carried another scrap ver to the draughting table, scrutinized its bare surface rather minutely, and then offered this second morsel of

paper for my inspection. "Well, that's one thing he did with his maps. He pinned them down on this table of his with thumb-tacks."

He pulled open a little drawer in the table, took out first some pencils, rulers and compasses, and finally a rectangular contrivance made of wooden rods, with flexible joints at the

"Do you know what this is?" he asked. For a wonder I did, and he tract of the hen. Treatment suggestdid not. That was a situation which arose but rarely.

used for copying on an enlarged or receive a nicotine sulphate capsule. reduced scale. You can set the scale In other cases 2 per cent of tobacco to anything you like."

the doctor, turning away from the every other month. table, with a nod of satisfaction. "He spread his maps out here, and when treatment for tapeworms yet discovthey weren't on a large enough scale ered. The University of Wisconsin to suit him, he drew them up bigger, recommends half-gram capsules for inand then tore them up. No. that dividual treatment. Birds weighing a won't do. There's some intervening half to one pound should be given process. He needed those charts on a one capsule, those weighing one to larger scale than he could get, and he two pounds two capsules, three capenlarged them until they suited that sules to those over two pounds. unknown purpose of his. But of that purpose itself, we've found no trace, We may never find a trace, but if he's left a clew to it anywhere, I think we may hope to find it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Kindness to Animals Trait of Portuguese

nation that is kind to animals. For hundreds of years noble Arabian steeds were raised here and the Portuguese rider sits well in the saddle by second nature.

The donkeys here are smaller than in other Latin countries, and the largest beast of burden is the ox. In Portugal this creature is a strong, red, well-cared for animal, with widespreading horns. The streets are full of yokes of oxen pulling carts with solid wheels bound fast to their axles. Since the axle is ungreased, a frightful squeaking announces the approach of these wagons, which can be heard a mile away.

Oxen are particularly common in northern Portugal, where the yokes note and thrusting it into his pocket. I themselves are made of beautifully | child specialist.

The Portuguese are the only Latin | carved hardwood decorated with many colors. The wheels of these wagons, bearing tremendous burdens, clatter on the streets of Oporto.

I have never seen a driver maltreat his animals. In the country the cowherds guide their flocks with enormous bamboo staffs .- Roda Roda in Uhu, Berlin (Living Age).

South as Political Unit

The expression "Solid South" was first used by Col. John S. Mosby in a high priced male birds have been purletter to the New York Herald advocating the election of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, according to Liberty.

Children of civilized races have probably always had rickets, says a can them.

CONSIDERED GOOD

Most milk feeding of poultry is considered a good thing and a moneytion. The ghastly clearness of the maker if people have a little time in the fall, and are close enough to a od sickened me a little, and I dropped town where the hotels or meat markets will buy the fowls at a special My chief was pacing up and down price. These people plan to have the prings and younger cockerels grow up with good-sized bones, and usually feed them up a few weeks before Thanksgiving. Young birds weighing from 31/2 to 41/2 pounds are the best, little, if any, grain. as they make tender meat and take n flesh quickly.

Pen fattening is the best way of eding them on the farm. The irds are placed in a coop where they hange in food is made gradually for two or three days. The following ration is recommended as giving good

2 pounds ground corn 1 pound ground whole oats 1 pound flour middlings

pounds liquid buttermilk This is mixed just before each meal, ising skim milk if there is no buttermilk available. When fed it looks like pancake batter. Feed in troughs twice each day, and leave only enough before them so that they will clean it up in ten minutes for the first few lays. If they are not hungry, do not force the feeding. It takes about ight pounds of feed for one pound of gain per chicken in fourteen days. ometimes it pays to stop in ten to He nodded gravely. "I'll tell you twelve days, if they are not gaining rapidly enough.

Grain Ration Valuable

for Fattening Turkeys Some turkey raisers feed equal parts of wheat and oats during the first part of the fattening season, gradually changing to corn as the weather becomes cooler. The common practice, however, is to begin feeding heavily on corn about November, and since turkeys are not accustomed to such heavy feeding, scours often result, especially if new corn is used. This practice of a sudden start with heavy feeding is to be discouraged. Old corn is a much better feed than As I bent over to help him, he held new corn, but the old corn must be free from mustiness.

The best results in fattening are obtained when a grain ration of oats. wheat and corn is provided. A num-This is part of one. There's a fact ber of growers have tried fattening ly did not. If he tore them up, it was very little success. Turkeys confined cause he was through with them, to a pen usually will eat heartily for want them any more, it was because gin to lose flesh rapidly. On allowing out of the way. That's logical, isn't essary to keep them in a good, healthy condition so that they are always Dairy Calves Need Some eager to be fed.

Find Hostess to Pests

Makes Poor Egg Layer A hen cannot feed worms and lay eggs. Poultry infested with worms are thin, droopy and emaclated and walk with an abnormal and stilted gait. On examination four kinds of worms may be found. They are: Large and small round worms, long tapeworms and nodular tapeworms, G. S. Vickers, poultry specialist at the Ohio State university, says.

All of them live in the intestinal ed for round worms is nicotine sulphate. If the hens are heavily infestdust in the dry mash for a month is "That's what it means, then," said satisfactory. This should be repeated

Kamala is the most satisfactory

High Protein Feed

Meat meal or meat scraps are high protein feeds and are found in most chick mashes or laying mashes. They are used in connection with dried buttermilk in many feeds to furnish the animal protein which is lacking in but which can also be transformed grains. Experiments have shown that chicks or laying hens do better when supplied with animal protein to balance up the protein and other ingredients found in grains. Be sure that these products are all clean, fresh and silo. sweet.

Keep Roosters in Jar

Male birds running with the poultry flock will keep the eggs fertile, but the fertile eggs will not keep. The hens will lay just as many eggs if there are no male birds running around. Excepting in cases where chased to use this past season in the flock, ft will be cheaper to dispose of all the male birds than to feed them until the next breeding season. One of the best ways to handle them is to



MILK COW NEEDS PLENTY OF FEED

Grain feeding should always be in proportion to milk production. The cow in milk, if a Holstein, says C. H. Eckles, chief of the dairy division of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, should be given about one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk produced. A Guernsey or Jersey needs one pound of feed to three of milk. The dry cow in good condition needs

"The cow is a milk machine," says Doctor Eckles, "and feed is the raw material. Like any factory or machine, economical operation is possible only when plenty of raw material is availvill not exercise much, and the able. Turning a dairy cow loose in a pasture does not insure that she will get sufficient feed to hold up in milk production as she should, especially from now until the time when regular housing and dry feed will be in order.

"Practically every real dairy farmer will have silage available. Don't wait too long before beginning to use it. Within ten days after silo filling is completed, the silage is ready to use and unless pastures are unusually

good it is well to begin feeding it. "The experiencel man knows that it is easy to let cows drop down in milk from poor feed, but very hard to bring them back to the high level again later even if good feed is given. Good management means keeping the conditions and feed right all the time so there will be no drop in milk at any time from lack of feed. The cow that has what silage she will eat will be well cared for so far as roughage is concerned so long as the pasture furnishes fair grass. When the grass begins to fail, bring out the alfalfa and

Increasing Demand for

Higher Grade Products The increasing demand for highgrade milk and dairy products makes it important that right methods of handling be observed. M. J. Prucha of the University of Illinois urges producers to keep the utensils, the barn, the cows and the milker clean. Don't depend on the strainer to remove the dirt, but keep dirt out of the milk in the first place. Feed wholesome feeds

and don't expose milk to odors. To improve the keeping quality of milk, keep down the number of bacteria. This is done first by keeping the cows clean. Then watch the pails investigators as curious, but apparent- closures during the process, but with and cans for they are the largest source of bacteria. Wash well and then steam or scald or sterilize with a chemical sterilizer.

Cool milk promptly at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. A-grade milk must be cooled to 50 degrees. Prucha finds that the man is the most important milk.

Grain When Very Young

Calves under three months of age should not be made to depend on pasture grass, for roughage; feed some good alfalfa hay. As long as a reasonable amount of skim milk is fed, 12 to 15 pounds per head daily, on pasture the grain may consist of a combination of ground corn, oats, barley or kafir grains. There is no need for protein supplements from grain sources. The skim milk and grass supply plenty of good-quality protein and also mineral substance. A calf three months old getting sklm milk and grass needs about 1 pound of grain to each 100 pounds live weight. Where skim milk is not available it is advisable to increase the protein content of "It's a pantograph," said I. "It's ed it is recommended that each bird the grain mixture by increasing the proportions of high protein concentrates. A good mixture may be made from 200 pounds each of ground oats and corn, 100 pounds bran, and 100 pounds of linseed oil meal.—Nebraska College of Agriculture.

Labor Involved at Silo-

Filling Time Is Costly

One of the greatest objections which s raised against the silo is the labor involved at silo filling time. While it is definitely proved that this is labor well spent, yet some dairymen still continue to use it as an excuse. Two or three of the leading implement nanufacturing concerns are now actively engaged in efforts to overcome this objection. One concern is developing a machine which will not only grind and chop all the feed desired, quickly into a silo filler which will do the job with the ordinary labor found

Cow Testing Favored

on the farm. Another machine is cut-

ting and chopping feed in the field,

eaving it all ready to blow into the

Not more cows but better ones will neet the increasing demand for milk. As a matter of fact, if we were to increase the production of the average row only 100 pounds per year for the next 40 years we could supply our increase in population without increas ing the number of cows. Cow testing has been in operation in this country for 20 years. When it is realized that some such method is the only one that will show results, it should be more generally used.

· Orchard ·

COVER BRAMBLES BEFORE WINTER

Small fruit growers should cover all their brambles, including the red, black and purple raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and loganberries, as soon as possible, in order to avoid early hard freezes. Brambles growing in especially protected places may not need covering, but this is not often the case.

Before covering, it is advisable to remove all old canes that bore fruit this year, where they were not removed at the end of the bearing season. Remove all inferior and weakened canes, leaving eight to fifteen canes per hill, and cut them back to three or four feet long. Cutting back may be delayed until after the canes are uncovered in the spring.

Cover the canes on days when there is no freezing temperature as they break easily if partially frozen. Bend the canes over and weight the tops down with some soil and then shovel enough dirt over them to completely cover them to a depth of three or four inches. They must be covered completely. If the canes tend to break on bending, remove a shovelful of dirt from the side of the canes toward which they are bent. Covering is facilitated by plowing two furrows on each side of the row before shoveling the earth onto the canes. This allows the formation of a well-rounded ridge with wide bases to prevent the earth falling off the ridge. Strawy manure can be used when it can be secured in sufficient quantities for complete covering.

One should be careful in bending blackberry canes, since they tend to break easily. Bend them at an angle of 45 degrees with the rows to facilitate covering, to give the canes more room, and to avoid the tendency for the rows to become ridged.

Small fruits must be covered completely and covered before freezing weather if winter injury and consequent crop reduction are to be avoided. -Richard V. Lott, Instructor in Horticulture, Colorado Agricultural Col-

Measuring P. D. B. Made

Easy for Peach Grower The inconvenience of weighing out exact quantities of paradichlorobenzene for peach tree borer treatment has created a considerable demand for a quick measuring gauge. Therefore, peach growers will be interested in the directions for such a gauge given by Frank H. Beach, extension horticulturist in Ohio.

Cut a piece of smooth paper 4 1-16 inches long and 2% inches wide. Draw a line exactly through the middle and the long way. Mark it one-half ounce. Now draw a second line dividing one of these halves equally; name this lin fourths ounce. Roll the paper into a cylinder, lines marking the ounces inside, and paste it into place. In doing this, overlap the end exactly seven-

eighths of an inch. The cylinder will hold an ounce of P. D. B. Place the cylinder on any hard surface and fill with P. D. B. to the line indicating the quantity you need. Pour the fine crystals of the chemical into a small wide-mouthed bottle and gauge the various amounts on it. A le may be used to cut a mark.

If you have a small bottle that will be convenient in measuring, you could have your local druggist mark the bottle instead of going to the trouble of making the little paper cylinder.

In using the chemical remember that a half ounce to three-fourths ounce is the quantity to use on trees three to five years of age. None on younger trees. Mature trees six years old and over may be treated with an

Horticulture Facts

Winter apples are not ready to pick until the seeds have started to turn a brown color.

A strawberry patch will not usually give more than two or three good harvests as a rule.

If the old berry canes have not been removed after fruiting, they should be removed now, and the berries given

a good mulch of stable manure. Concord is the best known of all grapes and is still the mainstay of most commercial plantings. It has many good qualities which commend it. Sheridan, a cross between Worden and Herbert, is recommended as a va-

riety to follow Concord. A great many growers feel it is inadvisable to grow strawberries between peach or apple trees.

The safest way to protect trees against gnawing by rabbits is to use wire screen or some other wrapper on the trees.

To test the firmness of apples as a guide to the proper picking of the fruit for storage and for shipment, a mechanical tester has been devised which measures the degree of softness in the ripening fruit.