

# The Green Cloak

By  
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## STORY FROM THE START

Dr. Ronald McAllister, psychologist, undertakes to solve the mystery of the murder of a reclusive, Henry Morgan. The dead man's papers reveal that he had been in New Zealand, where McAllister had lived in his youth. Will Harvey testifies to seeing a woman in a green cloak at the Morgan home the night of the murder. Doctor McAllister is asked to see a young woman patient in a hospital. In her delirium she mutters in a strange language which only McAllister understands. He suspects she may know something of the murder. A carefully hidden map is discovered by McAllister and Assistant District Attorney Ashton in Morgan's home. While they are searching a young woman enters the house in the darkness and escapes, leaving behind a green cloak. In response to an advertisement of the finding of a green cloak, a young woman, giving her name as Jane Perkins, housemaid at The Meredith, claims it. McAllister takes two laboratory instruments to The Meredith for an undisclosed purpose. The head waiter, Will Harvey, admits Jane Perkins is employed at the hotel.

## CHAPTER VI—Continued

"I was sent up here to do up the bedrooms, sir," she said. "Was there any mistake about it, sir?"

I realized now how "face" and "nice" had suggested a rhyme to Harvey. She pronounced the word, "mistake," in the vilest cockney.

"No, it's quite right," said L. "Come in."

Doctor McAllister let her go straight through into the bedrooms with no more than a glance at her, and a nod in her general direction.

"Well," he said, "how about it? Does the resemblance strike you?"

"I don't think it would have struck me had I not been looking for it. But I imagine if we could get silhouettes of those two faces and put them side by side, they'd look a good deal alike."

He looked at me rather oddly, turned away and paced the length of the room a couple of times. It was one of his incongruous and unexpected characteristics that he liked to whistle or hum popular tunes to himself when he was thinking in an abstracted way. He began to do it now, though it was no popular tune which his fancy alighted on; indeed, it took me a minute or two to identify the queer, chanting cadence which he hummed over and over again. I did not identify it, in fact, until he left off humming and began to sing, and then the guttural words he used gave me the clue. It was that ghastly death chant we had heard the girl in the hospital droning and mumbling to herself.

Presently he strode over to the mantelpiece. There was a large ornamental, narrow-throated vase at the end of it, and the doctor began tapping idly enough upon the side of it with a little pearl-handled pocket knife. I turned round in some surprise.

"That sounds as if it were full of water," said L.

"It is."

"Well, who in the world can ever have thought of putting water in that vase?"

"Who, indeed?" he said.—"Oh, look here, will you, Phelps? I've dropped my knife into it."

It was curiously unlike him to do an idle, clumsy thing like that, quite as unnatural as that the vase, which had never held a flower, should be full of water. But suddenly something in his face told me that the thing he had done was part of a carefully calculated trick.

The next moment he called out, "Perkins—"

"Yes, sir," came the chambermaid's voice from the next room. "Coming, sir."

As she entered the room he turned to her and indicated the vase. "I've just dropped my penknife in there," he said, "and my hand is too big to go in through the throat of it. Do you think you can fish it out for me?"

"My hand isn't as small as some, sir," she said with fat good humor. "but, anyway, I can try."

"Hold on!" the doctor cried as she moved her hand toward the vase. "The thing is full of water. You'll get your sleeve wet."

I was standing close by waiting to see what would happen, still utterly at a loss for a guess as to the doctor's purpose.

The girl slipped back her sleeve and plunged her arm into the vase.

And I, unable to believe what my eyes had seen, clutched the doctor's shoulder and stared, astounded, into his thoughtful face. For high up on the girl's forearm, just inside the elbow, was a tattoo mark in red and blue—a mark that I had not forgotten.

## CHAPTER VII

It was fortunate that she did not see look into my astonished face, because for the first few moments I had

no control of it at all, and to any eye, even a stupid one, it would have betrayed strange matters. At first I simply stared at that mysterious little tattoo mark in red and blue; it seemed as if I could not pull my eyes away from it. But at last, rubbing my hands over them, I looked up at the doctor, astonished, questioning, incredulous, and yet convinced.

Of any such momentary turmoil his own face showed absolutely no sign. It was calm, almost to the edge of indifference, but his bright old eyes met mine for just an instant with a flashing look that admonished me of the necessity for self-control.

I pulled myself together, turned away for just the space of one deeply indrawn breath, then turned back again for a look at the girl. She was bending over the vase, her hand plunged down to the bottom of it, where she was fishing about for the doctor's knife. She was evidently a good-humored sort of person, easily pleased. The doctor's pretended mishap and her own efforts to retrieve it, seemed to be providing her with genuine amusement. She smiled and giggled and chattered all the while she was groping round for the knife, and uttered a triumphant exclamation when she found it.

All of that I barely saw, for I was searching, too, searching her face with a concentrated gaze that would have astonished her had she encountered it. As I looked, in the light of my new knowledge of her, the physical identity of her features with those of the wild girl became steadily more apparent, until I was forced to marvel at my previous blindness to it. Physically the face was the same; but everything of bone and flesh, every infinitely subtle muscular strain or relaxation about lip, eyelid and brow, everything which makes of the human face a window through which the soul looks out—all of that was different. Her movements were different. Sensory and motor nerves must be keyed to an altogether different pitch. The deep, stable color in her cheeks told of a pulse that beat at an entirely different rhythm. I remembered the poise of her body the last time we had stood face to face with her there in Henry Morgan's study, her attitude of frozen alertness, the deep breath drawn in through the dilated nostrils. She had caught our scent then and, recognizing it as something strange and perilous, had fled like a shadow.

The doctor was standing close beside her, and now again he began humming the weird cadence of the death chant which I had heard for the first time



"I Was Sent Up Here to Do Up the Bedrooms, Sir," She Said.

from the girl's own lips. He hummed it through once in a reminiscent sort of way, and then began singing the words.

The girl looked up at him and burst into a peal of laughter.

He stopped abruptly. "What's the matter?" he asked.

"I beg pardon, I'm sure," she said. "I couldn't help laughin'."

"Is my singing as bad as that?" he asked good-naturedly.

"Not the singin', sir; the noises that went with it."

"Oh, you mean the language. Didn't you ever hear that language before?"

"Do you call that a language, sir? Does it mean anything? Do people talk like that?" Then she went on, without a pause, "I beg your pardon for bein' such a rattle, sir. And here's your knife."

He held it up before her eyes as he spoke. It was circular, slightly concave and was adjusted upon a long ivory handle. He held it above her head so that she had to strain her eyes upward to see it at all, and at such an angle that it reflected the light of the reading lamp straight into her eyes.

"I don't see anything at all but a spot of yellow light."

"You only see one?" questioned the doctor.

He pulled out his watch and glanced at it. "Don't mind what I'm doing," he admonished her. "Look steadily at the little mirror. Let me know how long it is before you begin to see two of those spots."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Famed in History as Warrior and Builder

Among the most important monarchs who governed a mighty civilization centuries before Athens came into fame was Seti I, a great warrior and a great builder, who ruled Egypt not long after the death of Tut-ankh-amen. Rameses I, founder of the nineteenth dynasty of Egypt, ruled only two years and was then succeeded by his son, Seti I. The young ruler took up the task bequeathed to him by his father of leading his conquering armies into Asia. He marched to Lebanon and compelled the Syrian princes to cut down some of the famous cedars for his triumph. He overran the Philistine country, marched through Palestine and shattered the Amorites. He also had conflict with the Hittites of Asia Minor, but little is known of his wars with them. Seti's military achievements,

however, were not as great as his building ability. His temple at Abydos and his galleried tomb in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings stand out as among the most amazing architectural triumphs devised by mind of man.—Detroit News.

## Virtues of Men

In my exploration for the virtues of men I have learned that patient search usually discovers some refreshing virtue wherever there has been exhibited an unusual display of energy.—Stuart Sherman.

## Wisdom in Reticence

"People who say little," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "reserve to themselves the time for thinking much."—Washington Star.

## POULTRY

## DAIRY

## CUT OUT DRAFTS FOR MOST EGGS

An important requirement for successful winter egg production in a flock of pullets is a house that is free from drafts. Colds, chickenpox, and roup, says the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, often can be traced to the birds' becoming chilled because of a drafty house.

To insure oneself against this undesirable condition it is necessary to have the house airtight on three sides. This is often difficult to do, but any cracks near the floor or directly around the roosts particularly are to be avoided. These should be all means be covered. Cracks around the entrance door are a very common occurrence and one may often find the birds cuddled up in a far corner in an effort to keep warm. By putting weather strips on the doors the poultry men easily eliminate this problem.

After the three sides are tightened up, the front may be kept reasonably open. As a rule, however, it is best to have about equal proportions of glass and muslin in front, and the two combined may take up about one-half of the front surface of the house. The spaces between the rafters above the plate may also be kept open. The muslin curtains should be closed at night and never opened on stormy days or even in the early morning or late evening. The house should always feel comfortable when one enters it. Many poultrymen have found that the glass substitute products have been very satisfactory. They admit much more light than the muslin, and also keep the house warmer. Ventilation through the rafter spaces at the eaves is usually sufficient to keep the birds in good health.

With the sides and front well taken care of, the only possible cause for drafts would be a long house without partitions. To overcome the tendency for the wind to sweep in one end of such a house and out the other, it is well to build partitions every 40 feet. These should extend to the roof and come up to within three feet of the front of the house, or if desired, a door may be fitted into this three-foot space, making the partition solid. Partitions in the roosting quarters only should be built every 20 feet.

## Forcing Maturity of Pullets Is Mistake

It is a mistake to force the maturity of pullets with large amounts of milk or meat, warns O. C. Ufford, extension poultry specialist, Colorado Agricultural College. "A pullet should have a good body growth before she starts laying. An undersized pullet seldom makes a profitable hen. Small amounts of milk or meat should be used to produce normal growth, but it should not be overdone. Feed plenty of grain, part of it ground, along with milk or meat.

"Once pullets have begun to lay," Mr. Ufford continues, "the milk or meat should be gradually increased, as it is part of the ration necessary to produce eggs. If there is a deficiency of animal protein in the ration, production will gradually decline and fall molt result. Gradually allow the birds all the milk they will drink, or if milk is not available bring the amount of meat scrap up to 20 per cent of the ground feed used."

## Sees Hatchability and Feeding Value of Eggs

One of the important points brought out by Prof. J. G. Halpin of the University of Wisconsin at the Ohio poultry day at Wooster, Ohio, is that the hatchability and food value of eggs may be changed with the type of feed given. Professor Halpin asserted that the time will come when people will demand that eggs for their children shall not come from hens with rickets. It is, as he said, generally agreed that children are benefited by cod liver oil, especially during the winter months. But it is unnecessary to compel the children to take cod liver oil when it might as well be fed to the chickens in the first place, and the quality of the eggs improved to overcome the deficiency.

## Hopper Space

Standing in line for their feed is objectionable to hens, and, furthermore, they will not do their best when forced to do this, says H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Hence the value of a good egg mash often is limited by the hopper in which it is fed, he said. Feeding space for all hens at all times is the rule that should be kept in mind in building a poultry feed hopper, he recommended.

## Dry Skimmed Milk

Feed dealers and feed mixers are recognizing the increasing demand for dry skimmed milk, which is now being manufactured in sufficient quantities to supply the growing poultry needs. Milk by-products, semi-solid and dry, supply the poultryman a superior quality of protein and lime and certain vitamins; but apparently of equal or more importance is the milk sugar which in the intestinal tract seems to perform a service not supplied by any other feed on the list.

# POULTRY DAIRY

## ORGANIZATION IS NEED OF DAIRYING

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Effective organization in the production and distribution of dairy products, and the development of new markets, are necessary if the American dairy industry is to maintain a satisfactory economic position. Lloyd S. Tenny, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, told members of the Co-operative Pure Milk Association at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Tenny outlined the marked expansion in dairy production and marketing in leading foreign dairy countries in recent years. There is a tendency, he said, for foreign production to increase more rapidly than demand, as a result of which producers in the United States are facing increased foreign competition and importation of greater quantities of dairy products. On the other hand, with the exception of concentrated milk, the United States is not producing dairy products sufficient for domestic needs, and present tendencies in this country are for demand to increase as rapidly, if not more rapidly, than production.

Reviewing the world dairy situation, Mr. Tenny declared "the most important of the war developments has been the great expansion of production in new countries of the southern hemisphere. This expansion has continued since the war, and is being maintained in the face of falling prices. Since the seasonal production of these countries places the largest volume of their annual output on the winter markets of the northern hemisphere, this development in the southern hemisphere is equivalent to a great shift to winter dairying by producers of the northern hemisphere.

"This tends to take the peak from our winter market prices, thus reducing the profits of winter dairying. A second outstanding development in production is the rapid recovery and continued expansion in old country production, including the Netherlands, Denmark and other Baltic states."

Exports of butter and cheese from the United States have gradually disappeared since the early '80s, Mr. Tenny said. The export of the surplus of cheese, and then of butter, has given way to a net importation. The exportable surplus of concentrated milk also is being rapidly reduced. The disappearance of our export surplus of cheese is attributed in part to the rapid expansion of the demand for butter and silk in the United States, as the elimination of the export surplus of butter is due in part to the expansion in the domestic demand for milk.

## Sanitation Important in Managing Dairies

One of the reasons for the high quality of butter that is manufactured by the Iowa brand creameries is due to the care which farmers take of their milk and cream in those communities, according to R. G. Clark, chief of the dairy and food division of the Iowa department of agriculture. In discussing the progress that has been made along dairy lines in Iowa.

"Sanitation is the backbone of higher quality in dairy products," said Mr. Clark. "Most of the increased prices which Iowa brand creameries are able to pay over other creameries is due to the improvement of quality. The creameries and their patrons are true examples of co-operation as they work together to secure the highest net return out of the farmer's product. Cleanliness, plus proper cooling of the milk and cream, are the biggest essentials in delivering a high quality product to the creameries. Unless the but-termaker has the best quality cream, he cannot manufacture the best quality butter. It is the quality butter that brings the premium on the market."

## Occasionally an Entire Herd Is Unprofitable

Only very occasionally do testers find an entire herd of cows unprofitable. In the records now available, a case is rarely found where the best cows in the poorest herds are less productive than the poorest cows of the best herds. These records do show, in a very high percentage of cases, a wide margin of difference between the high and low producing animals in any herd. Through careful selection, the use of a good sire, properly balanced feeds, and intelligent care, it is altogether possible to develop the best animal on the majority of our ordinary farms into paying herds.

## Cow Losing Her Cud

There really is no such thing as a cow losing her cud. Animals such as the cow and sheep swallow their food in a very coarse condition while eating and later this food is brought back into the mouth for further mastication and then passes back into the true stomach and from there into the mouth in small amounts at a time and swallowed. Hence if a cow should lose the cud which she was chewing another would be available in a short time.

# Orchard Information

## NEGLECTED SPRAY RIGS COST MONEY

With cold weather and freezing temperatures here, it is imperative that the pumps of all sprayers be drained and thoroughly washed out at once, warns C. H. Nissley, extension specialist in vegetable growing, of Rutgers university at New Brunswick, N. J. Neglect of this will cost the owner some money, he points out.

"Every year," says the specialist, "some sprayers are neglected, and, as a result, repairs and new parts are necessary in the spring before the outfits can be used again. A few minutes of work now will save labor and repair bills later on."

The recommended procedure is to wash the pump and pipes out first with clean water, then work the pump and pull all plugs or open the stop-cocks. When all of the water has been drained out, a thin lubricating oil is poured into the cylinders and allowed to gradually lubricate them. The drain plugs are then replaced.

In some sprayers the pressure regulator has to be drained. This is accomplished best by removing the heads, and in some cases disconnecting the pipes at the unions which are provided for that purpose.

Besides spray rigs, many pumps, pipes, hydrants, faucets, tractors, and engines are allowed to freeze up in the fall, at considerable loss of money and time. It is not too early to drain and clean for the winter engines and tractors not in steady use. E. R. Gross, agricultural engineer at Rutgers, advises that if a small quantity of oil is placed on the water in the cooling system of an engine before draining, it will check rusting inside the water jacket.

The engineer calls attention to the fact that sometimes the vent intended to prevent the freezing of a pump is stopped in the summer either purposely or by rust. This vent should be opened. Water pipe, not below the frost line should be checked to see that they can be easily and quickly drained when the first heavy freeze comes. The drain pit for an outdoor hydrant may be so clogged with mud as to prevent proper draining.

## Proper Winter Care of Strawberry Bed Urged

Alternate freezing and thawing heaves up the ground, breaks the strawberry roots, and leaves air pockets around them to cause most of the winter damage to strawberry beds. This injury may be prevented by covering the bed with a straw mulch as soon as the ground is frozen to a depth of about two inches. Wheat straw that is not chaffy and is free of weed seed makes as good a mulch as anything else. The mulch should be from 4 to 6 inches deep. Chaffy straw will smother the plants. Any mulch should be removed in the spring as soon as the ground has thawed out and there is no danger of it freezing hard again.

## Soil Characteristics Should Be Determined

The characteristics of a soil can be determined only by thorough examination, and this should be done before locating the orchard, even though there may be other good orchards in the immediate vicinity. It is possible for soils to vary greatly within a short distance. In making such an examination, one should not be satisfied with surface appearances as these are often deceiving. Numbers of borings should be made or pits dug which will show the nature of the soil to a depth of at least six feet. In addition to this physical examination, the soil should be analyzed for alkali throughout its full depth.

## Horticulture Squibs

Follow your pruning with the dormant spray.

The higher the tree the more difficult it will be to harvest the fruit.

Fall planting seems satisfactory for the hardy fruits, such as sour cherry, apple, plum and berries.

Several apple, cherry, and plum selections already made are showing superiority over seedling stocks in the nursery.

The last season has brought to the minds of many growers the importance of preparations for winter. On all poorly drained pieces of orchard it is very helpful to plow a furrow down each middle.

Avoid injuries to root and crown since it is mainly through wounds that the crown gall bacteria gain an entrance to the plant.

The most permanent and satisfactory control measures for mosaic and leaf curl begin with the setting out of healthy certified raspberry stock.

The Delaware is regarded as the outstanding red grape. Because of its high quality and ready salability, it should be included in every orchard. Catawba is also a good red grape.