## The Return of Sherlock Holmes

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

Copyright, 1903, . Conan Doyle and Collier's Weekly.

Copyright, 1905. by McClure, Phillips Q Co.



HAVE never with it an im-mense practice, and I should be

guilty of indis-cretion if I were known him to claim any large reward for his inestimable serwas he-or so

vices. So unworking was he—or so capricious—that he frequently refused his help to the powerful and wealthy where the problem made no appeal to his sympathies, while he would devote weeks of most intense application to the affairs of some humble client whose case presented those strange and decrease presented those strange and decrease presented those strange and decrease. presented those Strange and dra-ic qualities which appealed to his imagination and challenged his in-In this memorable year '95, a curious

and incongruous succession of cases his terrible end. had engaged his attention, ranging from his famous investigation of the unusual affair.

During the first week of July, my friend had been absent so often and so long from our lodgings that it knew that he had something on hand. The fact that several rough looking men called during that time and inquired for Captain Basil made me understand that Holmes was working somewhere under one the numerous disguises and names with which he concealed his own formidable identity. He had at least five small refuges in different parts of London, in which he was able to change his between the said nothing of his beautiful was not my habit the shadow was certainly not and that his shadow was certainly not and that his shadow was certainly not specific to the first the folk used to point it out to each other and wonder what Black Peter was doing in there. That's the window, Mr. Holmes, which gave us one of the few bits of positive evidence that came out at the inquest. "You remember that a stonemason, named Slater, walking from Forest Row about 1 o'clock in the morning—two days before the murder—stopped as he passed the grounds and looked at the square of light still shining among the trees. He swears that the shadow was certainly not siness to me, and it was not my habit to force a confidence. The first posi-tive sign which he gave me of the direc-

"I will not attempt it."

He chuckled as he poured out the

dyce's back shop, you would have seen dead pig swung from a hook in the

"If you could have looked into Allar-

"I wish to heavens that you would, r. Holmes. It's my first big chance, id I am at my wit's end. For good-sss' sake, come down and lend me a

Well, well, it just happens that bave already read all the available evidence, including the report of the inquest, with some care. By the way, what do you make of that tobacco pouch, found on the scene of the crime? Is there no clew there?"

Hopkins looked surprised.

"It was the man's own pouch, sir. His initials were inside it. And it was

of sealskin—and he was an old sealer."
"But he had no pipe."
"No, sir, we could find no pipe. Indeed, he smoked very little, and yet he might have kept some tobacco for his foreign."

No doubt. I only mention it because if I had been handling the case, I should have been inclined to make that e starting point of my investigation However, my friend, Dr. Watson knows nothing of this matter, and should be none the worse for hearing the sequence of events once more. Just give us some short sketches of the es-

Stanley Hopkins drew a slip of paper

VI. THE ADVENTURE OF BLACK | Captain Peter Carey. He was born in '45—fifty years of age. He was a most daring and successful seal and whale fisher. In 1883 he commanded the steam sealer Sea Unicorn, of Dundee. HAVE never shown my friend to be in better form, both mental and physical, than in the year '95. His increasing fame had brought woodman's Lee, near Forest Row, in Sussex. There he has lived for six years and there he died just a week ago today.

ago today.
"There were some most singular
points about the man. In ordinary life,
he was a strict Puritan—a silent. guilty of indiscretion if I were even to hint at the identity of some of the illustrious clients who crossed our humble threshold in Baker street. Holmes, however, like all great artists, lived for his art's sake, and, save in the case of the Duke of Holdernesse, I

"He was summoned once for a sav seldom age assault upon the old vicar, who had called upon him to remonstrate with him upon his conduct. In short, Mr. him upon his conduct. In short, Mr. Holmes, you would go far before you found a more dangerous man than Peter Carey, and I have heard that he bore the same character when he commanded his ship. He was known in the trade as Black Peter, and the name was given him, not only on account of his swarthy features and the color of his huge heard, but for the color of his swarthy leatures and the color of his huge beard, but for the humors which were the terror of all around him. I need not say that he was loathed and avoided by every one of his neighbors, and that I have not heard one single word of sorrow about

from his famous investigation of the sudden death of Cardinal Tosca—an inquiry which was carried out by him at the express desire of His Holiness the Pope—down to the arrest of Wilson, the notorious canary trainer, which removed a plague plot from the East End of London. Close on the heels of these two famous cases came the tragedy of Woodman's Lee, and the very obscure through and include some acount of this very unusual affair.

"You must have read in the account of the inquest about the man's cabin, Mr. Holmes, but perhaps your friend here has not heard of it. He had built himself a wooden outhouse—he always called it the 'cabin'—a few hundred yards from his house, and it was here that he slept every night. It was a little, single-roomed hut, sixteen feet by ten. He kept the key in his pocket, made his own bed, cleaned it himself, and allowed no other foot to cross the threshold. There are small windows on each side, which were covered by curtains and never opened. One of these windows was turned towards the high road, and when the light burned "You must have read in the account high road, and when the light burned in it at night the folk used to point it

and that his shadow was certainly not that of Peter Carey, whom he knew well. It was that of a bearged man, tion which his investigation was tak-but the beard was short and bristled ing was an extraordianry one. He had gone out before breakfast, and I had sat down to mine when he strode into the room, his hat upor his head and a buse, and it is some distance from the

house, and it is some distance from the road to the window. Besides, this refers to the Monday, and the crime was done upon the Wednesday.

"Good gracious, Holmes!" I cried.

"You don't mean to say that you have been walking about London with that thing?"

"I drove to the bucher's and back."

"The butcher's?"

"And I return with an excellent appetite. There can be no question, my dear Watson, of the value of exercise before breakfast. But I am prepared to bet that you will not guess the form that direction, but it was no unusual thing for him to bawl and shout usual thing for him to bawl and shout when he was in drink, so no notice was taken. On rising at 7, one of the maids noticed that the door of the hut was open, but so great was the terror which the man caused that it was midday be-

"If you could have looked into Allarlyce's back shop, you would have seen
dead pig swung from a hook in the
ceiling, and a gentleman in his shirt
sleeves furiously stabbing at it with ris
reapon. I was that energetic person,
and I have satisfied myself that by
me exertion of my strength can I transflx the pig with a single blow. Perhaps
you would care to try?"

"Not for worlds. But why were you
doing this?"

"Because it seemed to me to have an
findirect bearing upon the mystery of
Woodman's Lee. Ah, Hopkins, I got
your wire last night, and I have been
expecting you. Come and join us."
Our visitor was an exceedingly alert
man, thirty years of age, dressed in a
quiet tweed suit, but retaining the erect
bearing of one who was accustomed
to official uniform. I recognized him
et once as Stanley Hopkins, a young
police inspector, for whose future
Holmes had high hopes, while he in
turn professed the admiration and respect of a pupil for the scientific methods of the famous amateur. Hopkins
brow was clouded, and he sat down
with an air of deep dejection.

"No, thank you, sir. I breakfasted
before I came round. I spent the night
in town, for I came up yesterday to
come."

"Pailure, sir, absolute fallure."

"You have made no progress?"

"Non."

"Dear me! I must have a look at the
matter."

"I wish to heavens that you would,
Mr. Holmes. It's my first big chance,
and I am at my wit's end. For goodmethods of the round of the remancaused that is the served what had become of him. Peeping into
the open door, they saw as sight which
the man caused that it was midday beopen door, they saw as sight which
the spon adout the open door, they saw as sight which
the popen door, they saw as sight which the
spon adout the open door, they saw as sight which the open door, they saw as sight which the open door, they saw as all the open door, they saw as all the open door, they saw as sight which the open door, they saw as all the open door, they saw as allow the open door, they saw as allow the open door, they saw as alow th

"Meaning that you saw none?" "I assure you, sir, that there were none.



He-Everybody is going to the circus

today—I'm sorry you are sick.
She (expecting to go)—Oh! I am
well and strong today.
He—Then when I come from the from his pocket.

"I have a few dates here which will coat, have those stockings darned and give you the career of the dead man, be sure and fill up the wood box.

"My good Hopkins, I have investigated many crimes, but I have never yet seen one which was committed by a flying creature. As long as the criminal remains upon two legs so long must there be some indentation, some abrasion, some triffing displacement which can be detected by the scientific searcher. It is incredible that this blood-bespattered room contained no trace which could have aided us. I understand, however, from the inquest that there were some objects which you failed to overlook?" The young inspector winced at my companion's ironical comments.

"I was a fool not to call you in at the time, Mr. Holmes. However, that's past praying for now. Yes, there were several objects in the room which called for special attention. One was the harwith which the deed was committed. It had been snatched down from a rack on the wall. Two others remained there, and there was a va-cant place for the third. On the stock was engraved 'Ss. Sea Unicorn, Dun-dee.' This seemed to establish that the crime had been done in a moment of fury, and that the murderer had seized the first weapon which came in his way. The fact that the crime was committed at 2 o'clock in the morning, and yet Peter Carey was fully dressed, suggested that he had an appointment with the murderer, which is borne out by the fact that a bottle of rum and

two dirty glasses stood upon the ta-"Yes," said Holmes: "I think that both inferences are permissible. Was

"Yes, there was a tantalus containing brandy and whisky on the sea chest. It is of no importance to us, however, since the decanters were full, and it had therefore not been used.' "For all that, its presence has some significance," said Holmes. "However, let us hear some more about the obwhich do seem to you to bear

upon the case "There was this tobacco pouch upon e table."

'What part of the table?" "It lay in the middle. It was of coarse sealskin—the straight-haired skin, with a leather thong to bind it. Inside was 'P. C.' on the flap. There was half an ounce of strong ship's tobacco in it."
"Excellent! What more?"
Stanley Hopkins drew from his pocket a drab-covered notebook. The

outside was rough and worn, the leaves On the first page were written the ini-

tials "J. H. N.," and the date "1883." Holmes laid it on the table and examined it in his minute way, while Hopkins and I gazed over each shoulder, On the second page were the printed letters "C. P. R.," and then came several sheets of numbers. Another heading was "Argentine," another "Costa Rica," and another "San Paulo," each with pages of signs and figures after it. "What do you make of these?" asked Holmes.

"They appear to be lists of stock exchange securities. I thought that 'J. H. N.' were the initials of a broker, and that 'C. P. R.' may have been his

"Try Canadian Pacific Railway," said Holmes.
Stanley Hopkins swore between his teeth, and struck his thigh with his

clenched hand.
"What a fool I have been!" he cried. "Of course, it is as you say. Then 'J. H. N.' are the only initial we have to solve. I have already examined the old stock exchange lists, and I can find no one in 1883, either in the house or among the outside brokers, whose initials correspond with these. Yet I feel that the clue is the most important one that I hold. You will admit, Mr. Holmes, that there is a possibility that these initials are those of the second person who was present—in other words, of the murderer. I would also urge that the introduction into the case of a document relating to large masses of valuable securities gives us for the first time some indication of a motive for the crime.

for the crime."
Sherlock Holmes' face showed that he was thoroughly taken aback by this

new development.
"I must admit both your points," said he. "I confess that this note book, which did not appear at the inquest, modifies any views which I may have formed. I had come to a theory of the crime in which I can find no place for this. Have you endeavored to trace any of the securities here mentioned?"
"Inquiries are now being made at the

register of the stockholders of these South American concerns is in South America, and that some weeks must elapse before we can trace the shares."

Holmes had been examining the cover of the note book with his magnifying

"Surely there is some discoloration here," said he.
"Yes, sir, it is a blood stain. I told you that I picked the book off the "Was the blood stain above or be-

"On the side next the boards.
"Which proves, of course, that the book was dropped after the crime was committed."

"Exactly, Mr. Holmes. I appreciated that point, and I conjectured that it was dropped by the murderer in his hurrled flight. It lay near the door."

"I suppose that none of these securities have been found among the property of the dead man?" rety of the dead man?"
"No. sir."
"Have you any reason to suspect robbery?"
"No. sir. Nothing seemed to have

been touched.

"Dear me, it is certainly a very in-teresting case. Then there was a knife, was there not?" "A sheath knife, still in its sheath. It lay at the feet of the dead man. Mrs. Casey has identified as being her hus-

band's property."

Holmes was lost in thought for some

"Well," said he, at last. "I suppose I shall have to come out and have a look

Stanley Hopkins gave a cry of joy.
"Thank you, sir. That will, indeed, be weight off my mind."
Holmes shook his finger at the inspector.

spector.

"It would have been an easier task a week ago," said he. "But even now my visit may not be entirely fruitless. Watson, if you can spare the time, I should be very glad of your company. If you will call a four-wheeler, Mr. Hopkins, we shall be ready to start for Forest Row in a quarter of an hour."

(Continued Next Week)

Cranky.

Catholic Standard: Crabbe—Cranky?

Do you mean to say I'm cranky? Why,
my worst enemy wouldn't call me that.

Wise—That's true. He'd probably
forget his manners and put a lot of profane adjectives before it.

Rather Indefinite. Chicago Tribune: "Yes, the woman in the brocaded silk gown was saying, "Yes, the woman "my husband shaves every day."
"Indeed?" said the woman with the fur-trimmed jacket. "Notes, ice or peo-

England is threatened with a water famine and is beginning to pray for rain. Last year was very dry, and now wells are failing and and the res-

Cracked Ice Goes to Waste.
From the Boston Herald
Simeon Ford has a story of a New York
hotel man whose cafe and rathskeller are of a New York the resorts of a bohemian set. This boniface was spending his vacation in Maine when one evening he was kept in his hotel by a terrific storm. The windows of his room were broken by hallstones of a size generally compared to hen's eggs.

It happened that the proprietor of the hotel was in the room engaged in conversation with the New Yorker during most of the storm. The hotel man observed that his quest appeared to be his property. that his guest appeared to be laboring un-

der great emotion, so asked:
"Does the storm scare you?"
"Not exactly." was the reply, "but it does tear my heartstrings to see so much racked ice wasted on a prohibition state.'

Cock-a-Doodle-Doo!

When Frank Stockton started out with his Rudder Grange experiences he undertook to keep chickens. motherly Plymouth Rock brought out a brood late in the fall, and Stockton gave her a good deal of his attention. He named each of the chicks after some literary friend, among the rest Mary Mapes Dodge. Mrs. Dodge was visiting the farm some time later, and, happening to think of her namesake,

sne said:
"By the way, Frank, how does little
Mary Mapes Dodge get along?"
"The funny thing about little Mary
Mapes Dodge," said he, "is, she turns
out to be Thomas Bailey Aldrich."

TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY.

Woman Who Has Suffered Tella How to Find Relief.

The thousands of women who suffer backache, languor, urinary disorders and other kidney ills, will find comfort in the words of Mrs. Jane Farrell,

of 606 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. 5., who says: "I reiterate all I have said before in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. I had been having heavy backache and

my general health was affected when I began using them. My feet were swollen, my eyes puffed, and dizzy spells were frequent. Kidney action was irregular and the secretions highly colored. To-day, however, I am a well woman, and I am confident that Doan's Kidney Pills have made me so, and are keeping me well." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Vine Shelters 800 People.
From the Los Angeles Times.
In the Carpenteria valley, half encircles
by a picturesque range of the Santa Yuea mountains, stands the world's greatest grapevine.

Sixty-four years ago a Spanish woman named Joaquin Lugodi Ayala planted a small twig of the Mission grape. She watched and tended it with jealous care through its early growth and in later years kept it nearly trellised and trimmed. Some twenty years ago the vine was purchased with a plot of ground by Jacob Wilson, who has since denied it further compass by keeping it constantly pruned Its present measurements, however, are by no means uninteresting. At the ground the giant trunk measures nine feet nine inches in circumference. Five feet above ground it has a girth of seven feet eleven inches. At a height of six feet the trunk branches into five divisions which radiate in different directions. These five branches have a combined circumference of four-teen feet eleven inches, the smallest measuring two feet and the largest four feet three inches. Within a radius of eighteen feet from the trunk there are twenty-nine subdivisions or runners, each measuring from ten to twenty-two inches in circumference, together with countless smaller branches. The longest runner at present reaches the enormous distance of seventy-

The trellis, which is entirely overspread, is 100, by 110 feet in dimensions, embracing an area of approximately one-fourth of an acre. A company of 800 people are said to have at one time found shade beneath the

imbrageous branches.

The vine is still in a healthy state of growth, and, if permitted to do so, bids fair to further enlarge itself by many square rods. The largest crop ever yet actually weighed out was ten tons, in 1895. did not i tributions to visitors and friends of the proprietor. A common estimate of the en-tire yield was 24,000 pounds. The larger clusters are reported to have weighed nine

## BREAD DYSPEPSIA.

The Digesting Element Left Out. Bread dyspepsia is common. It as fects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper.

Up under the shell of the wheat berry Nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase

This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grapesugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so Nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that Nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation, and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to Nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grapesugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food therefore is naturally pre-digested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race to-day.

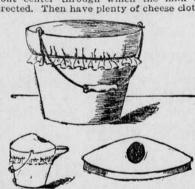
The effect of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread, is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental health.

"There's a reason."



A PROTECTED MILK PAIL

airt which gets into milk is during the process of milking most of us know, hence every precaution to overcome this should be taken. One of the best methods of protecting the milk in the pail is to arrange a cover of tin and cheese cloth. Have a tin cover made to go over the pail loosely so as to allow for the space taken. loosely so as to allow for the space taken by the cloth strainer. The tin cover should be higher in the center than at the sides (see small cut below) and a hole about four inches in diameter made in the rather with the man who runs the mafront center through which the milk is chine. The value of the separator cannot lirected. Then have plenty of cheese cloth be denied and it is a machine which should



lovers large enough to reach five or six Inches over the side of the pail where it may be secured by a tape or by slipping a hoop of sheet iron of proper size over it and pushing it down hard. Put on one of these covers then the tin cover and you are ready for milking. The cheese cloth will prevent any filth getting to the milk and if these covers are washed in boiling ation in the south says that the cotton water and sun dried they may be used a growers insist in planting cotton instead number of times. The illustration shows of farming for cotton, meaning that they the ieda plainly, the cut to the lower left grow cotton after cotton using commercial showing the pail complete with the strainer and the larger cut shows how the cloth do diversified farming which includes the the pail without trouble.

## PAYS.

Almost numberless experiments have proved that the manure spreader is one of the most valuable of farm implements. sorts to the commercial fertilizers which of the most valuable of farm implements. Sorts to the commercial fertilizers which we are not booming manure spreaders but force growth. If he would plan diversified decidedly are booming anything which will reduce the labor of the farm and especially when it also increases the yield. That a good manure spreader, of any buy and selecting certain plants as they make, will do this there is no question. The difficulty in obtaining farm labor is the next year, keeping up this selection growing greater yearly, hence anything of the best from the best for several years, which will accomplish the purpose, in the form of machinery, should be welcomed. It is practically impossible to spread the manure by hand as evenly as a good spreader will place it; the labor necessary to break the large pieces into proper sizes is considerable and this work the manure spreader does without trouble. That the crops are increased is due very largely to the evenness with which the manure is placed by the spreader, making the stand more even with a corresponding growth all over the field. With us the manure spreader seems particularly valuable because our manure is spread as soon as made and as the bulk of it is ac cumulated during the winter it is much pleasanter to load it onto the spreader and have the machine spread it on the fields quickly and evenly, than it is to unload a wagon on a cold day. Look into the merits of the manure spreader before the work has to be done again.

TOO MANY HENS IN A HOUSE. The main idea in keeping a large number of fowls in one house is to care for them more easily, but there are always risks to run which cannot be avoided even by the most experienced and careful worker All things considered, the plan of having one roof cover the poultry house, no matter how large, is advisable, but the mat-ter of division is a thing to be seriously considered. In our our experience, we like the scratching shed divisions better than anything else. This is worked out by building a roosting room, then a scratching shed, then another roosting room, and other scratching sued and so on to the end of the house. The idea is that each house has its scratching shed, which is located between two roosting rooms ex-cept at one end. As these sheds are open chance for disease. Except for the con-necting alley way at the rear each roosting room with its scratching shed is in-dependent of each other combination hence when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic julces in the human mtestines.

dependent of each other combination hence there is little chance of one lot of birds catching any disease which may break out in one of the other pens. At the same time, being under one roof, things are been run over with a lawn mower set very learning and let the birds have it all the chance of one lot of birds and let the birds have it dry; this we usually feed on a strip of meadow which has been run over with a lawn mower set very easily cared for.

> SELECTION OF SEED CORN. being made during the growing of the plant in the field, which ought to have the tites. careful attention of growers of corn everywhere. Taking dent corn for the purpose it is scored as follows: Vigor of plant, 20 points; position of ear, 5 points; not be wasted. The following description weight of ear, 50 points; length of ear, 5 is of a feeding box that works well. Cut points; uniformity of plant and ear, 10 two pieces for the ends each 24 inches points, and shape of kernel and size of long, getting proper curve by using a comgerm, 10 points. Very important is the pass. Make the back of the holder of thin note which gives the disqualifications as boards four feet long and twenty-four plants growing under less than normal inches wide and nail one end (figure 5) in badiy broken; plants diseased; plants straps of leather to hold it shut. Cover maturing too late or too early. To select the seed corn from such plants is fatal to the following crop. The vigor of the plant is indicated by the circumference of the stalk below the ear; by its upright growth and by its leaf development and freedom from disease. The ideal position of the ear is such that it does not pull too heavily upon the plant. The weight of the ear is to be determined by scales when the ear is thoroughly air-dry. The plan of uni-formity of plant and ear is based on the habit of growth and vigor of plant as well as size, shape, color and indentation of ear. Corn growers everywhere should profit by these points which will mean de-cidedly improved crops.

SPRAYING FOR POTATOES

The recognized formula for bordeaux mixture for use on potatoes is six pounds of copper sulphate, blue vitrol, four four nounds unslaked quicklime and 50 gallons and hang it in a convenient place high of water. The copper sulphate is dissolved enough so the fowls cannot roost on it yet in one barrel and the lime in another. Add so they can feed from it readily. to each 25 gallons of water and then mix hangers of wood, tin or leather as indithroughly. When to be used strain through a wire strainer, preferably one of brass. Spraying should be started when the potato plants are six inches high and the potato plants are six inches high and grass or chopped cabbage without any glass or chopped cabbage without any danger of soiling or wasting it. Such conbe repeated every ten days or two weeks, according to the weather, throughout the growing season. If bugs are to be dostroyed add one pound of Paris green to poultry keepers should use them when each 50 gallons of the bordeaux mixture, ever possible.

but the bordeaux mixture should be used That many of the odors and much of the alone until the bugs are noticed. When it airt which gets into milk is during the is figured that the cost of spraying does

> It is unfortunate that no great good can come without its bringing at least the temptation to do more or less harm. A case in point is with the separator, or be on every dairy farm whether the milk is sold or butter is made. A word of warning, however, to the man who sells milk to the consumer. Don't separate too closely or you may run against the law of the state which requires that the milk be up the writer are located two farms whose owners have had splendid trade in a near by town in milk and cream. They each bought separators and, as cream sold at 40 cents a quart and the demand was great, they proceded to use the separator to the point that they were selling what was little beter than skimmed milk to their customers and at 8 cents a quart, with the result that one of them has lost nearly 80 per cent. of his trade and the other more than half, and all within nine months. Other milkmen who do not own separators are getting the trade. Buy a separator by all means, but do not use it onsciously or unconsciously to cheat the public.

## FARM FOR YOUR CROP.

A writer familiar with the cotton situs slashed at intervals so it will fit around raising of stock food and the feeding of stock in order to turn the manure back WHERE THE MANURE SPREADER to the farm. Other sections of the country make the same mistake in different ways. In the corn belt the grower plants seed from his crib and his y'eld gets smalfarming and, more than all, start in on a plan of improving his seed corn by first he would have larger crops of better corn and make a corresponding profit. Look into this plan, friend.

BETTER PRICES FOR TOMATOES. The demand for canned tomatoes, the scarcity of labor and, more than all in some sections the demand for the fresh vegetable has forced canners to raise the price for tomatoes grown for them on con-tract and also to remove some of the restrictions which have made it impossible to grow the crop profitably with any certainty. Certain forms and shades of color are no longer condemned nor are growers compelled to buy the plants from the owner of the cannery as was the case in many sections. There promises to be an extended area devoted to tomatoes this year, but it is hoped that where a grower is located near a good market he will not tle himself up by agreeing not to market the fresh vegetable. Remember that one of the chief reasons for the increase in the price from the canneries is the increased demand for the fresh fruit. The producer is entitled to share the profits of this demand with the canner and he can do it if he does not obligate himself to grow solely for the canneries.

SUMMER GRAIN FOR POLL It is not to be expected that the fowls can be taken care of wholly on the range during the summer no matter how ex-tensive it may be, grain must be fed in a greater or less amount. During the summer we do without the mashes and the corn, feeding wheat and buckwheat, and, beginning in June, more or less cotton-seed meal, adding it in vary small quantities and increasing it gradually until about one-tenth of the daily ration consists of the oil meal. We do this mainly cept at one end. As these sheds are open more or less during the winter and all of ing is made much easier if the hen gets the hours of daylight except the laying a lot of this oily meal in her system; of period are spent in the shed, there is less course there is more or less virtue in the meal anyway as a food, but we have the moulting period mainly in mind. Once a week we mix up a lot of buckwheat, wheat, a little oil meal and just a very litlow. The grass is thin and when cut very short the birds spend several The experiment station of Ohio furseem to enjoy immensely and we know they get much good from it for enough is the good f given to pretty well satisfy their appe-

> ECONOMIZING GREEN FOOD. When green food is scare or difficult to

obtain it pays to plan some way so it

