

The Sandman Story

by Martha Martin

THE CHILDREN

"CACKLE, cackle," said young Miss Hen, "I feel sorry for children when they become a certain age."

"Why so?" inquired Red Top, the rooster, "pray tell me why so, young Miss Hen. Cack-a-doodle-do, it would be interesting to know why you felt sorry for children."

"When they become a certain age," said young Miss Hen.

"Well, then, when they become a certain age," Red Top repeated. "I'd like to know why you feel sorry for them at such a time or why you will feel sorry for them—if you are going to keep on feeling sorry for them."

"And then, too, I'd be interested in hearing what age children must reach in order to have you feel sorry for them."

"Do you suppose they are thankful and pleased that you feel sorry for

and if they're naughty they seem to be very quickly forgiven and they're smiled at almost at all times. They're hugged and loved and made great pets of and everyone thinks they're so sweet and pretty and dear and lovable.

"Then they become a little older. If they're bad they're scolded good and hard. They're not thought nearly so cunning, and they're not thought nearly so sweet, nor so lovable, nor so dear, nor are they smiled at almost at all times.

"Sometimes it is said they have reached the awkward age. I do not know what age it is or just when it comes but it is the age between being a little child and a big boy or girl."

"It comes at different times, or at different ages, not always at the same time with everyone. I do not know whether children are thankful and pleased that I have so much sympathy for them at such times or not, but I have at any rate. And the reason for it is this. Yes, this is the reason why I so thoroughly understand, and I know how they feel when they're not admired as they have been and I know how it makes them feel only more awkward. You see when I was a little chick I was a dear, plump, fuzzy, cunning little thing."

"I had soft yellow down and I was really quite sweet. I realize it now that it has gone from me. Then I became older. I couldn't help it. It was not my fault. And I grew. My shape was awkward and I moved awkwardly. If I bumped into anything or run in a silly way I was called silly, but if I had done the same thing as a little chick I would have been thought a poor, dear, frightened little chicken."

"And as I became older I became more and more awkward and more and more I realized that people thought of me as being a pretty unattractive hen."

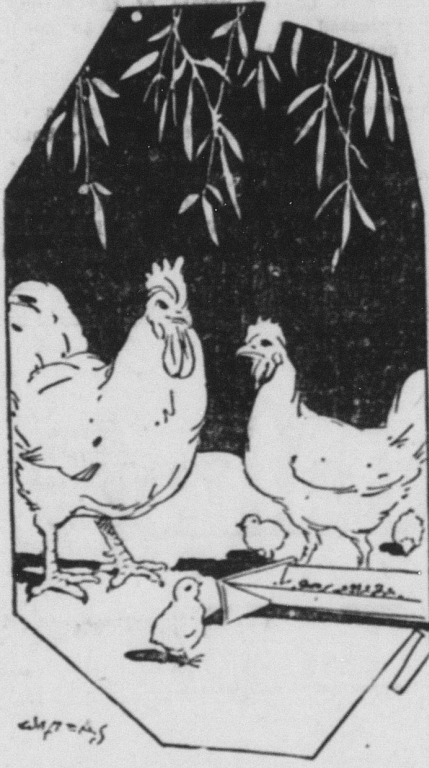
"Then I heard some people talking about some children who had grown from babyhood into boyhood and girlhood. They said these children had been so cunning when they had been little but that now they were at the awkward age."

"And I've seen so much of it since—unappreciated children because they're not little and cunning, and it's the same way with hens! The very same way. Ah, it is a great shame!"

"Hens are awkward, too, before they become older, settled hens. They understand how children feel. Ah, yes, young hens are sympathetic. They know what it is like to lose their dear little chick ways and looks and to be thought so much less attractive and not loved in the same indulgent, affectionate way."

"Now I understand," said Red Top, "and I don't wonder you have a 'fellow feeling,' as you call it, for children."

"Little children are always so much admired. They are thought so cunning



"I Will Answer All Your Questions," Said Young Miss Hen.

them at that age? Are they in need of sympathy then?"

"Well," said young Miss Hen, "I will answer all your questions. First of all I feel sorry for children when they reach a certain age because I understand them. In other words I have a fellow feeling for them."

"I don't see," said Red Top, "how a young hen can have a fellow feeling for a lot of children."

"I mean," said young Miss Hen, "that I understand how they feel because I, too, have had the same feelings."

"Little children are always so much admired. They are thought so cunning

Constance Talmadge



Constance Talmadge in "Venus of Venice," her latest and gayest motion picture, in which she plays the role of a young gondolier. Among other things she steals the heart of Antonio Moreno, her leading man, in this production. Here she is dolled up in her beautiful "borrowed" finery.

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

ONE WAY OF SOLVING PROBLEMS

LARGE sums of money and energy are yearly spent in the study of problems in the field of mechanics, finance and social life. Problems which might be called economic in their nature. The most important problem, however, is not mechanical, but personal; not financial, but human. It is one thing to study the crime wave and institute ways of controlling it; it is quite another thing to ascertain the cause of the crime. Problems are not solved when we have set the mechanical machinery in order. Peace is possible only when the desire for war has been exterminated, when the passions have been eliminated. One of the most serious problems is that of poverty. Poverty breeds discontent and social disorder. Whatever may be its cause the remedy certainly does not lie wholly in the effort to relieve it. Giving to the community chests, necessary as it is, may not be the most efficient method of solving the problem. It will bring much needed relief, but the problem is a human one and must be met and conquered on that basis.

As with this problem so with many others. We endeavor to solve them by offering of our gold, when the real remedy lies in offering our thoughts, ideals, the opportunities of new chances. The removal of the cause of disease is of little avail. Poverty is a symptom. It is a result and not a cause. The solving of the problem lies in the removal of the cause, which may be ignorance, lack of opportunities, lack of "something" which must be ascertained and remedied. The most valuable contribution which any person can make toward the solution of any of the problems which sorely vex us is our thought first and our gold second. Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote:

"I gave a beggar from my little store of gold; He spent the shining ore, and came again and yet again, still cold and hungry, as before. I gave a thought—and through that thought of mine, He found himself, the man supreme, divine, clothed, and crowned with blessings manifold; And now he begs no more." (© 1927, by Western Newspaper Union.)



"It used to be when people spoke about wealth of hair," says Ironic Irene, "they were referring to a girl's hair and not her barber."

Compass and North Star
The point of the compass needle points to the north magnetic pole which is many hundred miles from the geographical pole. It points north because of magnetic attraction. The north or pole star merely happens to be in the same general direction. It has no direct influence upon the compass.

Avoid Loss of Soy Bean Seed

Cost of Harvesting Reduced One-third by Combined Harvester-Thresher.

Losses of soy bean seed at harvest time are greatly reduced and the cost of harvesting the crop is lowered about one-third a bushel from what it is with ordinary methods, when a combined harvester-thresher is used to gather the beans, according to tests made by the farm mechanics department, college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Use of the combined harvester-thresher is the most recent method of harvesting the soy-bean seed crop. To date the job of harvesting soy beans for seed or commercial purposes has been the biggest problem that the soy-bean grower has had to meet. In fact, the grief encountered in harvesting the seed crop has prevented a more rapid increase in the acreage of this legume, according to I. P. Blauger of the college farm mechanics department. The harvesting problem will become more important as the commercial possibilities of the soy bean are developed.

Methods of Harvesting.
A survey made in Illinois gave the following methods which were used to harvest the 1924 soy-bean seed crop: Binder, 61 per cent; mower, 32 per cent; pickers, 3 per cent; self-rake reaper, 3 per cent, and pullers, 1 per cent. The same year 86 per cent used grain separators, 13.5 per cent used special bean threshers, and 5 per cent used combined harvester-threshers.

The first combine in Illinois was used by Garwood Brothers of Stonington, in October, 1924, to harvest 212 acres of soy beans. That the machine made a successful demonstration is evident from the fact that seven combines were sold in Illinois by July, 1925, and twelve by October, 1925.

Tests have been made of the different methods of harvesting soy beans, and losses in some cases were found to be as high as 45 per cent. Tests of the combined harvester-thresher have given a loss of from 4 per cent to 10 per cent this past season even though the weather conditions were extremely bad. Beans harvested with the combine gave a much lower moisture percentage, and also were of much better quality. The combine can work from two to five days sooner than the threshing machine because the beans dry out much more rapidly standing than in shocks. There are still some fields of beans in shock waiting to be threshed.

Work of Illinois Machines.
Each combine in Illinois has harvested from 200 to 250 acres of soy beans this past season. Twenty to 30 acres of soy beans can be harvested a day with two men, one to drive the tractor to pull the machine, and one to operate the combine. Two to three men and teams are needed to take care of the threshed beans.

A combine should cut from 250 to 300 acres of grain each year to keep the overhead charges an acre as low as possible. There are a limited number of farms that have that many acres of soy beans to harvest each year. However, the same machine was used quite successfully in Illinois to harvest wheat, oats, sweet clover, red clover and timothy. Even then, if the combined acreage is too small to justify the purchase of a combine, several farmers can go together and purchase one.

The combine user in Illinois avers that he cannot get along without it in harvesting soy beans.

Using Ground Limestone to Assist Clover Crop

The use of ground limestone where clovers do not grow successfully, the practice of a good farm rotation which includes a clover crop, sufficient natural or artificial drainage and thorough working of the soil to control weeds are essential to profitable crop production. The response in crop yields which will attend the judicious application of manure and commercial fertilizers will depend to a large extent upon the attention that is given to those other essential factors which are also largely under control of the farmer.

Agricultural Notes

- Destroy all breeding places of flies.
- Cultivate the field crops carefully after showers.
- Watch all water supplies. Impure water means possible disease.
- Make another planting of sweet corn, snap beans, and lima beans.
- Stinking smut which grows in wheat, brings a loss that means defeat.
- Sunlight is the cheapest disinfectant available around the average farm.
- A good garden has in it those vegetables that are best for us, and not merely those that we like best.
- Four or five years' supply of acid phosphate may be applied at one time for it does not leach from the soil.
- Repeated plantings of snap beans and corn for roasting ears should be made to have a continuous supply.

Ways to Go Broke Listed for Farmer

- Ten ways for a man to go broke farming have been suggested by the agricultural college at the University of Tennessee. Here they are:
1. Grow only one crop.
 2. Keep no live stock.
 3. Regard chickens and a garden as nuisances.
 4. Take everything from the soil and return nothing.
 5. Don't stop gullies or grow cover crops—let the topsoil wash away, then you will have "bottom" land.
 6. Don't plan your farm operations. It's hard work thinking—trust to luck.
 7. Regard your woodland as you would a coal mine: cut every tree, sell the timber, and wear the cleared land out cultivating it in corn.
 8. Hold fast to the idea that the methods of farming employed by your grandfather are good enough for you.
 9. Be independent—don't join with your neighbors in any form of co-operation.
 10. Mortgage your farm for every dollar it will stand to buy things you would have cash to buy if you followed a good system of farming.

Coöperatives Have Made Rapid Progress

Associations Located Mostly in Central States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Co-operative live-stock marketing has increased rapidly in the United States in the last five years. There was little development in this direction until 1913, although the first live-stock shipping association of which there is a record was started as long ago as 1877. In 1929, however, more than 1,000 such associations were operating. By the end of 1925 the number had increased to 1,770.

These live-stock shipping associations are located principally in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. There are only a few associations in the western states and southern states and almost none in the North Atlantic region.

Besides the development of local shipping associations there have been attempts at times to organize central selling agencies. The first central selling agency, known as the American Live Stock Commission company, was incorporated in 1889 and was to operate on the Chicago market. Its business was quite successful, but the association was expelled from the Chicago yards by the Live Stock Exchange, which succeeded in obtaining court action on the allegation that the association was a dangerous monopoly.

In recent years attempts have again been made to organize co-operative commission companies. Twenty-seven such organizations have been established since 1917 at the important live-stock markets of the country. The volume of business handled by these associations in 1925 amounted to more than \$280,000,000. Most of this business was contributed by the local shipping associations above mentioned.

"Rat Killing Week" Is Suggested by Specialist

So far as known no one has yet suggested a Rat Killing week, although it is common knowledge that the rats of this country destroy food-stuffs worth many millions every year. Rat colonies in barnyard refuse, around straw stacks and under and adjacent to small buildings can be quickly cleaned out by pumping calcium cyanide dust into their burrows, says M. S. Johnson, associate professor of zoology, University of Minnesota.

Soon after fumigating a rat colony on a farm in Cottonwood county, Mr. Johnson and the farmer collected 21 dead rats which were near enough to the surface to be easily found. The rodents had succumbed to the cyanide gas. This demonstration by the university man was witnessed by many farmers and made a very favorable impression.

But the most generally useful method of getting rid of rats, especially when they are not held in narrow confines, is to poison their food with barium carbonate. This should be used in the proportion of one part to four parts of any food that is not otherwise available to the rodents. Barium carbonate is a deadly poison and must be handled carefully.

Repainting Farm Tools Greatly Increases Life

The life and value of farm implements can be greatly increased if they be kept well painted. First clean them well, using a scraper and wire brush to remove rust. If dirty, wash with water and, after drying, clean all metal parts with gasoline to remove grease.

Use any good metal paint, which the local hardware man can supply, for metal parts, and a special prepaint for the wood surfaces. If one coat isn't enough, apply two, letting 24 hours elapse between coats.

Wagons, racks, plows, disks and similar implements profit by such treatment.

"BAYER ASPIRIN" PROVED SAFE

Take without Fear as Told in "Bayer" Package



Does not affect the Heart

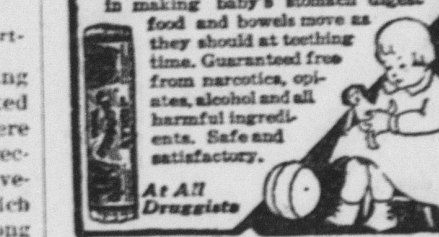
Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-five years for

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| Colds | Headache |
| Neuritis | Lumbago |
| Toothache | Rheumatism |
| Neuralgia | Pain, Pain |

Each unbroken "Bayer" package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100.

Keep Stomach and Bowels Right

By giving baby the harmless, purely vegetable, infants' and children's regulator.



Ancient Hebrew Pottery

The Mishap expedition of the Pacific school of religion has discovered a rich store of Israelite pottery. Prof. William Bade, leader of the expedition, has decided to continue the work of excavation. Near the ancient Semitic temple at Tel-el-anthen two closed cisterns, hewn out of the bed rock, were found by the scientists. The governor of Jerusalem, recognizing the importance of the discovery, accepted an invitation to open the cisterns immediately. They were found to contain many fine specimens of pottery. Several forms of the pottery are entirely new to ceramics in the Near East.

Knew Not What He Ate

A Mexican and an American who worked on the night shift of a Kansas salt plant ate their midnight lunch together. On several occasions the Mexican had rabbit meat in his pail, and he shared his supply with his comrade. "Where do you get rabbits, Jose?" the American asked one night. "I can't find any." "My wife she get 'em," Jose replied. "She said ever' night they come 'round house and make noise. She shoot 'em." "Noise? Rabbits don't make noise." "Sure," Jose asserted positively. "Go meow, meow."—Exchange.

THEIR HEARING RESTORED

An Invisible Ear Drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a Tiny Megaphone, fitting inside the ear out of sight, is restoring hearing and stopping Head Noises of thousands of people. Requests for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 628, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City, will be given prompt reply.—Adv.

Prospered

Warren—What's Levinson's business? Sidney—He ran a junk shop until three years ago, when it became a "second-hand furniture store." Now he's a dealer in antiques.

Crowding Londoners

Statisticians have succeeded in figuring out that out of every 10,000 people included in the London census, 222 are Scotch and 230 Irish.

Everything's Well

"Did he recover from the accident?" "Oh, yes. Enough to buy a big car."

No matter how careful you are, your system needs a laxative occasionally. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills help nature gently, but surely. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

He who lends money to a friend is apt to lose faith, a friend and money, too.

Bunions
Quick relief from pain. Prevent shoe pressure. At all drug and shoe stores.
Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads
Put one on—the pain is gone.

INFLAMED EYES
LOOKS!
Don't experiment on them, use **WITCHAMLIE EYE BALM** for speedy relief. Absolutely safe.
25¢ at all drug stores. HALL & HUCKEL, New York City

HAY-O is guaranteed to give instant and absolute relief to any case of HAY-FEVER in the world, or money refunded. Price \$1. THE HAY-O CO., Sundance, Wyoming.

SAWS

By Viola Brothers Shore

FOR THE GOOSE—

A LOTTA women'd like to keep their figures while they're young and still have grandchildren for their old age.

A hypocrite has got a long face for the neighbors and a different one for herself. But a woman with a martyr complex has got a long face even for herself.

If a woman once lets herself get eaten up by an emotion, everything she sees, hears, thinks or feels is only that much more food for it.

OR THE GANDER—

History don't record no single case of a man that ever lost his drag with a woman from buyin' her flowers—even the wrong kind.

There's no excuse for not knowin' the kind of flowers your girl likes. It ain't the sort of thing women is in the habit of makin' no particular secret about.

A man that knew how to buy a woman flowers could get away with anything short of halitosis.



How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

"DRY" WINE

EVEN in these prohibition days it can hardly be said that alcoholic beverages are taboo as far as conversation is concerned! And so we are all familiar with the reference to certain wines as "dry wines."

Distillers will tell you that in making wines the fermentation is controlled in accordance with the type of product that is desired. In some wines it is checked at an early stage, and the product is a sweet wine. Wine that is permitted complete fermentation, however, is classified as "dry."

Why the term for a completely fermented or sour wine? Let us turn for a moment to another figurative use of the word "dry." Our slang expression "dry wit." Mr. Webster defines it as characterized by a quality that is "severe, hard, sharp," and gives further significance of "dry" as "lacking sweetness!" When we learn, then, that in a dry wine the fermentation has eliminated all but 1 per cent of the sugar, the aptness of the term is easily comprehensible!

Do You Know That:???

THE expression "booby" today denotes a dunce or a spiritless person.

It originates from a bird, a sort of a pelican called a booby. This bird is a very submissive animal. It allows itself to be attacked by other birds and without resistance gives the fish or food which it has caught for itself. Hence the submissive and spiritless fellow is aptly called a booby.—Anna S. Turnquist.

Lightness and Light

You can't judge too much by appearances. Lantern-jawed people deal least in light conversation.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)