

# The SANDMAN STORY

## ABOUT MOTHER OCEAN

PETER GNOME came back to Fairyland one evening just as the stars were coming out and as Mr. Moon was peering down over the tops of the trees.

"Oh, such a splendid trip as I had," he said.

All the Gnomes and Brownies and Elves and Fairies wanted to hear about it.

"First of all I went where it was quite warm. I wandered down to have a look at old Mother Ocean and there I saw, on the sand, the loveliest sand house I have ever seen. It was rather wet and it stuck together beautifully, I must say, and on the top was a little thatched roof made out of seaweed.

"It was a beautiful sand house. Mother Ocean told me of some boy



"It Looked as Though They Were Having Gull School."

who said he had seen a big map, but he had no idea of how much space she took up until he took an ocean voyage and kept on going and going and still was on the ocean.

"He said, so Mother Ocean told me, that the 'Open Sea' was certainly very enormous, and it certainly meant something. For it was certainly open and nothing got in its way.

"And she said the boy seemed to be surprised that so many boats went on the ocean and yet, when they were out at sea, they saw hardly any—and only one or two as they were leaving.

"Mother Ocean was amused that the boy didn't begin to realize her great and enormous size until he took a trip with his family crossing the ocean."

"Then down by the bay (I wore my invisible robe—my suit which is made so human eyes can't see me), I watched some children playing among the stones.

"They were playing 'Castle' and days of long ago, and it seemed a beautiful game. They shrieked and

squealed with great delight over it. "Then I went along the street of a little town and the street was named Shoe Lane, but all the children playing along the street were bare-legged!

"They were playing by a narrow river stream and they were playing with a ball which constantly kept falling in the river.

"They really seemed to enjoy seeing it go in for the fun of getting it out, and they would lean down on the bank and try to kick out for it.

"Oh, one child wore shoes, but she went in the water just the same and when she drew her feet out she would jump up and down and try to push the water out. I was dreadfully afraid she would get cold, but it seemed these were to protect her feet which she had hurt on the stones the week before.

"Then I passed by a long, long row of gulls sitting on the narrow ridge around a long building, and on the fence in front of the building was another long row of gulls.

"It looked as though they were having gull school and as though when some one sat on one leg that they were doing this to let the teacher know that they were putting up a hand to show they could answer the question.

"Other gulls I saw flying so beautifully with their feet tucked neatly under them and I heard one say to the other:

"With all their great ideas and inventions if a boat rocks the people rock too, but we are not bothered by a rough sea passage as our wings carry us where we wish to go."

"Then I saw an elephant in the zoo and it was a holiday. He was giving the children rides. And there was always a line waiting to climb upon his back. It was certainly his busy day, I said to myself.

"And again I passed by Mother Ocean. Only she was very rough and angry and I said to myself it was a good thing the Wave children didn't mind.

"Certainly real children could never stand so angry a mother. It was raining hard, too. I couldn't imagine that the ocean needed rain. She didn't have any crops to think about or any garden. And she had all the water she needed. But still it was pouring.

"I passed by a house and took a peep in the window where some children were having a party and they had their dolls with them. The dolls were dressed in all kinds of costumes and one in a party dress sat beside a doll in a calico jumper and I was glad to see that there was no foolish snobbery in the doll world.

"And then, on my way home, I saw a beautiful rainbow, which I thought was a lovely ending to my trip."

(Copyright.)

## Why We Do What We Do

By M. K. THOMSON, Ph. D.

### WHY MEN DRESS

A SHORT time ago it was reported that a bishop speaking to a group of ministers advised them to raise mustaches because he thought it was the only mark of distinction between a man and a woman.

In matters of dress the chief distinction is that women spend more time and money on them. The National Retail Dry Goods association was recently told that the average man spends \$85 a year on clothes, while the average woman spends \$236. Judged by this standard, clothes are about three times as important to a woman as they are to a man. And yet most women admit that they haven't a thing to wear—when they are invited out.

Women are also more exclusive in their taste. No woman will wear a hat that is exact like another woman's hat. What man would think of wearing a hat that is the only one of its kind in existence! Women have common aversions, men have common likes. Women make greater use of dress as a means of expressing their personality in the unusual and distinctive.

A man's chief motive in dress is to be conventional, inconspicuous. It makes him feel more at ease and less self-conscious if he knows that his clothes pass muster. During the World War the men in the trenches were encouraged to shave every day and to look to their clothes as a means of increasing morale and self-respect.

Except in the case of the dude and the dandy the average man would rather be a little under than a little overdressed. Note how hard it is to get a man to attend a full dress affair. No man quite gets over his boyhood aversion to too much finery. The "regular fellers" never doll up. It is not considered manly to carry the thing too far. A well dressed boy suffers unspeakable humiliation at the hands of the gang. He never forgets it.

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**Dear Editor:**

A CHAIN store friend of mine sent me the announcements of a prize contest to his managers by air mail. That's putting an extra thrill into the selling of beans.

Sign on a roadside barbecue: "86, 500 sandwiches sold here last year." And everyone left a grease spot, judging from the looks of the place. Our itinerary is as flexible as restaurant jello, but we still expect to get to the Gulf this season. Wasn't it General Grant who was willing to stick to his job all summer?

A newspaper man has just told me he gained 30 pounds by drinking buttermilk every night. Wonder if my doctor has heard of that idea.

—FRED BARTON.

(Copyright.)

### Using Forest Resources

The American Tree association is concerned over the increasing use of timber in our various industries and predicts a famine unless a progressive reforestation program is adopted. A country that has developed as rapidly as the United States has in the last half century must indeed look to the preservation of her timber supply. Our population is increasing at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 a year.

—Sacramento Union.

## Fifi Dorsay



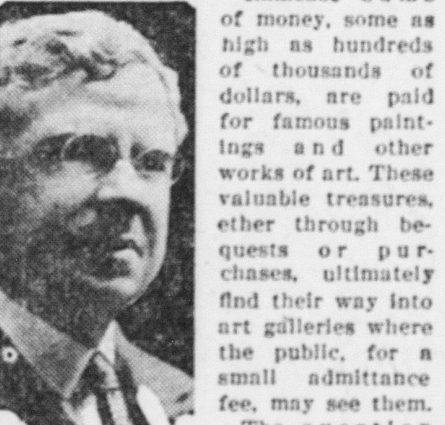
Fifi Dorsay was recently wooed from the stage to Movietones, and gives every promise of becoming a star in the "talkies." She has a role with Will Rogers in his first conversation picture—"They Had to See Paris." Fifi came here a few years ago from France, when she became an instant hit in "The Greenwich Follies." Later she was in vaudeville. Bridge is one of her hobbies; she likes swimming and reading.

## For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

### WHO OWNS THE PICTURE?

A MASTERPIECE, the product of an old Flemish school, has disappeared from the Art museum at Antwerp. Though of small dimensions, only six by eight inches, it is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. Undoubtedly the person who stole the picture hopes to realize a fabulous sum if he succeeds in evading arrest long enough to find a purchaser.



L. A. Barrett.

Immense sums of money, some as high as hundreds of thousands of dollars, are paid for famous paintings and other works of art. These valuable treasures, either through bequests or purchases, ultimately find their way into art galleries where the public, for a small admittance fee, may see them.

The question naturally arises: Who really owns the picture? The person who has sufficient money to buy it, or the art gallery to which it is bequeathed?

Real possession of an object is not necessarily gained by purchase. One person may hold a title deed to a piece of property, but the person who really owns it is the one who is able to appreciate its beauty. For a certain price one may gain admittance to a famous opera or an evening's program by a great orchestra. The price paid for a seat, however generous, is no guarantee of an evening's enjoyment. On the contrary the performance may be very tedious. Like art, which conveys a message only to the person who has eyes to see, so music speaks a language only to those who have ears to hear.

Who owns all the beauty in the world? Not the person who because of his wealth may own a deed of possession, but the one, who through the cultivation of the sense of the beautiful is able to appropriate it; he is its real possessor.

The golden poppy is God's gold. The gold that lifts, nor weighs us down. The gold that knows no miser's hold. The gold that banks not in the town. But sings, laughing, freely spills its hoard far up the happy hills; Far up, far down, at every turn.—What beggar has not gold to burn!

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## SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"When a girl is told she looks sweet enough to eat, the man pays."

## Horses and Mules in Better Demand

Much Practical Information for Breeders of Light and Work Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An increased demand and good prices for well-bred horses and mules, especially during the next few years, are forecast by J. O. Williams and S. R. Speelman, horse specialists of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. A report on the horse-breeding situation, just made public by these government specialists, gives the basis for their opinions and contains much practical information for breeders of light horses and work stock.

### Proportion of Pure Breds.

According to information received from 24 states having enrollment laws for stallions, jacks, or both, approximately 82 per cent of all stallions licensed in 1928 were pure bred, while 60.5 per cent of the jacks enrolled were in the same class. These figures show a gain over former years and are an encouraging feature of the report. There has been, however, a continued annual decrease in the total number of stallions and jacks licensed for public service in the 24 states. A reduction in the equine population of the country has also occurred; during the calendar year 1928, the decline amounted to about half a million horses and 85,000 mules. The authors of the report estimate that colt production is now only half as great as is needed to maintain our horse population at its present level. Among other salient comments on the situation, are the following:

Prices of horses have risen during the last two years, the rise being most pronounced in the Corn Belt and in states east of the Mississippi river.

Draft horses with size and quality are in strong demand at good prices, and the demand for saddle horses is nation-wide.

Saddle horses and polo mounts are probably bringing higher prices now than at any time in history.

Producers of work stock, doubtful of a recurrence in the demand for horses and mules, have been hesitant in resuming breeding operations. This has resulted in a present shortage of good work animals, and the scarcity probably will be more acute within the next few years.

Stallions and Jacks Needed. High-class stallions and jacks are not only scarce but are also of high average age and will soon need to be replaced by younger animals.

Prices of suitable replacement stock probably will be higher in the near future than at present.

Mares as well as stallions and jacks should be selected with great care so as to assure offspring that will develop into sound animals of the desired type.

The foregoing appraisal of the situation is supported by comments from state officials closely in touch with horse and mule breeding in the principal producing areas. The report contains a summary of stallion and jack enrollments by breeds for the calendar years 1926, 1927, and 1928, data on horse importations, and a list of state and national stallion registration board officials. The full report is available as a 12-page mimeographed pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Conservation of Labor in Filling Silo Profitable

As silo-filling time draws near, many farmers in all parts of the country are preparing to follow a plan which differs greatly from silo filling in the days of the steam-powered rig and the large crew. It is the small crew plan now growing in popularity.

The small crew plan is essentially labor saving. Only two men are necessary to fill. When the binder is equipped with a bundle elevator, two loads may be cut and put on the racks without the hard labor of pitching the bundles by hand. The loads are then drawn to the silo and run through the cutter as it takes only a minute to start the tractor which furnishes the belt power, or to turn the switch which starts an electric motor.

Experiments at some of our state colleges and practical experience have proved that tramping is not necessary for keeping the silage and in many cases this job has been eliminated. Neither is it necessary to have a man at the feed table of the modern ensilage cutter.

## Round Bin Capacity Is Figured Quite Easily

To find the number of bushels of grain in a round or cylindrical field grain bin is a matter of simple figuring, according to Prof. Cap E. Miller, head of the department of agricultural economics, North Dakota Agricultural college.

The first step is to get the circumference or distance around the bin in feet. Then, square this figure and multiply the result by .07058. This will give the area in square feet. Now, multiply this area by the depth of grain in the bin and the result will be the number of cubic feet of grain in the bin. Multiply the number of cubic feet by .8 or divide by 1 1/4 for the number of bushels of grain in the circular bin.

## "Shipping Fever" of Cattle Is Prevented

Protective Agent Quite Efficacious Against Disease

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hemorrhagic-septicemia aggrassin is a recently discovered protective agent against the disease known as hemorrhagic septicemia, which is so highly infectious among farm animals, particularly cattle and sheep. The bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture developed this aggrassin. In a revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin 1018-F, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, "Shipping Fever" of Cattle, just published, Henry J. Washburn says, "Numerous experimental animals were vaccinated with this material and subsequently were given a severe artificial exposure together with some unvaccinated control animals. In these experiments all the vaccinated animals remained healthy, while the unvaccinated ones developed fatal hemorrhagic-septicemia infections. This aggrassin is a germ-free, sterile product. It is now manufactured under commercial conditions and is proving to be quite as efficacious in practice as it has proved experimentally."

The disease is known popularly as "shipping fever" of cattle. The bulletin describes the bacterium causing the disease, the symptoms and anatomical changes produced, and gives suggestions for diagnosis and for distinguishing the disease from other malignant maladies. It also gives directions for prevention and for the care of animals and premises during and after outbreaks of the disease. No effective medicinal treatment for infected animals is known. If the presence of the disease is suspected, the owner should call a competent veterinarian, who will advise as to protective measures and preventive treatment.

The revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin 1018-F may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Storing Green Alfalfa to Secure Best Results

"Brown hay" from alfalfa results when the alfalfa is put into the mow so green and tough that it heats and drives off the surplus water. At the same time it is discolored. During the process of fermentation the moisture driven off will condense on the top layer of hay and will spoil it as the top layer of silage is spoiled.

The top of such a mow may steam for three weeks or more after the hay is put in. Below the spoiled top layer, if the hay has been properly stored, there will be no mold. This brown hay is very palatable to stock and while there is a certain amount of loss from the fermentation, it is not serious if the hay has not been badly discolored.

When first-cutting alfalfa is nearly cured, but tough, and is likely to be rained on if not taken in, it is far better to take it in and make brown hay of it, than to leave it in the field to be damaged by rain. If put in this way, the hay should be exceptionally well stacked back into the hay mow, to break up the green bunches sometimes found. It should be packed and not left loose, unless there is space enough to spread a thin layer of the tough hay all over the mow. After fermentation starts, do not put other hay on top of it, or disturb it in any way. The use of salt on tough hay is often recommended and should be of value in reducing fermentation and mold.—C. J. Willard, Ohio State university.

## Farm Notes

Warm dry weather is important when a good paint job is wanted.

Soy beans and cowpeas are legumes and will benefit soil some by raising them.

Alfalfa is a high profit crop. It ranks at the top of the list for meat and milk production.

A good, clean quality of alfalfa hay can be used quite satisfactorily for feeding work horses.

Alfalfa used as the roughage for work horses sometimes has a tendency to make them over laxative and soft in their muscles.

The outstanding advantage of the combined harvester-thresher is that it saves time and labor and so considerably reduces the cost of harvesting the crop.

Wheat that is high in protein content is worth more than low protein wheat. Good farming is more certain to produce high protein wheat than poor farming.

Knowledge of the protein and the moisture content of wheat aids in determining the wheat to store. Wheat containing less than 13 per cent moisture can be stored safely.

The beneficial effects of early listing and plowing may be destroyed by permitting weeds and volunteer grain to grow on the land. The destruction of weeds and volunteer grain is frequently just as important as early plowing or listing.



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## THE OCCULT DIGEST

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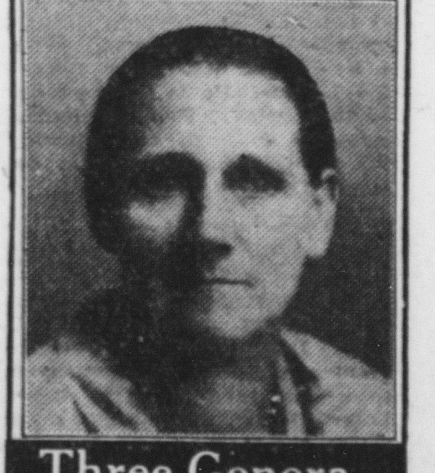
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An Old Custom

"Why do they always give a shower to a girl who is going to be married?" "Merely a quaint old custom to symbolize the beginning of a reign." —Santa Fe Magazine.



## Three Generations Endorse It

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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound