

# The SANDMAN STORY

## BILLIE AND THE KIWI

BILLIE BROWNIE was much excited. He was going to call upon a bird-creature he had never seen before. Of course he always enjoyed calling on his old friends. He liked to hear more of their news.

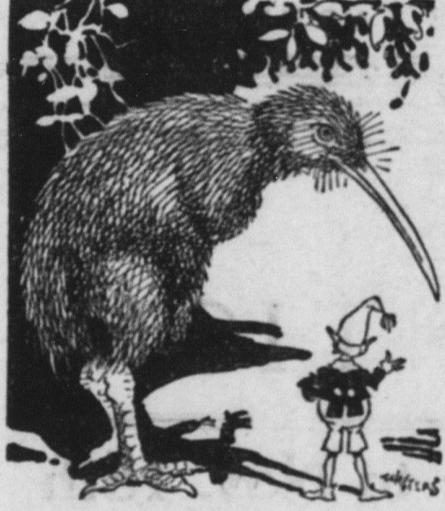
Sometimes he liked to have them tell him the same things about themselves for then he could tell others who hadn't heard all the news, and he could freshen up his own memory about their ways.

But it was an event to call on a new creature he had never seen at all. He put on his best brown suit and his best brown stocking cap with the brown tassel at the end, and started on his journey.

The new creature upon whom he was to call was the Kiwi.

He didn't quite know how to pronounce the creature's name but he did his best, in his own guesswork fashion and knew that would do.

"One comfort always is," Billie Brownie said to himself, "that animals



"Gracious, No," said Billie Brownie.

won't glare at you if you don't pronounce their family names correctly."

He followed the directions Mother Nature had given him. And then he came before the Kiwi.

"I'm Billie Brownie," he said, introducing himself. "Mother Nature has given me the power to understand her children and the way they speak.

"You will find, too, that you can understand me. Mother Nature attended to that, for, as she said, a one-sided conversation wouldn't be of much use."

"I do understand you," said the Kiwi.

"It's a fine day," said Billie Brownie, for the Kiwi didn't seem to be doing any talking, though he looked friendly

enough. He didn't look particularly lively though.

"Is it?" said the Kiwi. "I hadn't noticed."

"Yes," said Billie Brownie, "or at least, I think it is. Some might say it was a bit too windy, or others might say it was a bit too sharp, but to my way of thinking it is very pleasant."

"What is your way of thinking?" asked the Kiwi suddenly.

"Well, well," said Billie Brownie. "It's just a Brownie's way of thinking."

"Oh," said the Kiwi, "then it doesn't mean that only along one certain road or way you can think? You are able to think anywhere?"

"Dear me, yes, I should hope so," said Billie Brownie.

"I wonder," he went on after another pause, "if you wouldn't tell me something about yourself?"

"I don't mind doing that," said the Kiwi.

"You can see what I look like with your own eyes—for I notice you have your own or at least I suppose they are your own. You didn't borrow them, did you?"

"Gracious, no," said Billie Brownie. "Then," said the Kiwi, "you can notice with your own eyes that I look something like a small ostrich and something like a white leghorn hen."

"In fact, I'm somewhere between the two in the animal world. I'm from Australia—a country in which many curious and interesting animals live—and I'm like a mixture of a small Australian ostrich and a white leghorn hen, as I said, and as you can see.

"I have down instead of feathers. The eggs I lay are not so large as those of a hen."

"I can't fly at all worth mentioning. In fact, I'm just an odd creature."

"But I'm odd enough not to mind being odd. That's the only way to be if you are odd."

"If you are odd and are sorry you are odd, it is a great pity and is apt to cause you unhappiness."

"But if you're odd and don't mind, then no harm is done, and everyone is more or less satisfied."

"You came to see me because I was odd, possibly?"

"Possibly," said Billie Brownie, "as long as you don't mind the use of that word."

"But truly I came to see you more because you were a new creature I'd never seen before, and I wanted to tell my friends about you."

"Ah," said the Kiwi, "so the friends of Billie Brownie will know about me! That's not so bad, not so bad," the Kiwi ended, looking at Billie Brownie in rather a foolish way. (Copyright.)

## How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

### IT "RINGS TRUE"

WE SPEAK of a story or an account of something "ringing true" when we mean it bears every semblance of truth and sincerity. Usually it doesn't "ring" at all. The story may come to us without even the sound of the human voice. We may read of it and yet use the expression "it rings true." The words however are a survival of a time when it was by literal "ringing" that certain truth or falsity was established.

The expression "it rings true" had its origin in the days when a large quantity of counterfeit money was being unloaded in the country and it was a common sight to see people drop a coin they had received in change to the counter in order to hear the ring by which they could distinguish the genuine from the imitation. The term took hold and came into popular usage in the figurative sense in which it is familiar today.

(Copyright.)



GABBY GERTIE



"The mistress still believes she's right even when the maid's left."

## Why We Do What We Do

By M. K. THOMSON, Ph. D.

### WHY WE GET DOWN IN THE MOUTH

IT IS a very unusual person who can keep sweet and even-tempered under all circumstances. The great majority of us have our ups and downs. And perhaps down more often than up.

The behavior of a ship on the ocean depends considerably on the weather conditions and the mood of the ocean as well as on the mechanism of the ship itself. Yet there are those who somehow expect to sail the seven seas of life in a perfect calm and under ideal conditions. In the first place the thing is impossible and in the second place it is undesirable.

We get down in the mouth when we are lost and cannot see our way out of the fog. The blows of adversity, the stings of failure play havoc with us. There are disappointing experiences that dry up the juices in a man and leave him shriveled up like a dried prune.

It isn't so much the physical blows that floor us as it is the more subtle forces, mental and spiritual. A man can stand a lot of physical punishment and pain because he knows what hit him and where it hurts most. But when we deal with disillusionment an outraged sense of justice and fair play, jealousy, envy and hate it is like trying to capture a ghost.

Life is a series of adventures. We are constantly meeting up with new problems which necessitate new adjustments. If these problems crowd in upon us faster than we are able to meet them we become temporarily disorganized, unadjusted and consequently, down in the mouth.

We get down in the mouth because the mental and spiritual apparatus that constitutes our particular personality is temporarily out of gear and needs to be adjusted. We make the adjustment in time to avert the disaster of complete demoralization. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### Silent Violin Invented

A violin that can be heard distinctly by the player but cannot be heard outside the apartment has been devised by Emilio Colombo, a popular violinist in London. He has not revealed the secret of his invention, but says he can hear every note of his muted instrument clearly.

## Alan Birmingham



Alan Birmingham has the honor of playing the first dual talkie role in his first Movietone production, "Maquerade." Birmingham is a good looking chap, six feet tall, weighs 160 pounds, dresses modestly, plays golf, and dabbles in playwriting. He has been an actor since the age of fourteen.

## For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

### A MOUNTAIN TOP POINT OF VIEW

THIS article is written on one of the highest elevations in the Allegheny mountains. From this point of view three states and seven counties are visible. The vast expanse of territory is a veritable dreamland of trees and shadows of vastness and silence.

In the presence of such beauty nature seems to teach valuable lessons. She seems to say,

"Come along with me and I will show you real power and beauty. Enter into the silence with me and I will point the way to calmness and self-control. In the music of my cathedral songs of birds and rustle of tree tops—there are no discordant notes. My music is a grand march of progress ever onward and upward which is attuned to major chords."

From a mountain top point of view the perplexities of every day life, which we have left behind for a while, seem very unimportant. Return to them we must; but when we do so, it is with a broader and wiser insight because we have been permitted to see these perplexities from a point of view of calm detachment.

The beauty of an oil painting is enhanced when viewed at a distance. A too near point of view spells the picture for us. A little lifted too near the sun will wither to white ashes, but when allowed to grow in earth's gardens sufficiently removed from the sun, its heat and light contribute to its beauty.

Get away from your work and go into the mountains. It is one of the best investments one can make. It pays big dividends in terms of those life values which enable a man to master his work and not be mastered by it.

Fatigue is nature's warning signal that we need a vacation. Rest is nature's method of storing up energy and reserve force. Therefore, get ya to the mountains!

Rest is not quitting the busy career. Rest is fitting one's self to his sphere. (© 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)



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### Roman Forts Preserved

Four Roman forts and a section of Hadrian's wall were included in the sale of the Chesters, a historic Northumberland (England) estate. Much of the property was bought by tenant farmers. The forts and the wall, once outposts of the Roman empire, are well preserved.

## Limestone Pays on Sweet Clover

### Liberal Applications Result in Larger Yields of Better Quality.

To change the yield of sweet clover hay by the use of ground limestone from nothing to an average of over 5,000 pounds per acre is the interesting result reported by John W. Artz, county agent of Polk county, North Carolina.

"Mr. Artz conducted six different demonstrations," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist, at the North Carolina State college. "The results obtained show conclusively that it is not worth while to attempt the growing of sweet clover unless the land has been limed. Liberal applications of limestone result in larger yields of hay than do small applications. Each of the six demonstrations consisted of four one-acre plots."

### Applied in Fall.

The first plot, in each test, was unlimed. Mr. Blair reports. The second plot received at the rate of 1,000 pounds of finely ground limestone per acre; the third, 2,000 pounds, and the fourth, 3,000 pounds. This limestone was applied in the fall of 1927 at the time the small grain was planted. Sweet clover seed was sown on the ground in March, 1928. The hay was cut and cured in June, 1929.

The average result of the six demonstrations shows that the hay on the unlimed plots was not worth cutting. Where 1,000 pounds of lime per acre was used, 2,783 pounds of hay was harvested; where 2,000 pounds of lime was used, 4,017 pounds of hay was secured, and where 3,000 pounds of limestone was used, the yield was 5,420 pounds of hay per acre. Mr. Blair says that this last yield was about double the amount secured where 1,000 pounds of lime was used.

### Of Better Quality.

The sweet clover grew to about the same height with all rates of liming, but was much thicker and of better quality where the heavier applications were made. Mr. Artz reported that several hundred acres of sweet clover will be grown in his county next spring and all of it will be limed.

## Tramping Down Silage Is Not Advantageous

Although farmers have been tramping down the silage to pack it evenly into their silos for fifty years, recent tests made at several experiment stations show that the practice doesn't help to preserve the feedstuff, reported the Farm Journal. At the United States dairy bureau farm in Maryland, and again at Pennsylvania State college, silos filled with evenly distributed silage, untramped, kept as well as the closely packed silage of previous years.

According to E. J. Delwiche, superintendent of two Wisconsin stations, the practice of tramping is even harmful. He says:

"Since tramping is generally uneven and results in many pockets, there is less mold in the untramped silage. The ideal arrangement when the silo is filled without tramping would be to have the distributor fixed so that a man could control it without walking on the corn. To seal the top of the silage the last few feet should always be carefully leveled and tramped, when tramping is not done."

## Clover and Alfalfa Are Useful as Silage Crops

Clover and alfalfa are not usually considered silage crops. In some instances they have been used as silage satisfactorily. In a good many others they have not proved satisfactory.

Professor Eckles, formerly of the University of Missouri, was successful in making good silage from alfalfa and clover hay by allowing it to wilt in the windrow before putting it into the silo. If the hay becomes over-dry, it should have some water applied after it is in the silo.

Likely you would be better satisfied with your clover if you could put it up as hay and not take the risk of losing some or all of it in the silo.

## Mowing Successful in Eradicating Many Weeds

Where more than one-fourth of the stand of vegetation in a pasture is comprised of weeds, it usually indicates that the land is either overgrazed, prematurely grazed, or a combination of the two. In planning to improve the pasture, consideration should be given to correcting the causes responsible for the weedy growth. On smooth pastures, most weeds may be successfully eradicated by mowing. If such a method is used, the weeds should be cut about the time they are in flower—before any seed is matured.

## Dairy Products Demand

To increase the demand for dairy products seems to be one of the most feasible methods of advancing the dairy business. It is believed by doctors and nutrition specialists that, on the average, the American people do not consume more than about half the fluid whole milk necessary to the maintenance of the highest degree of health. If organized dairymen could educate the public to the values of the greater quantity of milk in the diet it would open up a large field for dairy expansion.

## Field Needs Aid to Grow Silage Yearly

### Ohio Experiment Station Shows Practice Possible.

Harling green corn from the field to the silo is an expensive part of the storage of silage, and the distance which the corn must be transported has much to do with the cost of the silage, especially in hilly country.

Where only a single field is located near the silo, the question arises as to whether silage corn can be grown upon it each year.

On the Belmont county experiment farm a block of land near the silo has been growing silage corn continuously since 1917. Walter Mahan, superintendent of the farm, and J. S. Cutler, assistant in agronomy at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, have reported on results of the practice.

Their conclusion is that where silage corn is to be grown continuously on one field, the fertility program should be so planned as to meet the fertilizer needs of the crop and at the same time maintain the supply of organic matter in the soil. Such a program should include the liberal application of well-cared-for manure, together with both broadcast and hill or row fertilizer applications for corn and the growing of some sort of cover crop on the land over winter.

A fertilizer treatment of eight to ten tons of manure and a broadcast application of 200 to 250 pounds per acre of 20 per cent superphosphate and a row application of 100 or 200 pounds of complete fertilizer with a formula of 2-10-6, is suggested. Such cover crops as rye, and rye and vetch, have proved satisfactory.

## Fruit Orchard Demands Ample Nitrogen Supply

Speaking recently before the Quebec Horticultural society in Montreal, Prof. J. H. Gourley, chief horticulturist of the Ohio experiment station, called attention to the striking demand that orchards make for nitrogen, particularly sod or mulched orchards.

In discussing practical fertilizer practices, based on Ohio conditions, Professor Gourley said: "Our practice is to apply approximately a quarter of a pound of nitrate of soda for each year of a tree's age, so that a four-year-old tree receives one pound and a twenty-year-old tree five pounds. This is broadcast or sown beneath the outer branches."

He called attention to orchard experiments in which complete fertilizers are used in comparison with nitrogen only. "The evidence in favor of the former," he said, "is so meager and unconvincing in most cases as to have led horticulturists generally to confine their recommendations to nitrogen beneath the trees and to phosphorus between the tree rows for the benefit of the grass or cover crop."

As regards quality, Professor Gourley mentioned experiments in progress which show that "fruit from trees highly fertilized with nitrate of soda has kept as well as that from trees receiving normal treatment."

## Two Types of Insects Causing Garden Damage

Many a beautiful flower garden and a highly satisfactory stand of vegetables has been partially or totally destroyed by attacks of insect and fungus pests which might easily have been controlled. Roughly speaking, the insect enemies are divided into two groups, those that eat holes in the foliage and those that suck out the juices. For the first named, poison is usually applied, while the suckers are attacked with a burning spray which penetrates their hides. Often when both are present a combination of poison and something that burns such as lime, sulphur and arsenate gives the best results.

## Agricultural Notes

To produce economically, a cow must make a large flow of milk.

Practically the same methods followed for Sudan grass will do for millet.

A shelterbelt saves fuel and prevents the overworking of a home heating plant.

Many farmers leave alfalfa too long in the windrow, and the leaves dry and drop off. Some leave it too long in cocks.

It is estimated that the effect of phosphate and potash fertilizers may be seen four or five years after the first application.

In average seasons alfalfa is better sown in the fall. Good stands obtained in early fall are usually safe from winter killing.

The newly-born calf should have the milk for the first few days. This is the colostrum milk, and aids in putting the digestive system of the calf in good working order.

Bag storage is a safe method only if the potatoes can be kept dry. One disadvantage of this type of storage is that in the event of any of the potatoes developing rot it will be necessary to resack the entire lot to ascertain the amount of damage present.



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