

The SANDMAN STORY

ABOUT THE SEWELLELS

PROBABLY every one, when I think it over enough, is thankful not to be anyone or anything else. Often some one will say: "Oh, dear, if only I had all the money so-and-so has I would be able to do this and that," but if it came right down to it they probably would not be willing to entirely change places.

They would want their own homes, or their own families, or their own little favorite pets or toys or surroundings.

They would want something perhaps they didn't have but they



"It is Fine to Be Satisfied."

wouldn't be willing to give up what they had in exchange—even though it didn't have any great value or worth according to what the world would think.

It would have value and worth to the one to whom it belonged and that is what counts.

In the same way people wouldn't want to be other than people. They wouldn't want to be dogs and lie on the floor.

They wouldn't want to be pussy cats and purr. Boys wouldn't want to be girls and girls wouldn't want to be boys—that is not all the time, though sometimes it does seem as though boys could have more fun.

Mostly, though, girls can play the same games and they have others to enjoy which they couldn't enjoy if they were boys, such as playing house, dressing up as big ladies, and all those nice games.

Now the Sewellels, relations of the mountain beavers, felt much the same way, too.

"I've always been thankful," said Sewellel, "that I wasn't a Mrs. Rat or a Mrs. Mouse, or even a Mrs. Cat or a Mrs. Dog."

"I have been glad all my life," said Mr. Sewellel, "that I wasn't born a Mr. Rat or a Mr. Mouse, or a Mr. Dog."

"It is fine to be satisfied," said Mrs. Sewellel.

"It is, indeed," said Mr. Sewellel, "and it is even finer to have a family name of which to be proud. Wouldn't it have been dreadfully sad if you had fallen in love with a Mr. Kangaroo for example? It would have been equally sad if you had fallen in love with a Mr. Pig."

"It would have been just as sad if you had fallen in love with a Miss Kangaroo, and still more dreadful if you had fallen in love with a Miss Pig," said Mrs. Sewellel.

"Of course," said Mr. Sewellel, "we are related to the Mountain Beaver family which is very fine. We look like a good-sized muskrat."

"That is, each one of us looks about that size."

"But our lives are like the lives led by the Beaver families."

"We burrow in damp and marshy ground and we work when it rains as the prairie dogs do."

"We are fine, strong fighters and we are as brave as brave can be."

"We are all that," said Mrs. Sewellel.

"Yes, and more than that, too," said Mr. Sewellel.

"We are very rare."

"We come from British Columbia and from California, but we like it here in the zoo for we are shown off with great pride."

"The keeper tells visitors that they will see some animals they have never seen before."

"And then he shows them Mr. and Mrs. Sewellel."

"The keeper knows we're rare and how pleased he is when people say, with surprise:

"I've never even heard of them before."

"Ah, my dear Mrs. Sewellel, we have a great deal for which to be thankful."

"We have a superior name, we haven't become common or usual. We are a treat for the visitors to see."

"We work hard as our cousins, the Beavers do, and we're brave, very brave."

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Sewellel, "I have always been thankful that I was a member of the Sewellel family!"

(Copyright.)

Jeanette MacDonald



Beautiful Jeanette MacDonald, featured in the films, who was cast for her roles in "The Love Parade" and "The Vagabond King," has an entirely different part—that of an American heiress—in "Let's Go Native," her latest picture.

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

IMMORTALITY

"IF A man die shall he live again?"

This has been the universal quest. Job of old asked this question, so did the philosophers and the poets. Every person has at some time wondered—what comes after death. The philosopher, Fisk, said there must be something worth while in the world to come, for surely this wonderful human being would not have been made just for the purpose of tumbling it down. Even the Indian buried in the grave with the departed one the dog and gun, that the loved one might be perfectly happy in the unseen hunting ground, for such was his conception of heaven. The poet, Byron, who died at thirty-six, wrote: "I feel my immortality o'er sweeps—all pains, all tears, all time, all fears and all pains—Like the eternal thunders of the deep—Into my ears this truth: Thou livest forever."

Tennyson wrote: "Thou wilt not leave us in the dust—Thou madest man, he knows not why—He thinks he was not made to die—And Thou hast made him; Thou art just." Shakespeare's last will convinces us that he believed in immortality—"I commend my soul into the hands of God to be made perfect in the life everlasting."

Many ask for definite proofs of immortality. Frankly there are none. No one ever came back to tell us what it is like or where it is. Science is powerless if asked for evidences produced from its laboratories. The evidences lie within one's thinking and feeling. Cicero argued that there must be an immortality of life or why should we so greatly desire it. Whence the desire if it has no foundation in fact? What is death? What causes it? The answer is simple enough—breaking down of the bodily tissues. When the organs of the body no longer function death results, regardless of what causes the breakdown. It is the same law as in all nature. The body dies just like all material substances die. Death does not destroy the spiritual realities. Love, goodness, integrity, in short—character are not of the body and are not dependent upon it. Building up the character, or personality, as some call it, is the most important thing in the world.

The stars shall fade away, the sun grow dim with age And nature sink in years; But thou, O Soul, shall flourish in immortal youth. Unhurt amid the war of elements The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds. (© 1936, Western Newspaper Union.)

Money spent for fertilizer should be considered a business investment. Like other investments it should be made wisely.

A maximum amount of sunshine, good drainage and soil rich in organic matter, are the requirements of the home garden.

Improved machinery—such as planters, larger cultivators and diggers—increases the yield of potatoes and lessens the cost per bushel and per acre.

A rotary hoe is useful in cultivating wheat or other small grain, or for tilling first-year alfalfa. It tears out weeds, loosens baked soil and stimulates the growth of the grain plants.

Sudan grass seeded late in May may be pastured late in June or used as a rolling crop during July. Because of its quick growth its adaptability for late sowing, and its ability to withstand drought, sudan grass has attained a high ranking as a supplementary pasture crop.

Cutting corn low helps to control the European corn borer. Ensilaging and shredding are operations employed to destroy the insect. Cleaning up all trash is a necessary practice and it should be burned, buried or plowed under cleanly in the field. Insects permitted to live will multiply by the hundreds next year.

Many a good idea has been jotted down on the back of an envelope; many more, probably, than on any new-fangled desk memo pad. An idea is a weak, timid thing to start with; it needs to be encouraged. Even Lincoln's Gettysburg address was written on a scrap of paper. If he'd had to use embossed stationery the thing never would have been written at all—Fred Barton.

Oat Varieties Resist Disease

Tests Made by Government to Determine Susceptibility to Disorder.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As the first step in a program to reduce the annual loss suffered by oat farmers on account of rusts, the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with 65 experiment stations, has completed tests extending over a period of five years to determine varieties resistant to stem rust. Incidentally, observations also were made on the resistance of these varieties to crown rust and the smuts of oats.

An important fact brought out by the tests is that there seems to be no relation between resistance to stem rust and resistance to crown rust. Some of the varieties most resistant to one rust were least resistant to the other. Observations on the smuts, another important group of oat diseases, indicate that there is also no relation between smut resistance and rust resistance in the varieties tested.

Resistant Varieties.

The varieties which were most resistant to stem rust during the five-year period are: Logold, Hajira, Richard, Minota X White Tartar (White Russian), White Tartar, Green Mountain, Anthony, and Edkin. Varieties least affected by crown rust were Green Mountain, Red Rustproof, Iowar, Burt, "Rustless selection," and Ruakura. Hajira was the only variety which appeared to be resistant to the smuts and both of the rusts.

Smuts Prevented.

The smuts can be prevented by seed treatment, but those in charge of the tests feel that it would be highly desirable to combine rust resistance and smut resistance in one variety, if possible. To do this will perhaps necessitate a detailed study of physiologic form specialization in the smuts and rusts peculiar to oats.

A detailed report of the tests has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Minnesota Agricultural experiment station. The publication is Technical Bulletin 143-T, "Field Studies on the Rust Resistance of Oat Varieties." Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the office of information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as there is a supply available for free distribution.

Sheep Manure for Bean Growing Thought Best

Farmers, where beans are an important cash crop, consider sheep manure the best fertilizing agent for the growing of beans. Better results are obtained with the use of sheep manure than anything else. Cow manure is also considered as having good bean growing properties, but runs second to sheep manure in this respect. Sheep manure contains more nitrogen than horse or cow manure and about twice as much phosphoric acid, a very important essential for the growth of beans. Phosphorus is needed for the growth of the seed and that is why sheep manure is desired.

Bean growing and sheep are very closely related in farming here, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker. The pods make a good forage feed for sheep and are used extensively in the fattening of lambs for which the county is noted in western New York. The manure from the sheep and lambs is then used on the bean ground and this cycle works advantageously both ways. Sheep manure is considered one of the best agents for enriching run-down land, and thus the big producers of beans here rely on sheep to keep their land in the best condition for the growth of this crop.

Poison Bran Mash Best to Control Cutworms

Poison bran mash is the most effective control for an outbreak of cutworms. This mash is made by stirring together three gallons of water, two quarts of blackstrap or other cheap molasses, and one pint of 40 per cent sodium arsenite solution. If the sodium arsenite is not available one pound of the crystal can be used. This should be stirred together thoroughly and then mixed with 25 pounds of bran.

This mixture should be scattered over infested fields at dusk at the rate of about eight to ten pounds an acre. The greasy cutworms which may be found on overflow areas do not respond to the poison bran treatment very successfully. The best control for this pest is late planting of corn or the substitution of other crops such as soy beans, millet or sudan grass, according to W. P. Flint, Illinois state entomologist.

Perennial Vegetables Are Drought Resistant

The perennial vegetables, with the exception of strawberries, are more drought resistant than most of the ordinary sorts. This should be taken into consideration in the arrangement of the garden. The high side of the garden, if it is not level, always dries out first during hot weather. Therefore if these more drought resisting sorts are put on the high side of the garden, it will give better all around results in the long run.

One cannot plan a garden that will apply to all farms. It must be varied according to the tastes of the family that is going to use it. For example, some folks like sauerkraut and others do not. The family that does should go strong on cabbage. It is, therefore, first necessary to study the tastes of the family and then plan the garden according to those tastes.

Soy Bean Fertilizer

Soy bean meal is little used as fertilizer in this country, but Asiatic countries use a great deal. For centuries soy bean meal has been sent to the sugar plantations of southern China, and its use gradually spread to plantations in Java and other tropical countries. The high fertilizing value of soy bean meal has long been recognized in Japan, where large quantities are imported annually from China for use in the rice fields and as manure for mulberry trees.

Outbreaks of Army Worms Described

Migration Is Result of Flight of Moths.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The frequent outbreaks of the fall army worm have caused this insect to be known and feared by farmers living in the southern half of the United States east of the Rocky mountains. For several years the United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting studies of this insect at Brownsville, Texas. Results of these studies have now been published as Technical Bulletin 138-T, "Studies on the Fall Army Worm in the Gulf Coast District of Texas."

The general outbreaks occur in the United States as a result of the northward flight of moths. By going northward, the moths finally reach territory where the species is unable to survive the winter, since the army worm is a tropical species. The northward migration is only a part of the general migration which occurs in all directions, but it is the part which is of most interest to the United States. As a rule corn and forage crops mature ahead of the flight of moths of the fall army worm, but in occasional years crops are late. Moths concentrate on these late crops and the result is an outbreak of the fall army worm.

The bulletin gives a complete discussion of the life history and habits of the insect, its seasonal history and natural enemies. It may be obtained from the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as there is a supply available for free distribution.

Children with Worms Need Help Quickly

Don't delay a minute if your child has worms. They will destroy his health. If he grinds his teeth, picks his nostrils—beware! These are worm symptoms. Disordered stomach is another.

Immediately give him Frey's Vermifuge. It has been the safe, vegetable worm medicine for 25 years. Don't wait! Buy Frey's Vermifuge at your druggist's today.

Frey's Vermifuge Expels Worms

One Soap is all you need for Toilet Bath Shampoo Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Keep your complexion free of blemishes, your skin clear, soft, smooth and white, your hair silky and glistening, your entire body refreshed.

Contains 33 1/2% Pure Sulphur. At druggists. Wash with the Styptic Cotton, 25c.

One Drop Bourbon Poultry Medicine

For each chick daily in drink or food stimulates appetite, aids digestion, regulates bowels, promotes health, lessens chance of disease infection. On market for 25 years. Small size 50c, half pint \$1.00. At druggists, or sent by mail.

Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 7, Lexington, Ky.

Diet for Zoo Captives

Two tons of dried grasshoppers were ordered from South Africa recently for animals at the national zoological park at Washington, says Popular Mechanics magazine. They were for the diet of some of the rare African birds and also for mixing with the food of some of the mammals, according to the zoo director, Dr. William M. Mann. Valuable elements are combined in the proper amounts in the insects, experts have found, and few satisfactory substitutes for them have been discovered.

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W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 19-1930.

THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

SINGING AT TABLE

TO SING at table is a sign you will be disappointed or that you will have bad luck. This superstition is rather common in the rural districts and is evidently a survival from the ancient conception of a charm as words of power cast in a metrical form to be sung or chanted. This idea has already been noticed in considering the superstition with regard to involuntary rhymes. The majority of these ancient magic songs perhaps were like the poems which celebrated the healing power of Apollo or the healing song chanted by his relatives over the wounded Odysseus. The Runes of the old Scandinavians are good examples of the versified chanted charm—and they were not always beneficent charms by any means. Among the northern races at least witches and warlocks "dropped into poetry," when they wove their hellish spells and cast their baleful charms. Witness the witches scene in "Macbeth." Early man, in short, appears to have conceived the magic power of words as being greatly increased, either for good or evil, when the words were sung in a versified form. There was something mystic about a song; it was not to be lightly dealt with. Now a person who begins to sing at table may, for all you know, be casting a spell upon the food or on the eaters thereof. Some idea of runic incantations appears to linger in the idea that "it is bad luck to sing at table."



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Inventions Every year about 40,000 inventions are sent to the patent office at London.

SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"One way to reduce the wait is to call an hour later than she promises to be ready."

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

THE BAYONET

THE bayonet, which is a sort of blade attached to the end of a rifle, is not a distinctively modern weapon of warfare—far from it.

Indeed, history indicates that the bayonet in practically its identical present-day form has been used for almost three centuries. And if we include the long jousting spear, which undoubtedly furnished the inspiration for the bayonet, its origin dates much farther back.

The term itself, by a peculiar coincidence, has a double origin. The article itself was first manufactured on a large scale in the town of Bayonne, France. And it was the Basque province of Bayonetta whose troops, in the course of one of their spasmodic conflicts with their neighbors during the middle of the Seventeenth century, first improvised the weapon in its present form. Modern bayonets are of various shapes and are often used as trenching tools, as well as for assault.

(Copyright.)

Dear Editor:

THE other day I met a novelist. What kind of a typewriter do you suppose he uses? An old 1904 model where you lift up the carriage to see what's been written.

I've noticed several other well-to-do writers still cling to some old typewriter of their youth. They seem to feel it's friendly and will be patient with them if the thoughts don't come right at first.

Many a good idea has been jotted down on the back of an envelope; many more, probably, than on any new-fangled desk memo pad. An idea is a weak, timid thing to start with; it needs to be encouraged. Even Lincoln's Gettysburg address was written on a scrap of paper. If he'd had to use embossed stationery the thing never would have been written at all—Fred Barton.

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