

The SANDMAN STORY

ABOUT WIND'S PALACE

TOMMY, the boy who was having adventures, was very much excited when he saw the place where the Wind went when the Wind died down. He saw the Wind's Sleeping Palace which was in a sunny, hilly field, just off the edge of the woods. Above the Wind's Palace was the sky, for the Wind liked plenty of air when he slept.

There were many little creatures outside humming a low, soft melody which was very soothing and much like a lullaby. They did this for the wind, and there were katy-dids, bumblebees, humming birds in the chorus. Just by the door of the palace there was a notice.

It begged those who came to pay attention to the notice and Tommy



Tommy Jumped Upon the Wind, Riding Piggyback Fashion.

read it all. He was particularly interested in the part that said:

"When the Wind dies down and goes to his Sleeping Palace, it is so very quiet, and so very very, very still, and so very calm that even the earth people cannot feel any breeze. The Wind has completely died down," they say. It is because we are keeping his Palace so quiet.

"Uphold these traditions.

"And remember!

"The Wind is tired. He has been off on a Gale Occasion. A Gale Occasion is the same with him as a Gale Occasion is with the Earth people.

"Remember the rules, Tread gently."

Just as Tommy finished reading the door of the Palace was opened and standing there were two little gentlemen dressed in fly-away coats of green.

They held the door back and one of them whispered to Tommy:

"We're the Breeze Brothers. We're keeping very quiet. If we begin to

get excited the Wind might want to see what was up."

Tommy walked on along the great hall. It was made of beautiful stones and small pine and fir trees stood in great green buckets on either side. As he walked along he saw the Tread Softly Cupboard and picked out a pair of Guaranteed-Not-to-Make-a-Sound Moss Slippers.

Then he turned down a corridor to the right and before long he was in the Royal Wardrobe room talking to the Wardrobe Chief.

What a wardrobe the Wind had! There were costumes for rainy-windy days, for windy-sunny days, for windy-cold days, for windy-mild days. There were wild costumes for hurricanes, gales, blizzards, storms and there was one costume which looked like a clown's costume which the Wardrobe Chief said was the costume the Wind wore when he went on his howling parties sometimes of a very windy evening.

"You've heard him howl at night?" the Wardrobe Chief asked Tommy and Tommy said he had.

"That's what he wears," the Wardrobe Chief said. It was the wildest costume—the sleeves and trousers all frizzled, the hood covered with bells and whistles and horns.

Tommy had no idea the Wind had so many costumes, yet he could see that there was a time when the Wind wore each of them.

And then he saw the Wind asleep. Above him was his sky roof and he had a bed which looked as though it had come from the deep, deep forest. The Wind was sound asleep. The chorus outside the Palace could be heard faintly, the sun was shining down and the Wind looked like a beautiful knight of old, or maybe a prince, slim and handsome and young and a brave, merry fellow too.

When the Wind caught sight of Tommy he laughed.

"Well upon my word as the Wind, so here you are. And now to pay me back for running off with your kite last week and your balloon two weeks before you have now discovered where the Wind goes when the Wind dies down!

"Good for you, Tommy. But come, jump on my back and I'll take you to the Mountain Top. If you've come this far that's where you must be going."

Tommy jumped upon the Wind and riding piggyback fashion they dashed off, the Wind flinging his windy-sunny day cape about him. And as they flew off the Palace began to sway, and the trees and the ferns all bowed again and again and everything which had been so still began to move.

"We're off," cried the now wide-awake Wind.

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How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

THE MILITARY SALUTE

ALL of us have seen the snappy lifting of the right hand to the forehead and return, which is known as the military salute. It is a sign of deference which is rooted in a custom prevailing perhaps 2,000 years ago.

The military salute is supposed to be a survival of a ceremony observed in Rome at the time of Julius Caesar. Due to the large influx of foreigners largely as a result of conquests and to other causes, the Roman population was composed of many races and castes between whom at times relations were rather strained.

So, it was the custom when an inferior was in the position of returning a greeting of his social superior to raise his hand, palm outward, in order to show that his hand contained no dagger. This precaution against assassination was quite commonly taken by the so-called higher classes; and it is the movement of the hand in question which is said to have developed into the military salute.

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Great Metropolis

New York city is now as large in population as the next three cities—Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit—combined. It has as many people as Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, North and South Dakota all added together.

THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

SUNDAY'S BABY

THERE are several current superstitions with regard to birth and babyhood which are clearly related to sun-worship. Some of them have already been noticed in this series. The superstition which is general in the United States, and is found also in England, which assigns Sunday as a propitious day on which to be born is one of these survivals from the days of our remote sun-worshipping ancestors.

The bairn that is born on fair Sunday is bonny and loving and blith and gay. Is the way they put it in Massachusetts, and in New York they say:

The child that is born on the Sabbath day is blith and bonny, good and gay.

In many sections the saying runs: "Sunday's child shall never know want." This superstition is of close kin to the one which says that the baby must be taken first into the sun on Sunday. There is another common superstition which connects the sun with that important event in a person's life, his birth. It is the one which says that "Thursday has one lucky hour, just before sunrise, for birth." The superstition under discussion is a survival of the ancient idea that the child born on the day dedicated to the sun is under the special protection of the sun-god. We have dedicated the first and the second days of the week to the sun and the moon respectively, and the remaining five to other heathen gods; so it is not at all surprising that concomitant superstitions still exist in modern folk-lore.

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Tea on Russian Trains
When a Russian goes on a railroad journey he takes his teakettle. And he takes his tongue, for the Russians appear to be constantly talking—at least on a train.

At every station, off jump the travelers with their kettles to make tea. The tea-making and the accompanying chatter usually last until the train begins to go, when the passengers rush on board, many after the train has started.—New York Times.

Stuart Erwin



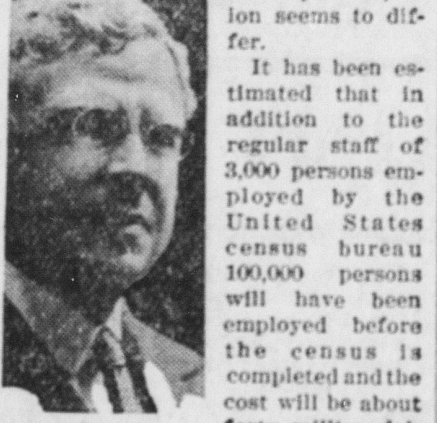
"Dangerous Nan McGrew" is the title of the new picture in which Stuart Erwin is appearing. This quiet, good looking young featured player made a hit in his role as the stupid "Axel" in "Sweetie."

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

THE CENSUS

THE census which is being taken this year by the federal government will be more than a mere counting of noses. Twenty-four questions are asked of each person, among which the most interesting are: "Do you own your own home?" "Have you a radio?" "What is your age?" "When were you married?" "What is your occupation?" "Are you now employed?" When the figures are all compiled they will furnish most interesting and valuable information regarding many questions upon which public opinion seems to differ.



L. A. Barrett.

It has been estimated that in addition to the regular staff of 3,000 persons employed by the United States census bureau 100,000 persons will have been employed before the census is completed and the cost will be about forty million dollars. The first announcement will come about June first and will be a statement of the population. The task of tabulating all the information will take several years.

In the office of the census bureau at Washington there is a clock which records the estimated increase in population—"One birth every thirteen seconds, one death every twenty-three seconds, one immigrant entering the country every one and one-half minutes and one emigrant leaving the country every five minutes. The increase in population is one every thirty-three seconds."

The total population which the census will record has been estimated at 120 million. This will be an increase of about ten to fifteen million during the last ten years. The national bureau of economic research estimates that between 1900 and 1914 the increase was about eight million and between 1914 and 1928 about seven million. The rate of increase according to these figures would be about a million and a half a year.

President Hoover expressed the wish that every person would help to make the 1930 census a success. He said: "The values which flow from the census are of paramount importance from the point of view of both of economic advancement and of social determinations, and every person in this country has an interest in making it absolutely effective."

SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"Contrary to general belief, no sap will run when a limb is bruised."

Green Manure Is Aid to Bacteria

Clover or Any Legume Crop Plowed Under Improves Soil Greatly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a farmer plows under a green manure crop such as clover or any of the legumes he brings about almost unbelievable changes in the world of living things under the soil, according to Nathan R. Smith, bacteriologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Under favorable conditions plowing under a large amount of green material may increase the number of bacteria as much as ten times within two days, says Mr. Smith. In four days there may be fifteen to twenty-five times the original number of bacteria in the decomposing material and adhering soil. After about seven days the bacteria decrease in number almost as rapidly as they increased. No change in the number of bacteria takes place in the soil one-half inch away from the decomposing material.

Bacterial Decomposition.
Bacterial decomposition of green manure gives rise to carbon dioxide and ammonia. The carbon dioxide escapes from the soil into the air; the ammonia is absorbed by the soil and, through the action of bacteria, is first changed to nitrite and then to nitrate. The greater the percentage of nitrogen in the green manure, other conditions being equal, the more nitrate will be formed from its decomposition. When crops low in nitrogen, such as mature rye, are turned under very little benefit will result for the following crop, since the amount of nitrogen bound up by the bacteria in decomposition may be greater than that obtained from the rye. Eventually this nitrogen is changed to nitrate, perhaps too late for the crop.

Influenced by Temperature.
Decomposition of green manure is greatly influenced by the temperature and moisture of the soil. Most soil bacteria require a temperature of 65 degrees to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, or often higher, for rapid activity. Under favorable conditions succulent green manure is usually decomposed in about seven days.

It has been known for many years that growing a cover crop and plowing it under as a green manure improves the physical character of the soil, increases its capacity to hold water, and helps to prevent erosion. The mere growing of legumes, says Mr. Smith, has a stimulating effect upon the bacteria of the soil, and succeeding crops may be benefited even though the tops of the legumes are removed.

Maturity of Products Is Influenced by Seed

The maturity of garden products is directly influenced by seed, tillage, temperature and soil conditions. Every one of these factors is placed within the hands of the farmer. He may purchase only good seed from a reliable and reputable firm. Do not expect good seed at a low price as much of the cheap seed sold in bulk is from cases that have been "taken up" by the seed houses in the fall and held over and offered at a discount to dispose of it. Tillage not only influences maturity but also controls temperature and moisture; two important factors in vegetable growing. Tillage means all of the operations necessary in raising the crop; plowing, harrowing and cultivation.

Agricultural Squibs

Oat smut is in most fields not being systematically treated.

It pays to use good seed because it means larger yields of better quality crops.

Most people who have used the silo claim they could not get along without it.

The quantity and quality of pasture forage may be greatly increased by the application of barnyard manure.

One pint of formaldehyde properly used according to directions will kill oat smut at a cost of not more than 75 cents for 50 bushels of seed oats.

Where pasture burning appears to be necessary it should be done in early spring before the native grass has started growing and after cold weather is over.

The bronze turkeys are the heaviest and the most popular but it really does not make much difference which turkeys you pick as all grow rapidly on a reasonable amount of feed.

Seed potatoes that were not treated last fall before storage should be given a treatment before planting. Large losses from Rhizoctonia occurred last year because some growers failed to dip the seed.

An often made mistake in the vegetables—especially the leafy vegetables—is failure to pick them as soon as large enough to pick. Do not wait until they are as big as those you find on the market. The commercial grower is interested in quantity and keeping qualities—the home grower in eating quality alone.

Longer-Tongued Bees Need of Red Clover

Careful Biometric Studies Made by Russians.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

How long a tongue should a honey-bee have? In Russia students have made careful biometric studies of bees in areas where there has been relatively little interregional shipment of bees, and where the bees in any given region are fairly uniform in race and strain. The Russian students find that the northern bees have shorter tongues than the bees of the south. The explanation lies in the adaptation of the bees to the conditions under which they live. In the north the bees gather their honey supply in a relatively short season and in what the beekeepers describe as an intense honey flow. In the south the season lasts longer and the honey flow is not so intense. The southern bee needs a longer tongue.

From the standpoint of the red-clover grower in the United States it might be desirable, says W. J. Nolan, of the United States Department of Agriculture, to have bees with longer tongues in the red-clover regions. He explains that the corolla tubes of the red-clover blossom are too long for the shorter-tongued honeybees who find it difficult or impossible to gather honey from them. This tends to reduce the visits of all but the longest-tongued bees, and, consequently, many clover blossoms are not pollinated by visits of bees and do not bear seed. The races of bees most common in the United States are not exceptionally long tongued. Introduction of long-tongued bees in areas where cloverseed production is important would probably result in larger seed crops and in a larger clover-honey supply.

Health of Plants and Man Amply Protected

The methods of controlling plant diseases are probably as numerous as those used in fighting human ailments and since they are both concerned with the suppression of germs and organisms the means of dealing with them are somewhat similar, according to Dr. R. J. Haskell, who has charge of the plant disease survey work in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Doctor Haskell says there are four main lines of attack in dealing with plant diseases. The first method is to keep them out of the country by means of quarantines and rigid inspection. The second line of attack is by eradication, which may be successful if begun before a disease has spread over a wide area. Another method is prevention of infection by placing a barrier between the "germ" and the host plant. This is done by spraying with fungicides, destruction of insect carriers, and in numerous other ways. The fourth method is selection and breeding for resistant varieties.

Sweet Clover Gaining Support in Illinois

Nitrogen worth from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 is produced each year in Illinois by the 750,000 acres of sweet clover, according to C. M. Linsley, University of Illinois.

Nitrogen is needed on practically all Illinois land and sweet clover is a cheap source of this plant food. Through its nodules on the roots the plant gathers nitrogen from the air and when the plant is plowed under or pastured down this nitrogen becomes part of the soil. The nitrogen costs 20 to 30 cents a pound if purchased on the market but can be had free from the air. An acre of good sweet clover contains 150 pounds of nitrogen or enough for a 100 bushel corn crop.

The spread of the crop has been rapid, as in 1920 there were only 70,000 acres of sweet clover in the state and last year there were more than 750,000 acres.

Annual and Perennial Vegetables in Garden

Any good garden has both annual and perennial vegetables. The annuals are those that we plant every spring while the perennials are those that live over from year to year. Examples of the perennials are asparagus, strawberries, rhubarb, perennial onions, etc. Now the place you plant these perennials with reference to the rest of the garden is important. Remember that these gardens have to be plowed every year. If a row of perennials is planted across the middle of the garden, the short way, it is going to make plowing difficult. In this case the chances are that they will be plowed up. To avoid this difficulty all vegetables that are to remain in the ground for more than one season should be planted along the side of the garden space, that is, the side running the long way. When located here they cause the least interference with the plowing of the ground.

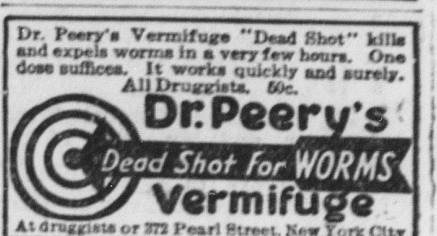
Garden Essentials

Temperature and moisture are important in having a good garden. Each of these is influenced by tillage. If only part of the garden is planted at a time, harrow the other portion at frequent intervals. Thirty minutes a day will usually afford plenty of time for working the garden after it is once under way. Practice some sort of a tillage operation to assure a mulch to hold the moisture, control the weeds and insects and assist the aeration.

BILIOUS?

Take MATURE'S REMEDY—NR—tonight. You'll be "fit and fine" by morning—tongue clear, headache gone, appetite back, bowels acting pleasantly, bilious attack forgotten. For constipation, too, better than any mere laxative.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT



Dr. Peery's Vermifuge "Dead Shot" kills and expels worms in a very few hours. One dose suffices. It works quickly and surely. All Druggists, 50c.

Trees Given Odd Shape by Wandering Indians

In ancient days when wandering tribes of Indians made their way from Indiana north to the hunting grounds of Michigan it was their habit, when forming new trails, to bend and tie the twigs along the line of march in such a manner that as they grew they retained the shape into which they were trained by the savages. There are many of these trail markers in western Michigan marking the trails of the Pottawatomies and other tribes that migrated back and forth before the day of the white man. They still live and are mighty oaks and maples. Despite their crook there is usually a good sawlog in the straight part above the bend. But they are treasured as historic monuments, reminders of the trail blazers who did not have axes or did not care to mutilate the tree by cutting.

Antiques Always in Demand

Antique shops have been known from time immemorial. One has been unearthed among the ruins of ancient Pompeii.

"Never Failed to Keep Me in Good Condition"

Frederick, Md.—"During the time I was raising my family Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proved a great benefit to me as a woman's tonic and nerve. It was especially helpful to me during motherhood and it never failed to keep me in good physical condition. And at other times when I would get nervous, weak and run-down, the 'Favorite Prescription' would strengthen me and quiet my nerves. I think it is the greatest of all women's tonics."—Mrs. Amelia Wiles, 440 West South St. Dealers. Fluid or tablets.

Write Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., if you desire free medical advice.

Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Extremator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chickens

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poisons. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Consular process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 878 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist on K-R-O, the original Squill extermiator. All druggists. The Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS-RATS-ONLY

TIRED WHEN SHE GOT UP

Strengthened by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

St. Paul, Minn.—"I used to be as tired when I got up in the morning as when I went to bed. I had fainting spells and palpitation. Of course it was my age. I read a Lydia E. Pinkham booklet and started taking the Vegetable Compound three times a day. I am now a well woman. Three of my neighbors know what it did for me so they are taking it too. I will write to any woman if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help her as it did me. I feel like a young woman now and I thank you."—Mrs. H. C. HENRY, 280 Fuller Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota.