

The SANDMAN STORY

THE EVENING PRIMROSES

EVENING was soon to come. As yet it was but twilight. The cool air spread itself over the flowers and whispered to them:

"Sleep, pretty dears, sleep and be refreshed."

The colors of the evening began to appear in the sky. There had been a splendid sunset.

It had been a sunset of such glory and beauty that it seemed as though the sun wanted to have a particularly glowing time before he went to bed behind the western hills.

Ah, such a sunset as it had been. Just as boys and girls will want



The Beautiful Evening Primrose Had Awakened.

to end up the day with the jolliest and merriest and happiest of games or stories, so Mr. Sun had ended up his day with so magnificent a manner.

And now the evening was on its way. The violet, purple colors of the night came stealing over the countryside and whisking into the woods and creeping down over the village streets.

Evening was bringing rest with it to so many. With its darkening colors it would make sleep come to those who were tired after the great efforts of the day.

It would be like pulling together the shutters so that the light would stay out, only this was so much better. This didn't shut out the cool, soft air of the evening.

This simply shut out the light. It was evening pulling together her shutters so that day would not disturb the sleepers and the weary ones.

And, as the evening came, moths and flyers of the night came dancing forth.

"Evening," they cried softly, as they flew about, "lovely, lovely evening." Then a glorious fragrance filled the air and the moths gave little whirs of delight.

They flew here, they flew there, they prepared their eager tongues for the great feast to come.

For the evening primroses had awakened.

Ever since the sun had gone down they had been slowly opening.

In the gardens the evening primrose relatives would open with a pop and a snap, and all of a sudden. But not so with the wild primroses.

They would unfold themselves slowly and little by little their perfume would waft itself upon the air of the night.

"Ah, how lovely you are tonight," the moths would whisper as they came to the banquets given by the evening primroses.

And the evening primroses would nod their gay yellow heads which the moths could see in the night dusk, and would answer:

"Oh, you little Moth flatterers. You little Moth flatterers."

"But it's true," the moths would answer.

The yellow primroses stood very straight. They were entirely happy. Let others come forth in the sunlight. Let others see the dazzling beauties of the day.

But for them there was the evening. The cool, restful violet-purple colored evening.

They would never give up their time of being awake for any other.

After the summer got well on its way they would sometimes stay open during the day, but evening was their real time.

Now and again a sleepy little moth would fall asleep before his banquet was over and the primrose would cover him over with her lovely, comfortable petals as day came. He would be safe. The primrose would be very hospitable.

Things were both quiet and astral at night. There were many sleepers, of course, and there was a beautiful stillness in the air.

But there was a quiet kind of excitement about the evening, too—the winged creatures of the night who were about, the soft evening breezes, the silver beams from the moon, the gleams of starlight—all these were a part of the evening.

Oh, the evening primroses were in love with evenings. Then there were balls and banquets and then they gave of their perfume and hospitality to the creatures of the night.

(Copyright.)

H. B. Warner



H. B. Warner, featured in the all-talking pictures, has a prominent part in "The Green Goddess," and has been seen to splendid advantage in a number of other productions. He followed his father's footsteps as an actor. After a number of years on the United States stage he came to his own right in a number of pictures. His stage training has been responsible for the fact that he is one of the busiest screen actors since the advent of the talking picture.

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY

THE struggle for liberty forms an important chapter in the history of every nation. Such was the struggle of little Holland under William the Silent, and the revolution in France. In 1688 Scotland received her Magna Charta of civil and religious liberty, having won the liberty of conscience and freedom of worship as opposed to the divine right of kings. These form parallel chapters to important events in our own history when the United States fought battles under Washington for independence, and under Lincoln for a liberty which proclaimed the equal right of all men.

Decorations day has been set apart in memory of those who sacrificed their lives in the struggle of 1861-1865. The return of each Memorial day reminds us that many of our blessings come to us so easily that we scarcely appreciate their cost. Few have sacrificed for the blessings we now enjoy. Most of those who did pay the great price have passed away. Do we appreciate with any spirit of gratitude the tremendous cost, and the debt we owe to those who have passed on?

The spirit which won our liberty not only struggled through war and bloodshed, but also bequeathed to us a great trust to "carry on" through the infusion of high moral principles into our national life. These principles should interpret the words of George Washington uttered in his farewell address. Reason and experience forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in the exclusion of religious principles. Let our patriotism be like that of Washington and Lincoln—strong, true, conservative and sacrificial. This is the spirit which must meet every issue which threatens our liberty, a spirit which is willing to offer upon the altar of our country's need our most priceless possessions.

If the principles of our inherited democracy are to live, they must be protected and safeguarded by transmitting them to the children of our own generation and through them to the generations that are to come. Tell your children the principles of Washington and Lincoln. Let them catch something of their vision and life. If these principles abide our liberty is secure.

(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

That was the logic of primitive man as it is the logic of the "untutored savage" of today. Among the ancients there was a distinction between tree worship and what might be called tree animism: between the tree regarded as a god and the tree regarded as the abode of a soul or spirit; though in some cases the line of demarcation is shadowy. While tree worship was enormously widespread, actual plant worship appears to have been extremely rare, and plant "animism" general. Various fortuitous reasons caused certain magical qualities to be assigned to certain plants. These were believed to exist in them along with their sentient qualities. For some reason the dock has, in folk-medicine, always been held to have a cooling effect. Perhaps the green leaf applied to an inflamed surface actually has such an effect; and this would be ascribed by primitive man to the action of the spirit of the dock plant. Bound on the wrist the dock leaf is still supposed to cure fever, and as in the present case the irritation caused by nettle stings. The child in applying his dock leaf threatens the dock spirit, and commands the nettle spirit, true to the form of his primitive ancestor who was accustomed not only propitiate but to cajole and to threaten in his dealings with the world of spirits.

THE DOCK AND NETTLE

IN FOLK-MEDICINE dock leaves are warranted a sure cure for nettles. Sometimes children, when stung by a nettle, will place a dock leaf on the part stung, and say "In dock: out nettle-sting. Nettle stung me! If you don't cure me I'll kill you."

The feature of interest in this superstition is the survival in it of that primitive idea which ascribed a "soul" to plants. To quote Marian Roafle Cox again: "The logic of the untutored savage is simple but consistent. He observes that plants and trees, like animals, show undoubted signs of life and he reasonably attributes souls to them. For he can only interpret the actions of nature by putting them on a level with his own actions."

That was the logic of primitive man as it is the logic of the "untutored savage" of today. Among the ancients there was a distinction between tree worship and what might be called tree animism: between the tree regarded as a god and the tree regarded as the abode of a soul or spirit; though in some cases the line of demarcation is shadowy. While tree worship was enormously widespread, actual plant worship appears to have been extremely rare, and plant "animism" general. Various fortuitous reasons caused certain magical qualities to be assigned to certain plants. These were believed to exist in them along with their sentient qualities. For some reason the dock has, in folk-medicine, always been held to have a cooling effect. Perhaps the green leaf applied to an inflamed surface actually has such an effect; and this would be ascribed by primitive man to the action of the spirit of the dock plant. Bound on the wrist the dock leaf is still supposed to cure fever, and as in the present case the irritation caused by nettle stings. The child in applying his dock leaf threatens the dock spirit, and commands the nettle spirit, true to the form of his primitive ancestor who was accustomed not only propitiate but to cajole and to threaten in his dealings with the world of spirits.

(© 1919, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Value of Whaling Industry

The value of the whaling industry in the southern seas toward the Antarctic is about \$55,000,000 a year.—Rocky Mountain News.

Worst Pests of Chicken Raiser

Coccidiosis and Lice Cause of High Mortality of Fowls.

(By E. ALLEN LUTZ.)

Newspapers, magazines, poultry journals and other miscellaneous books dwell, perhaps, more on this subject than any other for the small and large poultry breeders and raisers, yet little or no attention is paid to the profit-eating parasites, especially by the small or amateur poultry man.

The expert poultry advisers connected with different state poultry departments and universities are sent out each year for the express purpose of informing the poultry keeper how to ward off different chicken diseases, and coccidiosis and lice are the backbone of every talk. The instructors generally attend all poultry shows as far as possible and their contention is that 50 per cent of day-old chicks die before two weeks old through the glaring carelessness to handle these two important subjects before they get beyond control.

Coccidiosis Cure.

Coccidiosis can be cured if started in time. It is really white diarrhea caused by lice, though sometimes it is caused by parasites picked up off the ground. Giving a dose of salts either in the drinking water or by force to flush the liver out good will prevent it from spreading, taking care to clean the premises thoroughly. Different poultry remedies may be used to good advantage, but if neglected and left to spread will often-times wipe out half the flock before it is checked. Quick action at the start will avoid the loss of day-olds.

Watch the baby chicks from time of hatching, cleaning utensils daily and also coops in which you keep them and your battle against disease will be practically won. Treatment at the start will save not only the infected ones but the entire flock. The first signs of coccidiosis are: Lack of pep, standing around as though asleep with head up, and bowel movements white and loose, at times sticking to the vent.

Control Lice.

Lice may be controlled and completely annihilated by the use of the different poultry sprays. One that is good is nicotine, easily obtainable and a "sure cure." For small chickens use nicotine diluted half and half with water, putting it on as you would whitewash or spraying just before roosting time. For the main flock use it straight. It will not burn or poison chickens and if applied just before chickens go to roost will entirely free them of parasites in one night. To tell results lay a newspaper over the dropping board after applying the nicotine and if the hens have lice you will see them fall off. One application is sufficient, but it is a good plan to repeat it every month, thus assuring you a clean hen house and healthy, happy chickens.

Cheep pipe tobacco used one pound to a hundred pounds of mash, mixed thoroughly, will improve the flock as it rids the fowls of any intestinal worms they may have, and most of them have some though they may never be noticed. Hanging tobacco stems in a henhouse is claimed by some poultry raisers to keep the premises free from lice.

Corn and Barley Right for Hogs on Alfalfa

Corn and barley are the two best grains to be fed to pigs on alfalfa pasture though some oats or some mill feed can also be used to good advantage. If it is intended to make the growing pigs on alfalfa pasture ready for market at the earliest possible date, they can be fed to very good advantage by putting corn or barley and oats or middlings and tankage each in separate compartments of a self-feeder and be allowed to eat as much as they care for each of the feeds.

A good slop can be made by first making a dry mixture of 50 per cent ground corn or ground barley, 40 per cent middlings or reddog flour, and 10 per cent tankage, then making this into a swirl by mixing it with skim milk, buttermilk, or water. It should not be necessary, however, to feed any swirl to pigs receiving grain from a self-feeder while on alfalfa pasture, unless one is desirous of getting the most rapid gains possible, rather than the most economical gains.

Distinguishing Sex in Young Geese Difficult

Distinguishing the sex in young geese causes considerable concern to many and yet the differences in sex are quite marked. Take the bird in question and remove it from the flock, leave it loose in a pen and in sight of the flock and listen to the call. The female has a voice with a high note and of a double sound, while the male is bass in sound and of a single note. Mate one male with two or three females. Confine the mating in a pen by themselves, away from all other geese and keep them by themselves from December until spring when the breeding season commences. When once they are properly mated different matings can be allowed to run together during the winter and they will separate out in the spring, each male mating with the same females as in the previous mating season.

Wake Up at Last to Big Soy Bean Value

Grown in United States for More Than Century.

Although it has been more than a century since soy beans were brought to the United States from Japan, it is only in recent years that the value of the crop has been recognized, and the acreage in the Middle West and South has increased more rapidly than the acreage of any other crop.

For several decades the beans were grown only as a feed for live stock. Recently, however, attention has been given to the extraction from the seed of a valuable oil, used not only in live stock feed and in human food, but commercially in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. Soy beans as a source of human food have always been important in the Orient and there is a growing use of the products of the crop for food in this country.

The soy bean fits well into crop rotations as a cash crop, the soy bean hay can profitably be fed to all farm animals, and the beans may be used in silage, cut and feed green, or pastured. The soy bean is a legume and improves the soil in which it grows, by depositing nitrogen from the air. It is more acid-tolerant than some of the clovers and will grow where they will not grow.

"Soy Bean Utilization," a new bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., covers several phases of the subject, giving the results of feeding experiments, and is distributed free by the office of information of the Department of Agriculture.

Condition Tells Best Time to Cut Alfalfa

It's time to renew the old argument about when to cut the first crop of alfalfa.

L. E. Graber of the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, says that quality of the crop should always be the guide, and that cutting based on stages of growth is not a good practice, because conditions vary in different seasons.

When it is desirable to have the alfalfa last a long time, the best practice is to cut it as late as possible without sacrificing quality.

The root growth of alfalfa, according to Graber, is just as important as the top growth, and cutting should be done in a way that will stimulate a healthy root development. Alfalfa cut three or four times a year in Wisconsin will have a much retarded root growth. This means a poor alfalfa crop the following season. By cutting as late as possible, and still not too late to get good hay, the alfalfa plants are given a chance to develop roots and to produce good cutting the following season.

"Whether alfalfa should be cut in tenth bloom, full bloom, or no bloom at all is not the way to determine practices," Graber said. "Quality is a better guide than stage of growth."

Careless Pickers Harm Trees Unnecessarily

During fruit season there is always some damage done the trees by careless pickers. Instead of neglecting the matter, go over the orchard the following week, remove broken limbs and straighten those which have been drawn out of shape. Spots where bark has been stripped should be treated with a coat of lead and linseed oil. Any cavities found are cleaned out, down to healthy wood, then filled with a mixture made up of one part cement to two parts sand. Just enough water is added to mix the materials.

These repairs require but very little time and bother, and they are usually made when other farm work is not pressing. The cost of materials used is seldom more than a few cents, but the plan carefully followed adds years to the life of an orchard.

Agricultural Hints

June 15 to July 15 is the principal season for sowing alfalfa.

Potash is needed on most sandy types of soil, also on muck and chaffy soils.

Order seeds and fertilizers at the same time. Then you will be ready for a flying start.

One can grow the green Italian broccoli now in the market at home as easy as anything. Order some seed.

Kill weeds in lawns and along fence rows before they go to seed. A great deal of hard work later will thus be prevented.

There is no safer investment than money spent in draining fertile soil on which crops suffer from too much moisture.

The ladybug is the grower's best friend. If you see one in your house this spring, trying to find a warm place to hide, resist the temptation to swat it. The ladybug eats plant lice.

Midsummer cultivation in the garden and orchard is too often neglected. It is at this time that many species of weeds are making their seeds. Their control will lessen the labor of cultivation the following year.

Often a best man — never a groom



WOMEN like their men strong — and their men's pipes mild Don't let your pipe stand between you and domestic happiness. To tame that wild briar of yours, try Sir Walter's favorite smoking tobacco. It's satisfying, and a lot milder. And it's wrapped in heavy gold foil to keep it fresh right down to the last fragrant pipeful.

TUNE IN on "The Raleigh Revue" every Friday, 10:00 to 11:00 p. m. (New York Time), over the WEAF coast-to-coast network of N. B. C.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH Smoking Tobacco

It's milder and It's milder



Milk for Soldiers

In the interests of the agriculture of his country, the Czech soldier will in the future be called upon to fight on milk instead of the traditional black coffee of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. It is estimated that the army will drink 75,000 liters of milk a day for breakfast. This measure has been adopted primarily to help the farmer, but perhaps the soldier will not object. He will at least know what he is getting, whereas his former guesses at the actual constituents of the army coffee varied from dried turnips and managolds to acorns. It is said to have tasted like all three.

You can't do it all, but it's up to you to do what you can.

UGLY PIMPLES?

Nature's warning—help nature clear your complexion and get rid of those in your face, yellow cheeks. Truly wonderful results follow thorough colonic cleansing. Take NATURE'S REMEDY—to regulate and strengthen your eliminative organs. Watch the transformation. Try NR instead of more laxatives. NR is safe, purely vegetable—at drugists, only 25c. FEEL LIKE A MILLION. TAKE

NR TO-NIGHT

TOMORROW ALRIGHT

BEWARE OF WORMS IN CHILDREN

Worms quickly ruin a child's health. If your child grinds his teeth, picks his nostrils, has a disordered stomach—beware! These are worm symptoms! Quickly—without delay—free your child's body of these health-destroying parasites. Give him Frey's Vermifuge—America's safe, vegetable worm medicine for 75 years. Buy it today! All druggists!

Frey's Vermifuge Expels Worms

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

Dear Editor:

I SEE the dining cars are printing the waiter's name on each menu. Pretty soon they'll be labeling the porters. It will be a real shock to find that George's real name is Clarence or Wilford or Herbert.

Calling a porter Clarence wouldn't seem right. George is brisk and businesslike; but Clarence sounds too familiar.

I don't know that all this personality in business means anything. The worst job I ever had paid me \$25 a week and I was sales secretary and was called mister. Later on when I found I could make \$25 a day—some days—I didn't even carry a calling card.

Titles don't mean much. It's results that count.—Fred Barton. (© by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

SMILES GABBY GERTIE



"Even the wires hum when a girl is in love."

The Busy Season

This is the season when a man works all morning so he can afford to play golf all afternoon for recreation so he can play bridge all night.—Life.