

# The SANDMAN STORY



## ABOUT THE ELEPHANTS

"I've a better memory than you have," said Mr. Elephant.

"I suppose you're right," said Mrs. Elephant.

"Ha, ha," said Mr. Elephant, throwing his trunk up in the air—but not losing it entirely, "now I know something."

"What do you know?" asked Mrs. Elephant.

"I know that I can talk to you and that you are feeling gentle and quiet. That's because Miss Elephant's a month old."

Miss Elephant had taken all of the time and attention of Mrs. Elephant, but now Miss Elephant was old enough to look after herself a little. And, too, her mother didn't have to worry about her. As she didn't have to worry about her, she wasn't so nervous, and so could be gentle and pleasant once more.

"In your nervous days," said Mr. Elephant, "you would have objected to being told that I had the better memory, even though it is true."

"Oh, yes, I feel free of worry, now," said Mrs. Elephant.

"I think," said Mr. Elephant, "that I shall sing a song to Miss Elephant."

"Then I shall tell her an Elephant Jungle Bedtime story. But I will only tell it to her. No one else shall hear it."

way about it, he gave them oil baths in the winter and kept them fine and clean, too.

The oil baths were to keep their skin from cracking, which it would have done in the warm buildings where they lived in the zoo. When the elephants are free they can look after their skin and see that it gets oiled—for it needs to be oiled just as our skin needs soap and water. They go into the swamps which are oily, and in that way they get the oil they require.

When the elephants are free they keep their nails in good condition by



Mr. Elephant Went on Talking to Mrs. Elephant.

I must sing the song now:

You wee big thing,  
You wee big thing,  
Hearken to your daddy,  
Sing, sing, sing,  
I'd trumpet and call  
For my baby so small  
And she'll go to sleep  
And ne'er a tear weep  
Her elephant eyes  
Will go a-bye-byes.  
You're an adorable hunk,  
And your dear little trunk  
Is a joy to behold.  
The world should be told  
Of your beauty and charm.

Mr. Elephant didn't sing (as he called it) any more then, for Miss Elephant had fallen asleep and was having a little nap.

So he went on talking to Mrs. Elephant.

"I like to bathe in the summer, but I must say I don't care about it in the winter," continued Mr. Elephant. "It seems a foolish time of the year to bathe."

As the keeper knew they felt that

## Walter Huston



This popular actor will be remembered as stage star in O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms," and film star of "The Virginian" and "The Lady Lies." He appears in "Abraham Lincoln" as the rail splitter himself. He is said to have the same features that Lincoln had. "The General" is his latest.

## For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

## UNIFORM TRAFFIC LAWS

DURING the past ten years 170,000 lives were lost in automobile accidents. The number of injuries was nearly six million. The economic loss, estimated in terms of physicians' bills and waste of time, was \$6,000,000,000.

Various explanations of this serious condition have been given—speed, inexperienced drivers, carelessness, intoxication and criminal negligence. All the fatalities however cannot be assigned to any one of these causes. Many of the wrecks were accidents in the true sense of that term. They were unavoidable even when the car was driven by an experienced and expert driver.

Efforts to lessen the number of automobile accidents was the absorbing topic at a recent conference in Washington. A definite decision was reached to the effect that efforts will be made at once to secure uniform traffic laws. This is one of the difficulties which needs immediate correction. It is extremely difficult for a driver passing from one state into another, or even from one county into another, to know what laws govern traffic in that particular locality. As an illustration, in some localities a driver is permitted to turn left on a green light, in another locality, this is strictly forbidden. Passing through a white or yellow light is permissible in one place but is a violation of the law in another. The very same difficulty applies to U turns. It has been estimated that a motorist could be arrested about 250 times in driving from Washington to New York. If he drove in strict obedience to the traffic laws of Washington.

Efforts will also be made to make it compulsory for every driver to procure a license which is to be granted only upon proper registration and after a rigid examination has been successfully passed. The problem of speed seems to be the most perplexing one. This of course can only be regulated by strict enforcement of the traffic limit law. If this degree of speed could also be standardized, it would do much in solving that very difficult problem.

All success to every new movement which seeks to make the highways more safe.

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**Dear Editor:**

YOU never need stay away from Boston because you don't like beans, for the restaurants barely serve them. Instead you get fish, caught the same day you eat it. Yoho, broiled scrod!

They say South Station, Boston, still handles more passengers daily than any other terminal.

Boston is speedy. How Paul Revere would love to see traffic shooting across Tremont at Boylston at 30 miles an hour!

What's that, Keith's demolished? It was the country's first vaudeville house and a show place, with its brass-plated boiler room. And the tunnel under the lobby. Here's where Houdini first climbed out of a trunk and onto page one.

Business is good in New England, a retailer told me. It's 16 per cent better than something or other. I was glad to hear that. I like Boston.—Fred Barton.

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## Closer Culling Low Producers

Three Things to Do to Make All Dairy Herds More Profitable.

(By O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

There are three things we can do to make our dairy herds more profitable. Cull the low producers; feed the others according to what they can produce when well fed; then breed intelligently. Let's consider what we can accomplish by culling the low producing cows from our dairy herds.

Studies by the bureau of dairy industry, United States Department of Agriculture, of the production, feed cost, and income records of cows on test in dairy herd improvement associations, have shown that the elimination of the lowest producers from the dairy herd not only increases the average production per cow, but always results in increasing the cash income over cost of feed per cow. Therefore, if any dairyman is dissatisfied with the income which he makes over cost of feed, he can always increase that income per cow by culling a little closer.

**Surplus of Dairy Products.**

At present, when the surplus of dairy products in this country is abnormally high, and when prices are correspondingly low, closer culling is one of the ways of getting better results immediately. Our figures indicate that culling the lowest producing 1 per cent of the dairy cows in this country would not lower the milk and butter fat production as much as 1 per cent, but only one-fifth of 1 per cent; and that culling the lowest producing 10 per cent of our cows would not lower the milk and butter fat production 10 per cent, but only 5 per cent.

Some people say that it is not good logic to blame the low producers when there is a surplus of dairy products in this country. I am not interested in whether it is the low producers or whether it is the high producers that cause the surplus, but I am mightily interested in the fine effect which the culling of the low producing cows from our dairy herds has upon the pocket-book of the dairy industry.

**Family Cow Profitable.**

However, not every low producing dairy cow in the United States represents a loss. There are farms where the family cow lives principally on feed that would otherwise be wasted, and she may be cared for by labor that could not earn as much in any other way. We are talking now about the commercial dairy.

In the commercial dairy there seems to be little danger that the culling will be too severe. If all our commercial dairy herds were culled as they should be culled, the production of milk could be so controlled that it could be kept constantly in balance with consumption. That, of course, would be the ideal situation.

However, to bring about such an ideal state of affairs, the dairyman must have production, feed cost, and income records of his cows. How is he going to get such figures? As far as I know, the most practical way to get such information, at a cost he can afford, is through the work of the Dairy Herd Improvement associations, or similar organizations of dairymen.

## Carrying Capacity of Many Pasture Crops

That sudan grass furnishes more feed from July 1 until the first frost than any four other pasture crops and that yellow and white sweet clovers also afford abundant pasture but do not fatten and finish cattle like other pasture crops and are not equally related—these are the indications of a five-year experiment on the carrying capacity of five pasture crops at the end of the second year's work. J. W. Wilson, director of the state agricultural experiment station at South Dakota state college, announced recently.

Cattle, sheep and hogs were used in the investigations to determine the number of each that could be grazed on one acre of white sweet clover, yellow sweet clover, alfalfa native pasture and sudan grass. The results indicate that under the same soil and weather conditions, one acre of each pasture is sufficient for the following number of 550-pound steers: alfalfa, two head; white sweet clover, three head; yellow sweet clover, three head; sudan grass, three head; and native pasture, with brome grass predominant, two head.

## Simple Plan to Kill Pests of Squash Vine

If a squash vine wilts within a few hours, a vine borer has reamed out the stem near the ground. This borer always works near the roots. The best way to control it is to cover about every second joint of each stem as it grows so roots will form at the joints. The vine will live even though the borers do get at the main stem near the first root. This covering should be done now so the vine will have many roots a little later in the season when the borers are the worst.

Ordinary squash bugs are hard to kill with poison dusts or sprays. They will crawl under a shingle at night, however, and two or three shingles placed near the center of the vine will act as traps for them. The bugs can be crushed in the early morning before they begin to move. Their shiny brown, clustered eggs on the under side of the leaves should be crushed also.

## Black Locust Good for Posts and Poles

Has High Rank as Durable Wood for Use in Ground.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Black locust, because of its high rank as a durable wood for use in the ground, is in demand for fence posts, stakes and poles, says the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Black locust makes rapid growth on good soils and will grow on poor and dry soils. It is easily propagated. In good soils or in regions naturally favorable to the tree, plantings of black locusts have returned substantial net profits in periods of ten to twenty years.

Its strong spreading root system makes black locust a valuable tree for checking soil erosion in gullies and on steep hillsides.

Black locust, however, has a serious enemy known as the locust borer and the menace of this insect should be carefully considered before choosing black locust as a tree to plant, the forest service says. Since the borer is a sun-loving insect, on good soils or in locations of more vigorous growth, where weeds, underbrush, or other trees produce sufficient shade on the trunks of the trees the borer causes little or no injury. No practicable control measure for treating infested forest plantations is known.

The increasing scarcity of chestnut for posts, poles, and stakes has done much to stimulate interest in the possibilities of growing and in the planting of black locust, according to the forest service.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1628-F, "Growing Black Locust Trees," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, contains data on the profitable culture of this species. Single copies may be obtained free from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Nitrogen Not Favored for Buckwheat Plant

Buckwheat should be sown on land that is not very rich in available nitrates. This means that the land should not contain much humus or be land where the humus is not in a form to give much available nitrogen, such as a newly plowed sod. On rich land it makes too much growth of tops with a small amount of grain, and also it will keep up a growth too late in the fall to give a good quality of grain.

The buckwheat plant is inclined to bloom for grain while it continues to make growth of tops, or vegetative growth. The seed may be drilled in or broadcasted and harrowed, but drilling is the most satisfactory. It is sown at the rate of about a bushel to five pecks per acre. Buckwheat has no soil building qualities when grown for a grain crop.

## Sweet Clover Does Not Thrive on Sour Soils

Sweet clover does not grow satisfactorily on sour soils. However, where the subsoil is sweet, it is possible to get sweet clover to grow by giving it enough lime to get a start. I. W. Kephart, agronomist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has simplified the application of limestone in small quantities with the development of a plan whereby 400 to 500 pounds of hydrated lime is mixed with the inoculated seed for each acre. The mixture is then sown through the fertilizer attachment of a grain drill.

In this way the lime in its finest state is brought into close contact with the seed and becomes immediately available to the seedlings. When the plant is once established its roots go down to the deeper soil where lime is available.

## Farm Hints

It is unwise to sow weeds with one hand and fight them with the other.

Overfeeding not only wastes feed but it may lower production as well.

To keep a paint brush in good shape, brush the paint out thoroughly, wipe it on a cloth and hang it in raw linseed oil.

There is no more pleasing decoration for the house than artistic boxes of plants used at the windows or on the porches.

Care in spacing potato rows will make spraying easier and more efficient. Spray booms are not flexible to crooked rows.

United we stand and divided we fall is all right in its place, but the pasture divided into smaller plots and grazed in rotation grows the most feed.

Top dressing pastures is especially desirable with a new seeding. When the soil is acid and lime cannot be applied, top dressing may be necessary to insure a stand, especially if clover is included in the seed mixture.

Cutting trees from the farm woodlot that measure 12 inches in diameter at five feet from the trunk does not yield a profit, while trees that are 24 inches in diameter yield a profit of about \$10 a tree.

## Consider the poor fish!



A TRUE sportsman is as careful about his pipe tobacco as he is about his lures. Why distress the poor fish and taint the pure air with a strong pipe when Sir Walter Raleigh's favorite smoking tobacco costs so little, and is so mild and fragrant? The success of the Sir Walter Raleigh blend is due to the use of very choice Burleys, which, although mild, lack neither body nor flavor. The quality is uniform, and the gold foil wrap retains all the natural freshness and fragrance.

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

**SIR WALTER RALEIGH**

How to Take Care of Your Pipe

How to Take Care of Your Pipe (Hint No. 7) Leave the stem out of the shank for a day after cleaning your pipe thoroughly. The stem and bowl can then absorb any moisture and dry thoroughly. A pipe cleaner run through the shank also helps to keep your pipe dry. Send for our free booklet, "How to Take Care of Your Pipe." Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. 104, Corporation, 2810 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

4000 a Pipe Can Be

It's 15¢—and milder

A Soft, Clear Skin gives beauty and freshness to your complexion. Use this skin-purifying, soot, bath and shampoo soap daily.

**GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP**

Contains 33 1/2 per cent Pure Sulphur

Hill's Hair Dye, Black and Brown, 50c

But He May Guess Wrong

When the doctor gets sick, the people think it won't amount to much, for he will know exactly what to do. —Terre Haute Tribune.



## Makes Life Sweeter

Too much to eat—too rich a diet—or too much smoking. Lots of things cause sour stomach, but one thing can correct it quickly. Phillips Milk of Magnesia will alkalize the acid. Take a spoonful of this pleasant preparation, and the system is soon sweetened.

Phillips is always ready to relieve distress from over-eating; to check all acidity; or neutralize nicotine. Remember this for your own comfort; for the sake of those around you. Endorsed by physicians but they always say Phillips. Don't buy something else and expect the same results!

## PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 29-1930.

## THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

### DROPPING FOOD

IN THE Maritime Provinces of Canada they say that dropping food on the floor is a sign that some one is telling lies about you. But the general superstition in the United States is that dropping food while eating is a sign that some enemy grudges you your food. The omen in both versions of the superstition is that an enemy, because of this dropping of food, will work you ill. That this is a superstition inherited from our primitive ancestors is proved by the fact that a similar superstition is prevalent today among peoples living in a primitive state.

In Africa all the food left over from a meal by the King of Loando is carefully collected and buried and in New Guinea, Florida Island, the New Hebrides and other pacific islands the natives carefully collect and destroy or bury all the remnants of food scattered about the floor of the hut after a meal. The act is not one of sanitation but is performed with the idea of preventing an enemy from getting hold of the food fragments and through them working magic of a harmful sort upon those who have partaken of the meal.

In India a native who wishes to injure an enemy gives him to eat of a dish of rice and then takes up what is left and throws it into a fish pond. If the fish greedily eat of the rice the enemy's doom is sealed. The "spell" works by sympathetic magic—what is done to the food carelessly dropped and left lying about reacts upon the food just eaten and consequently upon the eater. It will thus be seen how dangerous it is to drop your food on the floor where an enemy can get hold of it or some grave accident happen to it, and thus produce by sympathetic magic a case of acute indigestion or something worse.

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## SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"One doesn't wear a wedding ring while canoeing, because it makes a bad impression."

## How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

### "AMENDE HONORABLE"

"HE MADE the amende honorable," after which, matters proceeded smoothly.

This is an idea we frequently see clothed in the language indicated, the implication being that the person referred to, having in some way offended, did whatever was required of him to pacify those he had wronged.

The amende honorable might be a public admission of false accusation, coupled with an apology and a retraction. It might be acknowledgment of injury unwittingly done and compensation therefor.

Curiously enough, this significance of the expression is quite a reversal from the trend of its original meaning.

Formerly, the "amende honorable" was simply a particular form of punishment meted out in France to deliberately disgrace traitors, partisans and sacrilegious persons, the meaning it conveys today being a development of that which it once had, as stated.

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**Briefly Told**

Do be natural; a poor diamond is better than a good imitation.

