

The SANDMAN STORY

ABOUT TATTLETALES

MOTHER GOSSIP, as you probably know, has curled lips and a very ugly expression to her very ugly face. Sometimes, though, you don't see how ugly it is at first.

You may think it's an attractive face. But you won't think that way if you talk to her long. You'll begin to see the lips curl and the ugly expression, and you'll say to yourself: "Oh, you ugly, mean-looking thing!"

Mother Gossip can never really see herself. She has a number of children out the Tattletale Twins are her pets. She loves to hear stories children tell on each other. She lives where the mountains are made of mole hills, and among her other children are the Hearsay Triplets, the Exaggeration Boys, and her daughters, I-make-a-point-to-repeat-mean things, as well as her twins, I-heard-something-mean-



Mother Gossip Can Never Really See Herself.

some-one-said-about-you-but-I-stood-up-for-you. Mother Gossip is fond of this twin, too, for Mother Gossip thinks it is nice to repeat the mean speeches, and then excuse one's self by saying: "I stood up for you."

The kind of person who wouldn't repeat a mean speech but who would stand up for a friend without having to tell the friend so, is not the kind Mother Gossip likes. She has such curious tastes.

Well, one day Mother Gossip was alone. All her children were wandering about, causing unhappiness and sadness. They were telling on others, they were making people feel sad because of mean, bitter, unkind speeches, and they were doing just those things that would please Mother Gossip when they told her about it.

Master Thoughtfulness, who hates

cruelty above all things, and who considers saying mean things a form of cruelty, tried to do all he could with her.

"What is the use of making people unhappy?" he asked her. "You know it makes them unhappy when you say mean things and when you repeat mean speeches others have made."

"People may try to be sensible and say to themselves:

"I won't let it hurt my feelings. Anyone who is going to repeat mean speeches doesn't deserve to be noticed to that extent."

"But just the same it is hard not to have one's feelings hurt."

"I know it," sneered Mother Gossip. "It began so long ago," she said after a little. "You know how people speak of idle gossip?"

"It is certainly idle enough to gossip," Master Thoughtfulness sighed.

"There were a lot of people with nothing to do, nothing to think about, nothing to be happy about, nothing with which to play, nothing for which to care."

"There was just a group of these people. They had been brought up by a nurse employed by all of their mothers, whose name was Nurse Whine."

"Nurse Whine didn't play with the children, or read to them, or do anything with them, for she was interested in a person whose name was Master Complaint, and she was going to marry him as soon as the last of these children grew up."

"Well, the children grew up. They'd no idea how to be happy. And they only knew—or thought they knew—that there was nothing to do."

"Out of this lack of doing anything they began to scold each other, and then talk about each other. And the habit grew and grew so that the only times they found anything to do were those times when they talked about each other."

"Then I came along and I was the same way. If people want to be happy and make others happy they should avoid me. I am never really happy."

"I only get excited over gossip. I just can't help it. I come from a lot of idle ones and so I'm often called Idle Gossip. It means that I don't count for anything—I'm idle, useless."

"But it's my nature. By the way, Master Thoughtfulness, you know I heard some one say they thought you were stingy."

But Master Thoughtfulness had fled. The best thing to do was to keep far away from Mother Gossip.

(Copyright.)



A Columbia picture star, after making thousands laugh with "Rain or Shine" on the legitimate stage turns it into a movie for Columbia so that millions may giggle at his funny antics.

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

WHITHER BOUND?

THE speed of our modern age leads us to seriously ask, whither bound? One needs only to witness the countless number of automobiles rushing through our city streets to be impressed with the fact that speed is the distinguishing mark of our times. The crowd is madly rushing somewhere, but if asked, "where?" the reply would doubtless be "anywhere." The desire seems to be to keep on going. The demand is for action, much of which seems to be without a definite objective. To the crowd rushing on with a breakneck speed, we would ask the question, whither bound?

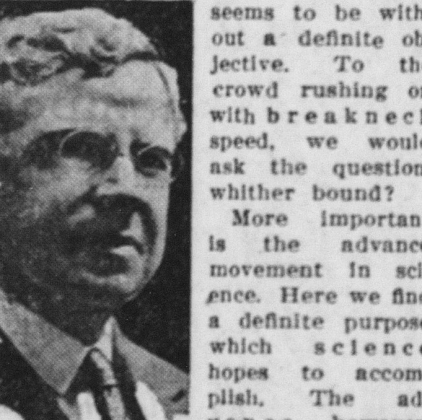
More important is the advance movement in science. Here we find a definite purpose which science hopes to accomplish. The advance, however, has in many respects been startling. The atom is no longer the smallest particle of matter, the electron has come to take its place. Now we have the promise of the split atom. By splitting the atoms of mercury we have gold. Only a prophet can tell what will be the result of this latest achievement if put to practical use. Television has come to stay. We no longer need be satisfied by just hearing the music in a distant city. We shall be able to see, upon a silver screen, the opera reproduced before us. Of the marvelous achievements in the field of science, we ask, whither bound?

In the world of social values, with many of its moral norms, different from those of our forefathers, we ask, whither bound? The increase in divorce, the economic pressure of our age making early marriage almost prohibitive, presents serious problems—whither bound?

In the educational world, a large number of young people annually complete their college courses and are ready to enter upon their life's work, and we ask, whither bound?

The final answer to this question must find expression not in monetary standards or statistical tables. The final answer must be given in terms of character building. Are we stronger physically, nobler in our appreciation of moral values and more sincere in our attitude toward the things of the building our chief objective? Let us remember the words of Emerson—"The hand cannot achieve anything higher than the character can inspire."

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L. A. Barrett.

Chemical Checks Mexican Beetle

Magnesium Arsenate as a Spray Is Most Effective Control Measure.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Mexican bean beetle will cause serious damage to the bean crop of many of the eastern states this season unless bean growers control the pest, says the bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. After testing many different chemicals over a period of nine years the federal entomologists recommend the application of magnesium arsenate as a spray as the most effective control measure.

Applying Poison.

The poison is applied at the rate of about two pounds to the acre. The spray is prepared by mixing two pounds of the magnesium arsenate in 100 gallons of water. In small quantities, use one ounce of the chemical to three gallons of water. Agitate the mixture before spraying, and also while spraying.

Magnesium arsenate is also effective as a dust. For dusting, entomologists recommend a mixture of one part of magnesium arsenate to three parts of hydrated lime. Dust first as soon as the beetles or young are noticed in the bean fields. For effective control it is absolutely necessary to apply the spray or the dust to the under surfaces of the leaves. Three or four applications at ten-day intervals may be necessary.

Life History of Beetle.

The Mexican bean beetle, which has invaded the greater number of the states east of the Mississippi river, passes the winter in the adult or beetle stage. The beetles appear in the fields when the first beans are from three to four inches high and begin to feed upon the leaves of the plants. After feeding for a short time the females lay their eggs on the lower sides of the leaves in groups of from 40 to 60. The time required for the eggs to hatch will vary somewhat according to weather conditions, but on the average it requires about ten days. After hatching, the larvae feed on the lower surfaces of the leaves, completing their growth in from three to four weeks. They then enter what is known as the resting or pupal stage, which lasts for about ten days. From this stage the adult beetle emerges, and another generation starts an attack upon the bean crop. From two to three generations of the insect may appear each season.

Pasture Plays Big Role in Management of Farm

"Pastures are receiving more consideration in recent years than formerly," said G. E. Young, farm management specialist of Indiana. "This increasing importance of pasture in our farming system has back of it a number of important economic influences:

"First, the importance of pastures in a rotation to maintain soil fertility and to prevent soil erosion;

"Second, the importance of productive pastures in economical live stock production;

"Third, the importance of pastures in offering economic utilization for thousands of acres of land not well enough adapted to efficient crop production to compete successfully for that purpose with better grades of land.

"The gradual changing of our farming to a commercial basis has placed an increasing premium of greater efficiency on the use of the land, labor and capital resources at the command of each farmer. Our present type of agriculture forces on each farmer the problem of how much labor and how much investment to each acre of land will yield the greatest return for wages and interest."

FARM NOTES

Lime is essential in the growing of alfalfa.

Most fungus or bacterial parasites thrive best where moisture is plentiful.

Asparagus needs heavy fertilization. Complete commercial fertilizers are of great value for this crop.

Carbon bisulfide is a good thing to rid lawns of ants. It is highly inflammable, however, and has to be used with care.

Bees need plenty of room for storing honey or they will swarm. First put on shallow supers and then section supers to provide storage space.

One of the most profitable improvements that can be made to the farm buildings and particularly to the dwelling house is a coat of good paint.

Where they can be grown, clovers, alfalfa and bluegrass make an ideal range. Either rape or kale make a good substitute where the others are not possible.

A material much used for coating silo walls is paraffin, applied either hot or as a thin paint using gasoline as a vehicle. The walls should be clean, dry and warm for satisfactory application of asphalt or paraffin coatings.

Soy Bean Increases in Use for Forage

High Feeding Value for All Kinds of Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Extensive use of the soy bean for forage and increased use of the beans for oil, meal and human food have resulted in a phenomenal increase in acreage and production of the crop, says the bureau of entomology, of Agriculture. The feeding value of soy bean seed compares favorably with that of other concentrates. Soy bean seed will furnish, at moderate cost, at least part of the high-protein concentrates necessary for stock feeding and milk production.

Soy bean hay can be fed profitably to all kinds of live stock. It makes an excellent winter ration for young cattle, sheep, horses, and mules, and can be used to good advantage for hogs and poultry. As pasture, the soy bean is valuable for all kinds of stock. Hogs glean a maximum of profit from soy bean pasture when it supplements a corn ration. Soy bean pasture may be used in late summer and early fall when perennial pastures are short.

The fertilizing value of soy beans compares favorably with that of other legumes usually grown for green manure. Straw from soy beans is valuable as roughage for wintering dry dairy cows and beef cattle. It is also a good roughage for sheep.

Ventilation in Storing Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits and vegetables put in storage this fall should have lots of ventilation during the first few weeks. Fruits ripen even after being picked, and should be given every opportunity to breathe. A shaded shed or corn crib is as good a place as any available on the ordinary farm for fall storage.

If the fruit or vegetables begin to wilt or shrivel, the air is too dry. Moisture may be added by placing pans of water in the room or by sprinkling the floor every day. Dry heat will cause spoiling more rapidly than any other condition.

Before freezing weather comes, carrots, beets and similar root crops can be buried in an outdoor pit. The dirt should be removed for about a foot down into the ground, and this pit lined with straw. The roots are then piled up in a peaked cone and covered with about six inches of straw. The straw is covered with four to six inches of dirt excepting at the top where a kind of chimney or flue is made by letting the straw stick out through the dirt. This will give ventilation during the early part of the winter. If the weather becomes very cold another layer of straw and dirt may be added and the ventilator may be closed up almost entirely. The pit should be opened up early in the spring.

Much Phosphate Wasted in Manner of Applying

Farmers who desire to get the full dollar value from phosphate fertilizers are warned by members of the soils department at Michigan State college that the method of applying this plant food is very important on some soils.

On many heavy, upland soils, broadcast applications of phosphates will not be effective, the specialists say. The character of such soils prevents the free movement of surface water into and through them and the phosphorus which has been sown on the surface does not penetrate to the soil depths where the plant roots are taking up food.

Broadcast applications of phosphates are successful on light, porous soil where the free movement of water carries the plant food to the proper depth.

Tests made by the soils department have shown that when phosphate fertilizers are sown at depth of four to six inches proper distribution of the plant food will follow, even on heavy soils. Fertilizer drills will get the material into the ground at the proper depths.

Expel Carbon Dioxide Before Entering Silo

A danger we can't see is often ignored or forgotten. When filling a silo, always start the blower a few minutes before going into the silo yourself or permitting anyone else to do so. When necessary to go into a partly filled silo, when the carbon dioxide cannot be diluted or driven out by the blower, always test the air with a lighted lantern. If the lantern goes out or burns with a tiny flickering flame, it indicates the presence of the deadly carbon dioxide, produced during the fermentation of the corn.

Fall Plowing Favored for Best Germination

Under most conditions land should be fall plowed. The freezing and thawing during the winter leaves the soil in better physical condition than can be obtained by any mechanical means. Spring plowing often leaves the soil too loose or too cloddy for favorable seed germination, especially where small seed is necessarily shallow planted. Obviously, the soil particles do not come in close enough contact with the seed to supply sufficient moisture for germination.



Acidity

The common cause of digestive difficulties is excess acid. Soda cannot alter this condition, and it burns the stomach. Something that will neutralize the acidity is the sensible thing to take. That is why physicians tell the public to use Phillips Milk of Magnesia.

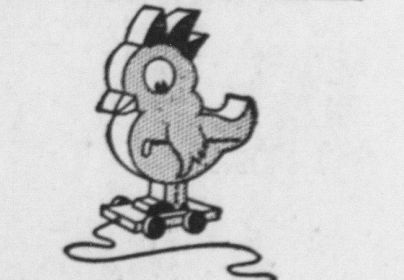
One spoonful of this delightful preparation can neutralize many times its volume in acid. It acts instantly; relief is quick, and very apparent. All gas is dispelled; all sourness is soon gone; the whole system is sweetened. Do try this perfect anti-acid, and remember it is just as good for children, too, and pleasant for them to take.

Any drug store has the genuine, prescriptive product.

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

Balloons as Scarecrows

Gardeners on the outskirts of London are using balloons in place of scarecrows. The bags are inflated and attached to sticks in the ground at certain vantage points. A thieving bird, thinking the balloons are delicious "booty," pecks at one. The pistol-like explosion so frightens the feathered thief that it never returns.



Restless CHILDREN

CHILDREN will fret, often for no apparent reason. But there's always Castoria! Harmless as the recipe on the wrapper; mild and bland as it tastes. But its gentle action soothes a youngster more surely than a more powerful medicine.

That's the beauty of this special children's remedy! It may be given the tiniest infant—as often as there is need. In cases of colic, diarrhea or similar disturbance, it is invaluable. A coated tongue calls for just a few drops to ward off constipation; so does any suggestion of bad breath. Whenever children don't eat well, don't rest well, or have any little upset—this pure vegetable preparation is usually all that's needed.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

Nothing Else to Do With It

"How do you suppose Perkins manages to keep on adding to his savings account?"

"That's easy. His wife doesn't play bridge, he doesn't play poker and they have no children."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

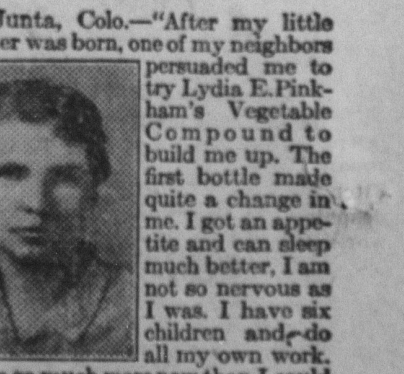
Ways of Economy

"Are you saving any money since you started your budget system?"

"Sure. By the time we've balanced it up every evening it's too late to go to a show or anywhere."

TOOK IT TO BUILD HER UP

Strengthened by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



La Junta, Colo.—"After my little daughter was born, one of my neighbors persuaded me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to build me up. The first bottle made quite a change in me. I got an appetite and can sleep much better. I am not so nervous as I was. I have six children and do all my own work. I can do so much more now than I could when I began taking the Vegetable Compound and I shall certainly recommend your medicine whenever I have an opportunity."—Mrs. JOHN OSBORN, R. 2, Box 216, La Junta, Colorado.

THE WHY OF SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

HAIR BURNING AND LONGEVITY

PUT some of your hair in the fire. If it burns slowly you will have a long life; if it burns quickly a short one. This rather common superstition has as its basis that primitive conception of the hair as being, like the nails, a vital and integral part of the man himself—a conception which is found surviving in many modern superstitions. So much was the hair regarded as the person himself that the ancients frequently offered their hair in sacrifices instead of immolating themselves, which was just as effective and much pleasanter. In the superstition under consideration we see a survival of this custom, an offering of the hair to the gods. And as in all sacrifices the devotees sought for a sign in the condition of the victim which was revealed by an examination after sacrifice, or in the manner in which that which was sacrificed underwent the operation, so we see the idea continuing down to us of a prognostic in the slowness of rapidity of the burning of the hair. Some anthropologists hold that the offering of hair to the gods was originally a vicarious human sacrifice and came in when human sacrifices themselves began to lose their popularity as savagery decayed.

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SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"A flirtatious flapper expects some man to give her a tumble, but she doesn't anticipate it."

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

THE WORD 'DETERIORATE'

HERE is one of the most extraordinary words in our language. Almost any word we can think of is either a modification of a former root or a combination of prefix or suffix with a root, or a prefix, a root and a suffix.

It is rarely indeed, however, that we find a word which has no root, but which is a combination made up entirely of prefixes or suffixes, or both. "Deteriorate," which is composed of the prefix "de," meaning "away from," and the suffixes "ter" "ior," expressing comparison.

We moderns use the word "deteriorate" in reference to something that is "going down," and this sense it comes by honestly from its Latin forbears. For when the old Romans characterized anything as "deterioratus" they intended to convey the idea that it was getting worse and worse, in comparison with something else.

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Dear Editor:

WEEK ending with a rich friend recently I was led on a ten-mile walk through the woods. You'd be surprised how interesting the country is and how much there is of it.

My contacts with nature have chiefly been unfavorable—getting stuck up with thistle burrs, or scratched with poison ivy, or tearing my pants on a stump. But the walk was delightful. I wasn't lame for more than two or three days.

And then—all of us have our thrifty habits—we drove around and around to use up the last four gallons of gas before the host put his car away. We saw most of Cape Cod on those four gallons, it seemed to me.

I suppose the trouble was, we had nowhere special to go.—Fred Barton.

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