

# The SANDMAN STORY

## ABOUT THE GOLDENROD

THE goldenrods were nodding their pretty bright heads.  
 "We are like the sun," they said, "pretty and bright and yellow."  
 Near them stood some weeds which were also pretty, but, of course, they were not considered flowers.  
 "If we were in a garden or were hard to grow they would call us handsome," said the weeds.  
 "We're not in a garden," said the goldenrod, "and many people like us. Of course there are others," continued the goldenrods, shaking their heads quite hard, "who don't like anything unless it costs money—hard, cold money."  
 "Just as though money would make us grow!"  
 "They could pour those things they call pennies and nickels and dimes—



"Yes, What Care We for Money and Hothouses."

and even quarters, all over us, and do you suppose we'd grow then?  
 "Indeed we wouldn't. They could plant dollars all around our roots and it wouldn't make a scrap of difference."  
 "That shows how much we care for money and the people who only like flowers that cost a great deal."  
 "You have almost as much sense as though you were weeds," said the weeds.  
 "We're very near to the weeds," said the goldenrods, "for we are called wild flowers."  
 "We need sun, rain, summer weather to make us grow."  
 "And aren't they far finer than pennies and nickels and dimes? But it does annoy us to hear people say that they like flowers only of the flower shops when here we are in the fields and meadows and have really a finer home than the rich flowers."

Just then some children came along talking.  
 "Oh," they shouted, "look at the glorious goldenrods. They are the first of the season."  
 "Did you know that the goldenrod is the American national flower?" asked the child.  
 "At least, it is almost always considered so, although a recent popular vote favored the wild rose."  
 "But the goldenrod is way ahead of all other flowers."  
 "You see, so many nations have flowers—special flowers."  
 "England has the rose, France the fleur-de-lis, Scotland has the thistle, Ireland the shamrock and Italy the lily."  
 "Isn't it wonderful for us to have a wild flower—a flower so bright and one we can all enjoy?"  
 All the children agreed and they picked great bunches of the goldenrods.  
 The flowers were nodding their heads happily now.  
 "We're going to be the nation's flowers," they whispered to themselves, and to the bumblebees who came to call on them and sip of their honey.  
 "Yes, what care we for money and hothouses when the nation pays us the honor of thinking of us for her flowers."  
 The weeds felt proud they had been friends of the goldenrods, and the goldenrods asked the bumblebees to tell all their relatives as they awoke that they must be gay and bright for they were the flowers of the United States!

And that evening just as the sun was setting the goldenrods sang a little in the summer breeze, and this was their song:  
 We're golden, golden, goldenrods,  
 And we grow all over the land.  
 We're bright and strong and sturdy  
 And we have our own meadow land.  
 The wind always whistles our little tune,  
 The woodpeckers drum, drum, drum,  
 And the air always carries our song  
 For us  
 As we gaily, cheerfully hum.  
 The bumblebees buzz in the chorus,  
 The flowers wave the time in the breeze,  
 And the song is caught up in the branches  
 And sung by all of the trees.  
 For the meadow band you surely have heard  
 In the sunny summer time,  
 Just listen next time you're out-of-doors  
 And maybe you'll, too, hear our rhyme.  
 We're the golden, golden, goldenrods,  
 The flowers of the whole country!

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## Sally O'Neil



A Columbia picture star. Before she reached the silver screen she was Miss Noonan of Bayonne, N. J. With her sister, Molly O'Day, she is now making personal appearances in the East with the first talking "Sisters" picture to reach the screen.

## For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT  
 MACHINERY

MUCH has been said lately regarding the demoralizing effect of machinery upon labor. It has been argued that the man in the shop is gradually developing into a mere automaton. In place of skilled labor, which demands both experience and reasoning ability, the modern factory calls for a less efficient type of workman whose only task seems to be confined to doing one thing only during the entire working day. This task may be driving a



L. A. Barrett.

rivet, turning a lever, placing a screw, any one of the thousand different operations necessary to turning out the finished product from our factories.  
 It also has been argued, and perhaps rightly so, that the tendency of our machine civilization is destructive to mental and cultural development. The criticism is that it discourages the initiative and creative spirit.  
 As an alternative many manufacturers are giving their employees more time for leisure than they were accustomed to do a decade ago. If this leisure is properly employed, it should have a tendency to overcome the evil caused by the monotonous routine of the factory. Two days in each week, where the five-day week has been adopted, gives abundant opportunity for rest, leisure and social development. If this time is not so employed the fault is not with the manufacturers, but with labor itself.

Another view of the evolution of the machine is that it not only stabilizes industry, but creates great benefits expressed in the expansion of business and in the comforts available in almost every home. Think of the tasks in the average home today being done by machinery which had to be done by hand five years ago. The application of machinery to farming is certainly a step forward. It has been rightly stated that the products of our machinery "have relieved mankind forever from the worst of the physical bondage with which all past civilizations have chained him."

Machinery is not enslaving mankind; rather it is liberating the race, making it possible for more time to be devoted to the development of the cultural and intellectual values in life. Machinery is made possible through the creative genius of the scientific mind. It is an asset rather than a liability. Our age of machinery is not enslaving mankind, it is setting him free.

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## Dear Editor:

THE trouble with most automobile drivers, I've decided, is, they never owned a horse. A decent man has some consideration for his mount.  
 There goes a car labeled "My fourth bus." Clash those gears some more like that, young fellow, and you'll need your fifth ere long.

One old-timer tells me, "As long as my car runs, I never do anything with it. If I start looking, I'd find something wrong."  
 When I consider the jolts, and ruts, and broken glass and weather a car carries us through, I wonder that we aren't more grateful. I made a New Year's resolution to "Give the car plenty of oil and grease and paint,"—Fred Barton.

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## Soil Color Tells of Its Contents

Often Gives Clue to Presence or Absence of Desirable Qualities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The color of soils is often a good clue to the presence or lack of desirable qualities, says W. O. Robinson, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Different colors in soils are caused by differences in composition, but the soil with the greatest amount of colored constituents as revealed by analysis does not always have the deepest color because the constituents of the soil are not always in proper combination to make them noticeable.

**Dark Soil Productive.**  
 "A black soil is usually a rich soil, and in general the darker the soil the more productive it is. Black color in soils is due to organic matter in combination with lime. The actual quantity of organic matter may be small, but if it is saturated with lime or other bases it makes a most favorable condition for plant growth."  
 "Organic matter also colors soils brown. Such soils are generally calcareous, and the organic matter, while it may be abundant, is not saturated with lime. A reddish-brown color ordinarily indicates the presence of organic matter and iron oxide. Examples of such soils are the prized mahogany lands of the South."

**Red Soils Rated High.**  
 "Red and yellow soils owe their color to the iron oxide they contain in the free state. Experience has shown that the coloring matter is in the clay or finest matter in the soil. This clay is largely made up of silica, alumina, iron oxide, water, and organic matter. The color does not depend primarily upon the total quantity of iron present, as the percentage of this mineral varies little in the clay of surface soils, regardless of color. Reddish soils are usually rated high for farming."

White or light-colored soils are not regarded favorably for farming, except for special crops, says Mr. Robinson, for such color shows a lack of important constituents. Very light-colored soils are generally sandy and contain neither the clay nor the organic matter necessary to absorb and retain plant food and water.

## Average Daily Gain on Mixed Pasture Best

Sweet clover pasture has earned a place in the corn belt, particularly in dry seasons. It has been a big factor in increasing milk production of dairy cows. For young animals, however, experiments at the University of Wisconsin with dairy heifers, indicate that it may not be as valuable as mixed pastures and blue grass pastures. During four years, experiments with three lots of five heifers each ranging in age from one or two years, show an average daily gain on the heifers on sweet clover of 0.331 pound; for mixed pasture the daily gains were 0.727 pound and for blue grass and red top mixture the daily gains were 1.1 pound.

Each acre of the sweet clover pasture annually has supplied 152 days for one heifer, 157 days for the mixed rotation pasture, and 176 days for the blue grass and red top mixture. This experiment bears out the contention that good crop land may profitably be used for permanent pasture.

## Symptoms of Parasites in Sheep Are Varied

What are the symptoms of parasites in sheep, both internal and external? When sheep have parasites they run down in condition, they lose flesh, they lose their appetites, they hump in the back, the wool sometimes parts on the back, the heads and ears drop, the eyes become dull, the sheep become less active in moving around, the skin becomes pale, the wool fiber becomes weak, the sheep coughs, a swelling may come under the throat and the sheep scours. From external parasites they get temporary relief. If sheep show any of the above mentioned symptoms, make an investigation.

## Straw for Scratching Litter for Chickens

If the farm straw supply has been used up until threshing time, it will often pay to buy a few bales of clean yellow wheat straw for fresh scratching litter in the poultry houses. Then you will find the eggs will be clean for a long time and the hours saved in washing or sponging dirty eggs will more than pay the cost of the straw. During hot dry summer weather the straw has fine powers of absorption and will take up the poultry manure much longer than in the damp winter weather.

## Put Apples in Pit

Apples can be kept satisfactorily by burying them in the ground, advises the Farm Journal. The quality of some varieties such as Ben Davis or Kusnet is improved by burying. The pit should be eight or ten inches deep in a well-drained location. The apples placed in it should be covered with straw and when the temperature is down as far as 20 degrees the straw should be covered with three or four inches of earth. In colder weather another layer of straw and a second layer of earth should be added. No ventilation is required.

## New Bait Effective for Beetle Control

Increase Quantities of Geraniol and Eugenol.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Japanese-beetle trappers will have better luck if they will make a slight change in the bait used in their traps by increasing the quantities of the attractive agents, geraniol and eugenol, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Two years of experimental work at Moorestown, N. J., has shown that traps containing the improved bait captured more than two and one-half times as many beetles as did the traps in which the old bait was used. Increasing the quantities of geraniol and eugenol will make the bait slightly more expensive, the department says, but the increased catch will more than offset this cost.

The formula for the bait recommended by the department is as follows: 4 teaspoonfuls of geraniol, one-half teaspoonful of eugenol, 1½ cups of bran, 1 tablespoonful of water, 2½ tablespoonfuls of molasses, and 1½ teaspoonfuls of glycerin. This makes about one-third of a pound, enough to bait one of the large cylindrical traps.

Certain types of traps have small bait containers which hold not more than an ounce of bait. The quantities of the attractive agents used in such traps are necessarily very small, and the department recommends for such traps the use of as much geraniol and eugenol to 5 grams of the plain bait as is recommended for the larger quantity.

## Illinois Cherry Trees Now Facing Extinction

Cherry trees in Illinois face extinction by the cherry leaf spot, according to Dr. H. W. Anderson, University of Illinois.

The leaves of the cherry trees are attacked before the fruit is ripe and often drop off, stopping the storage of food for the coming winter. This weakened condition makes the tree quite subject to winter injury and causes the loss of large numbers of trees every year. Some trees put out new leaves and even blossoms in the fall and the new wood produced is not matured and is generally killed by severe winter weather.

"The disease lives over winter in the leaves that fall from the tree and the spores reinhabit the leaves the next year. Burning the leaves in the fall and winter helps to control the disease," Doctor Anderson says.

Commercial lime-sulphur, one gallon to 50 gallons of water, should be applied just after the blossoms have dropped and again ten days after. The third spray should be applied about two weeks before the fruit is harvested. After the harvest another spray is advisable. The addition of one and a half pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water should be used to control the curculio in the first two sprays.

## Danger Periods in Life Cycle of Dairy Heifers

College men nowadays seem to be investigating almost everything that can be investigated. The Missouri College of Agriculture has been investigating the rate of growth of dairy heifers at different ages, from conception to maturity. The investigators find that the rate of growth is not uniform but that growth is in three cycles. The first spurt of very rapid growth occurs before birth, at the fifth and sixth months. The second spurt begins two months after birth and ends at four and one-half months. The time between these spurts is a critical period for cow and calf and it is in this period that abortion is apt to occur, generally at seven months. The third period of growth begins at 12 months and ends at about 26 months. The practical application of these results of investigation is that calves and heifers should be extra well fed during the periods of greatest growth.

## FARM FACTS

Clean milk will remain sweet for a longer period of time.

The best way to lower production cost is to keep only good cows, raise plenty of feed and maintain good pastures, supplementing the permanent pastures.

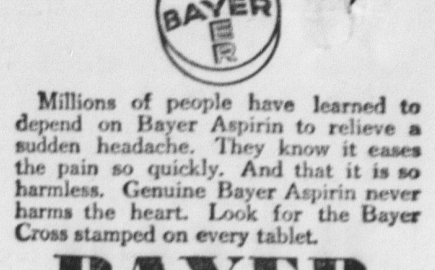
A very good grain mixture for calves is three parts of ground corn, three parts of ground oats, and three parts of wheat bran with 5 per cent of cottonseed meal.

During the last half of the pregnancy period the young heifers should be fed liberally so that they will be carrying some surplus flesh at the time of calving.

Cleanliness is not an absolute safeguard against disease, but it is a great factor in preventing contamination. From a health point of view, there is danger not only from milk that contains the specific disease-producing bacteria, but also from milk that contains large numbers of miscellaneous bacteria, which may cause serious digestive troubles, especially in infants and invalids, whose diet consists chiefly of milk.

## HEADACHE?

Why suffer when relief is prompt and harmless:



## BAYER ASPIRIN

Great Mule Market  
 Memphis, Tenn., claims the largest mule market in the world as well as the largest mule stable. More than 80,000 mules, valued at an average of \$100 each, are handled there each season. One stable has accommodations for 4,000 mules.

Similar Yet Different  
 "How happy Mrs. Smith looks."  
 "No doubt she's thinking of the silver fox fur she's just got."  
 "And how sad her husband looks."  
 "No doubt he's thinking of the same thing."—Lustige, Leipzig.

Electric Lighting on Ships  
 Electricity for lighting has been in use on ocean vessels for half a century, one of the first steamships so equipped being the Columbia, on its voyage from New York to Portland, Ore., in 1880.

"Universal" Languages  
 Volapuk, which made its appearance in 1879, was one of the first of the "universal" languages, being followed by Esperanto, Spelin, Mondialique, Universala, Kasmus, Novlatin, Idiom Neutral and Ro.

Picture of Lady Astor  
 "Lady Astor," says Zoe Beckley in Woman's Home Companion, "makes friends without trying to. She speaks as she thinks, says what she feels and means what she says."

Silent Efficiency  
 "A man that knows what he wants," said Uncle Eben, "kin always git polite service. A good boss never has to holler."—Washington Star.

Mail by Tube  
 As early as 1860 pneumatic tubes were used in London to carry mail from the general post office to railway stations.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills correct indigestion, constipation, liver complaint, biliousness. They're Sugar Coated. 25c a box. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

Busy men will help others if they are asked to; but they do not make a business of looking for that kind of tasks.

One is led astray alike by sympathy and coldness, by praise and blame.—Goethe.

A sapphire weighing 30 karats is reported to have been discovered in Burma.

Sin may be ugly, but it understands the art of beauty culture.

Virtue is the beauty of the soul.



## 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 anything else and expect the same results!

## PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

W. H. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 35-1030.

## THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

**OWLS**  
 AN OWL'S hooting at night is a very unlucky omen—in some sections it is believed to portend death in the family. This superstition is so universal, existing not only among civilized races, but among aboriginals of Australia and among the American Indians, that its origin, like that pertaining to the crow, must be looked for in the depressing effect which the bird of night with its lugubrious voice produced upon primitive man.

The owl, it is true, in the classic period, was assigned as the bird of Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, because the creature has a wise look. But it never lost its sinister significance for the proletariat: which is not to be wondered at when we consider that, in addition to his uncanny appearance and doleful hoot he is a carnivorous bird of prey, and that small birds and squirrels instinctively attack him when he is caught dozing in the woods.

The American Indian stops where he is and covers his head in fright when he hears an owl hoot; in India a hut upon which an owl alights is torn down; the Australians of native race say that he "smells death," visits the neighborhood of the dying and is an agent of the Spirit of Evil. In Europe and America an owl hooting near a farmhouse casts a presage of death or disaster into the souls of its inhabitants. And all this because of the impression the owl's appearance, habits and doleful cry made and make upon the primitive mind. He looks, acts and cries ominously, therefore he presages disaster.

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## SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"A girl always knows the car has come to a dead stop when her escort talks about the moon with both hands on the wheel."

## How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

## "EVERY MAN MEETS HIS WATERLOO AT LAST"

HERE is a quotation which sounds as though almost any one of us might have said it. Possibly many of us have said it and used it without thinking that in so doing we were plagiarizing a famous orator of bygone days, quoting a line which so well turned an idea that it was immediately assigned to universal ownership without so much as a "Thank you!" to the author.

It is to Wendell Phillips that we are indebted for the expression, "Every man meets his Waterloo at last." He uttered it in a public speech on November 1, 1850, in which he warned that tyrants sooner or later meet the same fate as Napoleon—that all eventually bump up against something that is too much for them.

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