

The Sandman Story

by Martha Martin

THE TOAD FAMILY

"If I could write a book," said Teddy Toad to Taddy Toad, "I would not go around lecturing, for it would take the time away from my writing."

"Those who talk too much don't get any chance to write and think. They're too anxious to hear themselves speak and that doesn't help them much."

"But I couldn't write a book and so I shall talk. I shall talk and it won't matter if what I say doesn't amount to much, for talk doesn't go between the hard covers of books."

"It does very often," said Teddy, "so I shall talk wisely if I were you."

"Well," said Taddy, "I shall be one who doesn't speak wisely. I shall be

"I am taking it for granted that they may," said Teddy.

"What are you going to lecture about?" asked Taddy.

"Ah," said Teddy, "that is the question."

"Haven't you decided?" asked Taddy.

"I am going to give a course of lectures," said Teddy.

"And what is the course to be about?" asked Taddy.

"Ah," said Teddy, "that makes more than one question. That makes several."

"Do tell me about the subjects, though," said Taddy.

"Well," said Teddy, "I thought my first lecture would be about a toad's experience as a toad."

"You couldn't give a toad's experience as anything else but a toad very well, could you?" asked Taddy with a little toad laugh.

"Not very well," said Teddy, "but then I might be able to do it after a fashion. However, I would rather not do it after a fashion and so I do what I can do well."

"I can relate a toad's experiences as a toad."

"And then what will your next lecture be about?" asked Taddy.

"I thought I would also give another lecture and call it: 'The World in Which We Live.'"

"Well," said Taddy, "that would be an easy subject. You could say anything at that lecture and what you didn't remember you could forget."

"Just as I thought," said Teddy.

"The title sounds so fine. It is a beautiful lecturing subject and as you say I wouldn't have to remember anything. I could just say what came into my toad head."

"And then I thought I would have as another lecture: 'The Garden in Which We Live.'"

"Maybe in that I'd have to think a little more, but not much more. No, I wouldn't have to think much more. Then I thought I'd recite a little poetry and this would be one of my recitations:



"I Am Going to Give a Course of Lectures," Said Teddy.

one who talks and lectures and whose talk is quoted but whose talk is silly."

"If you say that beforehand," said Taddy, "no one will want to come and hear you talk."

"Oh, I don't know," said Teddy. "They will be sure beforehand that they will not be disappointed and that will be a great thing."

"They may say to themselves: 'Now, today there is to be a party given by the Tadpoles, but it may be a very dull affair. Tadpole parties are apt to be...'

"Of course it may be nice, but the chances aren't so good. There's Teddy Toad's lecture and he says that that isn't going to amount to much. So we'll be sure not to be disappointed if we go to that."

"They may make speeches like that."

"They may," said Taddy, "and again they may not."

WHEN I WAS TWENTY-ONE

BY JOSEPH KAYE

At 21—Eddie Guest, National Poet of the Home, Was With the Concern He Still Is With.

"SINCE 1895, when I was fourteen, my name has been upon the payroll of the Detroit Free Press. Every Wednesday noon, through a round of 28 years, I have appeared at the cashier's window and received a manila envelope containing my salary."

"My first salary was a dollar and fifty cents a week. It was sufficient to mean independence for me for I received it for working after school and Saturdays—Edgar A. Guest."

TODAY—Mr. Guest syndicates in some hundred newspapers a daily poem of homely wisdom that goes straight to the heart of the hundred million. These poems are later reprinted in books and serve further to enrich Mr. Guest's reputation as well as to expand his exchequer.

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"The more a man talks in public about entrusting his wife in his heart," says Cynical Cynthia, "the more likely he is to crown her in private."



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For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

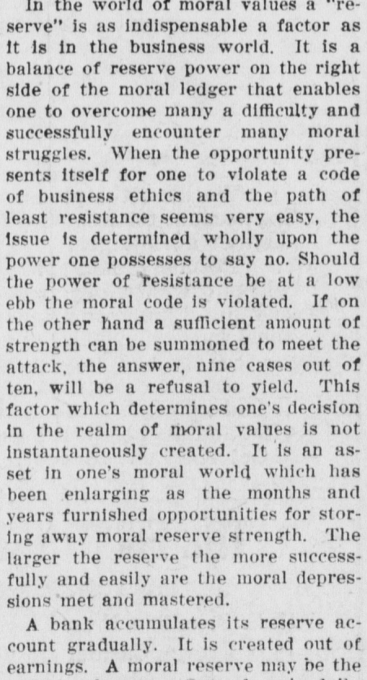
VALUE OF A RESERVE

WHEN we examine the balance sheet of a bank we find upon the side of liabilities an account called "Reserve." The money invested in this account is held for purposes of emergency. It is an amount set aside out of the yearly earnings to weather any financial storm that might come. With a sufficiently large reserve account a bank protects its depositors and is able to avoid itself of a much larger credit than it could possibly command without that security. A "reserve" is indispensable to the financial success of any business enterprise. The absence of this reserve has caused many a financial wreck and business failure.

In the world of moral values a "reserve" is as indispensable a factor as it is in the business world. It is a balance of reserve power on the right side of the moral ledger that enables one to overcome many a difficulty and successfully encounter many moral struggles. When the opportunity presents itself for one to violate a code of business ethics and the path of least resistance seems very easy, the issue is determined wholly upon the power one possesses to say no. Should the power of resistance be at a low ebb the moral code is violated. If on the other hand a sufficient amount of strength can be summoned to meet the attack, the answer, nine cases out of ten, will be a refusal to yield. This factor which determines one's decision in the realm of moral values is not instantaneously created. It is an asset in one's moral world which has been enlarging as the months and years furnished opportunities for storing away moral reserve strength. The larger the reserve the more successfully and easily are the moral depressions met and mastered.

A bank accumulates its reserve account gradually. It is created out of earnings. A moral reserve may be the growth of years. Out of one's daily experience is built up the moral reserve account in the trial balance of life, without which no person can be morally solvent.

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Esther Ralston



Esther Ralston has the biggest opportunity of her film career in "Old Ironsides." The production has a large cast, including some prominent players. It is a story of the war against the pirates of Tripoli, and Miss Ralston has a very important part.

WHAT THE GRACIOUS HOSTESS SAYS:

By DELLA THOMPSON LUDS

THE BREAKFAST TABLE

THE table for a breakfast party is set for luncheon. At each place is a service plate, with such forks at the left, and such knives and spoons at the right as will be used. The water glass stands at the tip of the knife blade, and the bread and butter plate with the butter spreader lying across top, at the tip of the first fork. A salt and pepper shaker are placed between each two places.

The breakfast napkin, which matches the cloth, is folded diagonally and laid on the service plate with the embroidered point toward the edge of the table. If the fruit course is to be on the table when the guests enter the napkin is laid at the left of the forks.

The bread and butter plate is about six inches in diameter and matches other china used.

A ball of butter may be placed on the plate before the guests enter if economy of service is desired. The supply plate is not left on the table, but is passed by the waitress, if there is one, or set on the tea wagon, to be passed, when necessary, by one of the children if there are any, or from guest to guest.

The menu for a breakfast party or brekko-lunch should be simple, else we lose the point of this form of entertaining. It may consist of the following:

- Whole Strawberries (with powdered sugar)
- Curled Bacon Scrambled Eggs
- Baked Potatoes Johnny Cake
- Sliced Cucumber
- Raspberry Tarts Coffee

- Red Raspberries and Cream
- Fried Ham and Eggs
- Creamed Potatoes
- Oatmeal Muffins Tomatoes Sliced
- Doughnuts Coffee

- Cantaloupe
- Soft-Bolled Eggs
- French Fried Potatoes
- Lettuce Tomatoes Sliced
- Corn Meal Muffins Doughnuts
- Coffee

- For an autumn breakfast the following is suggested:
- Fruit Cup
- (Mixture of orange, banana, grapefruit, grapes, pineapple)
- Waffles and Honey
- Coffee Doughnuts

- and for winter:
- Grapefruit
- Buckwheat Cakes Maple Sirup
- Sausage Doughnuts
- Coffee

In either of the above two menus extra service in the kitchen would be needed, unless made by electric equipment at table, but either would be halved with exclamations of delight.

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The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

KATHERINE GARVIN BEFORE COMMITTEE

The national executive committee of the American Legion at its meeting January 10 and 11 at national headquarters in Indianapolis, and in which every state and foreign department of the Legion was represented, heard Miss Katherine Garvin of London, England, tell her impressions of America which she will carry back with her next summer.

Miss Garvin is a woman student in the Legion's exchange of scholarships through the Fidae, the international society of veterans' organizations of which the Legion is the member society from the United States. Miss Garvin is the daughter of J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer of London. He is one of the foremost of British journalists. Miss Garvin is now a student in the graduate school of the University of Michigan, and was brought to Indianapolis especially to appear before the national executive committee.

The fellowship that was awarded to her was made possible through the cooperation of the English-Speaking Union of the United States and the similar Union of Great Britain. The Fidae arranged the exchange of scholarships and Miss Frances E. Riggs of Detroit financed.

Miss Garvin spoke on the "Educational Peace Program of Fidae," and told many of her experiences in her month's stay in America in the few months she had been studying at the university at Ann Arbor.

"I have been asked some very amusing questions since I have been in the states," Miss Garvin told the committee. "I have been told that the English are egotistic, because they do not care what people think of them. I agree, except I think the cause of the egotism is because they are too sensitive about what people think of them, and protect themselves with a glacial exterior which too often gives the impression of hostility."

The Legion's purpose in sponsoring and aiding in the exchange of scholarships is to promote understanding and world peace. In this regard, Miss Garvin said:

"It may be thought that one student each year can do little to alter the current of public opinion, but it depends upon the person. I think the cause, done by even one person of average sanity, open-mindedness, friendliness and tolerance. For we all have friends and relations to whom we write. And when we go home, they wait in shoals to hear what we have done, what we think of America, how the American who stays at home compares with the tourists, and so on. If we give a fair and favorable report, more people will want to follow in the same spirit of friendship and understanding."

"I do not think that any one born in America can parallel the thrill of exploration that any European must have when he first lands in New York. Over here, Europe can never completely be an unknown quantity. You have cathedrals and houses and churches built upon the European pattern."

"I derive an unqualified delight from occurrences which must appear to you as perfectly natural. I was amazed, could hardly believe my eyes, when I saw a policeman take a telephone out of a telephone post. When I told my English friends about it they refused to believe me, and I had to make myself the laughing stock of a girls' dormitory before I could get corroboration for my statement."

"You cannot realize how typical of America the 'movies' are unless you are not an American, especially the comedies. I never seriously expected to see an automobile as dilapidated as some of those in the comedies. But since coming to America, I have enjoyed a good many. I thought the speed of elevators, as portrayed in 'movies,' was exaggerated, but I find it justified by the express elevators in the New York business buildings."

POULTRY

Poultry suffer from colds and associated troubles in winter just as do human beings, but a little care and doctoring will help to keep down the heavy annual toll that these diseases exact from poultrymen. According to Dr. B. F. Kaupp, head of the poultry department at the North Carolina State college, the birds suffer most from diseases of the respiratory tract in cold weather.

Common colds result from the birds becoming wet or chilled because of poor housing, quick changes in weather or cracks in the house permitting a draft to blow on the birds. One of the signs of this disease is a discharge from the nose. Any bird so affected should be immediately removed from the flock, states Doctor Kaupp, because the discharge will contaminate the drinking water and give the disease to the other birds. In the case of colds, the nose should be cleared out by syringing with a 10 per cent solution of argyrol or a purple solution of permanganate of potash. In the case of purpura where there is a sinking discharge, pure iodine should be used in the syringe and the bird treated morning and night until cured.

Weak pullets come from crowding in the winter and they must have proper feed and care in the laying pen. Most of them will develop sore head even in a new house. These pimples should be greased with carbolized grease.

Sore eyes are another familiar winter-time trouble. The eyes need to be swabbed out, states Doctor Kaupp, and a drop of a 10 per cent solution of argyrol or a 1 per cent solution of sulphate of zinc placed in the eye twice each day.

Canker or diphtheritis is a winter disease which attacks the mouth. It forms a spot where the sore is covered with a cheesy material. Scrape this off, states Doctor Kaupp, and use on it a canker pencil, pure iodine or powdered chlorate of potash. Repeat once each day until the sore has been cured.

Early Hatched Pullets

Produce Eggs in Winter

The results of laying tests at the Massachusetts experiment station show that early-hatched chicks of the heavier breeds make the best winter layers. Rhode Island Red pullets which were hatched in March gave a winter egg production of 42.55 eggs. April-hatched pullets gave a winter production of 35.40 eggs and May pullets gave a production of 22.50 eggs. The profit in producing eggs comes largely from producing them at a season of the year when they are highest in price. This means that we must plan to produce eggs during the winter months. The Massachusetts experiment shows that, with the general-purpose breeds, the early-hatched chicks are the ones which mature in time to start laying in the latter part of October and continue throughout the winter.

Poultry Hints

Call out the hen that is persistently broody.

Isn't it funny? Almost everybody's hens start to lay like fun when the price drops.

The incubator should be located, preferably in a cellar, having good ventilation. If no such location can be had, a room facing the north is the next best place.

Goslings dress easier in warm weather than they do in cold, as the feathers do not set so tightly, and in picking them the flesh is not so likely to be torn.

Many of the old, unfit poultry houses now found on farms could be remedied at little expense and trouble in such a way that they would provide a comfortable home for the flock.

Plan to get chicks out on the ground in the sunlight as soon as possible, or for a short while each day.

It will soon be the season for gape worms, and all yards not sown to green feed should be spaded or plowed up. If the worms are thick, scatter lime about the yard before plowing.

Brood coops for the crop of growing young fowls need strong wooden floors and the openings in front should be closed tight each night to keep down the losses from rats and weasels.

When the eggs begin to hatch, the hen should be confined and not disturbed until the hatching is complete.

Hens in the breeding flock should be allowed out of doors in direct sunlight during the winter and encouraged to take plenty of exercise.

The little chicks are not one bit better off where you insist on feeding them before they are 48 hours old. In fact, their chances for developing into useful birds are much enhanced by such delay.

No Limit on Chow on Legion Visit to Paris

Chow in the second A. E. F. will be in contrast to that served veterans in the World War on the trip "over." In wartime at sea there were kicks aplenty on the bread, black coffee and slum. On the second trip over with the Legion in September everything is offered from hors d'oeuvres to peach-melba pastry. Compare this chow with the slum of war days. On the best and medium-grade passage to France Legionnaires may order: Hors d'oeuvres-varies, consommé Julienne-creme-garbhure, boiled trout, cucumbers, parsley sauce, fried fillets, Queenstown sole, tete de veau en tortue, rissoles-montigias, roast quarters of lamb, mint sauce; Marrowfat peas, carrots, richy potatoes, broiled, roast and croquette; roast turkey, cranberry sauce; Romanne salad, asparagus oil butter; plum pudding, brandy sauce; fancy pastry, peach melba, fruits, cheese and coffee. The minimum-grade passage dinner is just as wholesome but not served in as many courses.

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