

The SANDMAN STORY

THE WATER BOY

ONCE upon a time there was a little princess who lived in a beautiful palace by the side of a river. There was a garden with lawns and fountains, and the princess was allowed to play there in her golden robe and you would have thought she would have been happy all the time. But every once in a while she said to her nurse:

"Nurse, I hear some one crying. Do you hear it?"

But her old nurse always went right on with her sewing as she rested on a marble bench in the sun, and said:

"Stuff and nonsense, your highness. Stuff and nonsense!"

So the little princess would go on playing in the garden and say nothing



The Little Princess Used to Bring Him Things to Eat.

more, but she would go near the great wall that separated her garden from the river and try to hear through the stones where the sound of crying came from.

At last one day she found a chink in the wall and she glided her eye to the little hole and looked through. And there she found herself looking into a little dark room on the other side of the wall, where lay a very dirty little boy crying as hard as he could.

"Past!" said the little princess, softly. "What are you crying about?"

The little boy sat up in astonishment and looked around, but at first he couldn't tell where the voice came from. Then he saw the little black eye of the princess shining through the hole and he came over to her, wiping his eyes on his sleeve, for he was ashamed of being caught crying.

"I was crying because I was hungry and cold," he said. "But, no matter, I will forget about it for a while. I have often been hungry and cold."

But the little princess had gone. She went running off through the garden

as fast as she could. And the nurse did not see her, because she had fallen asleep on the bench. The princess ran up to the tea table and filled both her hands as full of goodies as she could and then ran back to the side of the river by the wall and began pulling at the little hole.

"Here!" she cried. "Help me to make this bigger!"

The little boy did as she bade him and together they made quite a big hole and she passed the food in to him.

Every day after that she used to bring him things to eat and they would talk. She found out that he rowed people across the river to earn his living, but that often the older boatmen got all the passengers and there was no one for him to row across. Every day they made the hole bigger and bigger until it was almost large enough for him to get through so that he could play in her garden.

Then one day a terrible storm came up the river and the water rose and rose against the garden wall. The little princess was not allowed to go outdoors that day. Her thoughts were all for the boy in his dark room, for she was afraid he would be drowned, but her nurse's thoughts were all for themselves, for she was afraid for their safety.

"I have sent for your father, the king!" the old nurse cried. "But I am afraid he will be too late to take us away. The water has risen all around the palace and the wall is all that keeps us from the waves!"

Then there was a great crash and the sound of water pouring over the wall, and the nurse gave up hope. But the little princess was not afraid. She cried out in joy, for there she saw coming over the wall, on the crest of the wave, her boy.

He rowed up to them and helped them into the boat, although the nurse, being a snobbish old thing, said even in the midst of the danger that she did not care much about riding with such a poorly clad oarsman. But the little princess only laughed, for she was a real princess and did not care about things like that. So they were rescued, and the princess told the king, her father, about it, and told that she would like to marry the boy when they got older.

"We will see how he can carry the duties of a prince. If he is worthy, perhaps you shall have your way."

So they gave the boy the duties of a prince and the clothes of a prince (which are much less important but make much more of an impression on nurses and the like) and as he was a good prince they made him king in time and he married the little princess and they lived happily ever after.

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GO ON AND TALK

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

I HAVE a way to judge a man. A simple way you always can; For I have found I do not need His lengthy history to read. His wealth I do not need to see, Examine all his pedigree. No, when I want to know the kind Of man he is, I want to find His worth, his wisdom, and the way He lives his life from day to day. I do not ask his neighbors, nor With any microscope explore His past career; no, all I do Is let him talk an hour or two; The while we visit, ride or walk, I let him just go on and talk.

A man as lots of things may pose, But there's a test that always shows The man he is: a test that tells, No matter what he says or sells, No matter what it is he claims, In spite of clothes, in spite of names. If dark his soul or clean his heart, One test will tear the veil apart And tell mankind the man he is In spite of anything of his. No, brother, I shall not inquire What wealth is yours, or whom you sire.

There is a better way to know The nature of the man below. If carved of marble, made of chalk, The man you are: Go on and talk.

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Through the Glad Eyes of a Woman

By Jane Doe

WANTED—A WIFE

A WIFE— Who will be fire to me and ice to every other man.

A WIFE— Who can play the piano like an accomplished musician and won't want to give me the "Ninth Symphony" when I want "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

A WIFE— Who won't produce in after years all the love letters I wrote in our courting days and ask me to read them aloud to her.

A WIFE— Who won't cross-examine me about all the girls I kissed in my bachelor days, and then throw these incidents up in my face when we have a scrap.

A WIFE— Who won't make more than two hats a year and both not to cost more than \$2.50 each.

A WIFE— Who won't mind my quarreling once a week to clear the atmosphere, and will always kiss me nicely and say she's sorry.

IN SHORT— Who will be pretty, vivacious, clever, sensible, a good chum, a good nurse, a good cook, a good mother and a loving wife.

NOTICE— To any lady answering the above requirements a liberal reward will be given, including one check book and one heart. No questions asked.

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Mother's Cook Book

Life without hope draws nectar in a sieve. And hope without an object cannot live.

DAINTIES FOR OCCASIONS

MOST of these dishes are too fine for daily food, but one likes to serve them occasionally:

Princess Roll. Line pound baking powder boxes with vanilla ice cream. Fill with golden parfait and cover with buttered paper and then the tin cover. Pack in one part salt and two parts ice and let stand to ripen for three hours.

Golden Parfait. Boil together three-fourths of a cupful of sugar with one-fourth cupful of water until the sirup spins a long thread. Pour slowly over four egg yolks, beaten until thick, in a double boiler. Cook over hot water until the egg is cooked, stirring constantly; remove and beat until cold, adding a teaspoonful of vanilla, a little salt and when cold one and one-half cupfuls of stiffly beaten cream folded in at the last.

Bavarian Cream. Scald three-fourths of a cupful of rich milk with two-thirds of a tablespoonful of gelatin. Mix two eggs yolks beaten with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a bit of salt, and pour over the milk in a double boiler; cook until it thickens. Strain and cool, add one and one-half cupfuls of beaten cream; add vanilla, candied chopped fruit, nuts or fresh sliced fruit for a garnish.

Heidi Maxwell
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LIVE STOCK

ABORTION IN SWINE MAY BE CONTROLLED

The following suggestions for the management of a herd of swine in which infectious abortion has broken out are based upon practical experience. By putting them into practice it is believed the disease may be brought under control in the shortest possible time, according to the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

1. Remove aborting sows at once from contact with other sows and gilts.

2. Collect and burn aborted pigs' afterbirths and all contaminated feed and litter.

3. Find out whether the abortions were caused by abortion germs by having blood samples tested to detect evidence of the disease.

4. Consider the herd infected if any of the blood samples are found to react to the test for abortion.

5. Divide the non-reacting sows into as small groups as possible.

6. Disinfect the hog houses by thoroughly saturating the floor, walls and troughs with a coal-tar disinfectant prepared and applied according to directions of the manufacturer of the product.

7. Sell for slaughter grade sows which abort as soon as their condition will permit, as such animals will scarcely pay for the trouble of treatment.

8. Postpone breeding sows that have aborted until they have passed at least two heat periods.

9. Keep a special boar for the aborting and infected sows. This, of course, is impractical except in large herds.

10. Provide a clean boar for all sows that show no evidence of infection.

11. Ask your veterinarian to secure vaccine from the college of agriculture to vaccinate all open sows and gilts that have not aborted. In order to prevent them from contracting the disease.

More Careful Study of Feeding Problem Needed

A litter of twelve pigs, six and six, on one sow is a heavy drain, so B. W. Fairbanks, live stock extension specialist, told a western slope farmer who showed him the pigs, which had been sired by a pure bred Duroc of excellent breeding. They should have been weaned late in June, but were still on the sow July 10. Starting them on grain before weaning was advised; a little corn, some shorts and plenty of buttermilk and pasture for exercise. Then after weaning feed a mixture of corn, 40 pounds, oats 30 pounds and middlings 30 pounds. This should be hand-fed until the pigs get up to 150 pounds. After that a self-feeder may be used.

Another litter of eight, from a pure bred sire, was looked over. Here the problem was of another sort. These pigs had evidently been weaned too early, at seven weeks. They should have been left with the sow at least another week. They were being fed middlings and skim milk and they weighed only half a ton, when they should have been well beyond that point in order to stand any show for a ton-litter contest prize. Here the trouble was underfeeding.

"The ton-litter contest emphasizes the need for more careful study of the feeding problem," says Mr. Fairbanks. —Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

Ventilation for Hogs

The average hog house has doors along the side and a cupola, at the top which is supposed to take care of any necessary ventilation. Cold air coming in at the doors strikes the hogs direct and continues to pass over them in a current from door to ventilator. When the doors are shut there is no intake of fresh air, steam collects, and when the hogs go out on the feed floor they very easily take cold.

Hogs Avoid Flu

It is a striking fact that hogs following steers and that sheep in open sheds are seldom if ever affected by swine "flu." Inquiries come in asking why the disease does not spread to other herds which are just across the fence. In nine cases out of ten the herd not affected is being housed in open sheds with steers or else they are in properly ventilated houses which have plenty of bedding.

Housing Live Stock

Three classes of live stock which need to be housed with special care in the Northwest states are the young pigs, young calves and the milk cow. A good stock barn should be dry, reasonably warm with a uniform temperature, well lighted, well ventilated, and sanitary.

Favor Grade Elimination

Active co-operation of electric railway companies in Ohio, in the movement to eliminate as far as possible grade crossing accidents, is wholeheartedly assured.

Traction executives of the state have pledged themselves to lend all possible aid to a campaign which purposes not only to reduce accidents at grade crossings, but automobile collisions on Ohio highways, as well. This is a result of the safety conference called by the governor.

GOOD ROADS

LOWER CALIFORNIA IMPROVING ROADS

Southern California during the first six months of 1924 contracted for more than \$3,000,000 of road work, one-third of which has been state funds, and the remaining two-thirds provided by the counties. This money will be applied on the construction and improvement of more than 350 miles of highway. There were 46 different projects undertaken.

In addition to this road work there were 13 bridges placed under construction, totaling nearly 1,200 feet in length and involving expenditures of more than \$124,000.

These figures are estimated from records of the engineering department of the Automobile Club of Southern California, which organization has always been a strong proponent of good roads, and which keeps tab of the highway construction throughout that section.

California now has more than 15,000 miles of surfaced roads. This state is called upon not only to provide adequate highways for its 1,200,000 motor vehicles, but it must also be prepared to take care of an ever-increasing number of visiting motorists. During the present year it is estimated that some 300,000 cars entered the state and made use of the roads for touring purposes, and were under no further expense for use of the highways than the 2 cents a gallon gasoline tax, which is levied upon all automotive vehicles.

Farmer Is Booster for Hard-Surfaced Highway

Once upon a time it was difficult for the farmer to raise vegetables profitably because of the difficulty in getting them to market promptly and economically. The same held true in the selling of butter and eggs from the farm.

Paved highways, however, have changed all this. With his automobile or light truck he may carry the produce of the farm into the city and put them on the market quickly. This is especially important in the case of green vegetables and fruits, which are likely to spoil unless they are marketed quickly.

With good roads available, there is still another avenue of transportation open to the farmer. It is the parcel post rural deliveries. In sections where the country districts are traversed by paved roads of the better type, city post office departments are offering this service, and many farmers take advantage of it to market their produce profitably.

Consequently, the farmer is a booster for paved highways. The figures for one type of highway pavement—concrete—are significant. At the first of this year, the country had the equivalent of 25,627 miles of 18-foot concrete highway pavement. Of this, 5,194 miles were laid in 1923.

New Highway Opened for Travel Through Wyoming

The thousands of tourists who drive west every year on the Lincoln highway will be interested to learn that access to the Yellowstone National park through central Wyoming, leaving the Lincoln highway at Cheyenne, has been made much more easy and attractive by the construction of a new highway through Wind River canyon which does away with the old trail known as Big's Eye pass across the Owl Creek range.

The new road which is a part of the Yellowstone highway between Casper and Thermopolis is 13 miles in length and is hewn almost entirely out of solid granite, three tunnels being required with an aggregate length of over 800 feet.

This cutoff, which is a federal aid project, cost \$750,000 to construct.

Prosperity Will Follow Improved Road System

Prosperity follows a really good road. This is invariably found to be the case. A good system of highways impresses home-seekers and investors. They look upon the state that is improving its highways as a progressive state in which there will be found opportunities that other states would not offer. This has been found to be the case in North Carolina, and it has been also found there that the paving of streets even in the smaller cities pays good dividends and that the good effect is not long in being noticed. Paved streets and hard-surfaced roadways are closely linked and work together for the upbuilding of towns and communities.—Anniston (Ga.) Star.

Mineral for Hogs

The Iowa station, as a result of several years of experimenting with mineral mixtures for hogs, suggests the following as good: Two parts common salt, four parts rock phosphate and four parts ground limestone. In addition to this, it may be advisable to add one part of sulphur, and to every one hundred pounds of the mixture one ounce of potassium iodide. Acid phosphate or bone meal may be substituted for the rock phosphate.

POULTRY

INEXPENSIVE HOUSE FOR POULTRY FLOCK

Proper housing is essential to winter egg production. Several types of house have given satisfaction in different sections. The type described in Extension Bulletin 224-A is in use in many places and is giving good results with the farm or town-lot flock. This plan, however, is not recommended for the commercial poultry plant with several hundred birds.

Two pens are provided, each 16 feet square. A considerable improvement can be made in farm poultry by selecting yearly a breeding pen of the best, giving them range and confining the pullets and ordinary layers by themselves during the breeding season.

The combination type of roof gives protection from storm and extremes of temperature and is recommended for narrow houses. Shingles are most economical in the long run particularly for the eastern part of the state, where they should be dipped in creosote to prevent curling, and laid over a tight roof.

The concrete floor is ratproof, sanitary and permanent. If properly constructed it is dry and warm. Eight to ten inches of straw should be maintained on any type of floor to induce exercise and protect the feet of the birds from injury. Dust from dirt floors irritates the respiratory system of the fowl and such floors eventually harbor disease. Intestinal troubles result from eating grain out of the accumulated filth.

The back wall is called above the droppings board. Drafts are the most frequent cause of diphtheritic roup. If the siding does not make tight joints when laid, if it is green or if the house is exposed to hard winds, two-ply roofing may be applied to the back and ends of the house on the outside.

For detailed plans send to the Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, for Extension Bulletin 224-A, "Colorado Farm Flock Poultry House."

When Pullets Begin to Lay Put Them in Coop

Experienced poultrymen have found that if pullets are allowed to remain very long on the range after starting to lay, the change to winter houses is sure to check them and may cause a fall molt. Cornell backs them in saying that as soon as the first eggs are found on the range, at least a third or fourth of the best developed birds should be placed in winter quarters. When the remaining birds show maturity, they should be put in winter quarters also.

A thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the houses and pens in which the pullets are to live is advocated. This is especially true if the birds that formerly occupied the building have been diseased or have had worms.

Fattening Cull Hens Is Good Improvement Plan

Many a load of cull hens could be improved by a short fattening period before they are taken to market, says L. E. Card of the University of Illinois. Though gains to be made are considerably less than is possible with broilers, the improvement is still sufficient to more than pay for its cost. A simple mixture of two-thirds cornmeal and one-third wheat middlings mixed with enough skim milk or buttermilk to form a thick batter will give good results. This should be fed to the hens twice daily giving only what they will clean up in 20 or 30 minutes. No water should be given except as it forms a part of the milk used in mixing the soft feed.

This makes it highly important that the birds be kept in a place that is cool and comfortable.

Poultry Hints

A way to kill chicks: give them moldy feed.

There is nothing better than range for the development of vigorous fowls.

If you keep your fowls where they have any difficulty in getting all the green food of the kind they should have during the summer, plant some dwarf Essex rape handy for them. It is excellent.

Don't try to choose the place for your geese to make their nests for it only disturbs them, if you just give them a nice clean place with plenty of dry bedding, they will take care of the nesting proposition.

Hard Roads Help Farmer

The development and extension of hard-surfaced roads not only enables the farmers to haul greater loads to market with the ordinary horse and wagon outfit, but of far greater importance is the fact that it makes possible the every-day use of the motor-truck with its attendant possibilities. The farmer has been quick to realize the great benefits to be derived from the use of the motortruck in preference to the horse and wagon.

Reflections of a Bachelor Girl

By HELEN ROWLAND

LIFE is lemonade—slightly sweetened with hope, charged with enthusiasm, rose-colored with imagination and flavored with love.

There are three secrets which even the most voluble woman never tells: The date of her birth, the story of the man who "got away" and her REAL opinion of the man she loves.

A woman travels the love route by the limited express, but a man insists on stopping off at every little way-station for refreshment—and a change.

Marriage will never be a perfect success so long as most men continue to mistake a little thrill for a big love.

Woman may be advanced, but she will still encounter her head with two pounds of "transformation" for love of a man who wouldn't so much as camouflage his bald spot with a toupee for love of a gooddess.

You cannot recharge dead champagne; and even the return of the long skirts will never bring back the old thrill that used to bubble up in a man's heart at the sight of a pair of pretty ankles on a rainy day.

What a man thinks about: At ten, baseball and food; at twenty, baseball and girls; at thirty, baseball and business; at forty, baseball and golf.

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A LINE-O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

TODAY

LET Yesterday take care Of Yesterday's despair, And let Tomorrow's ill Tomorrow's hours fill.

Today is my concern, And unto it I turn Resolved with all my wit To make the best of it.

Whereby I may forget My Yesterday's regret, And maybe turn aside Tomorrow's evil tide.

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"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day, lucky jewel

NORA

NORA, which has always seemed associated with beauty to the extent of frequently being synonymous, really comes under the class of millitary names.

Honor was a deity in ancient Rome, but Honorius first appears as a proper name in one of the appellations of the Spanish father of the great Theodosius. It was inherited by that imbecile being, his grandson, the last genuine Roman emperor, and also by a niece called Justa Grata Honorina, who dishonored all three of her honorable names. But some lingering allegiance to the last rulers of the empire perpetuated their names and finally we have Honorine, a Neustrian maiden slain in a Danish invasion and regarded as a martyr.

For that reason, Honorine is exceedingly popular in France and Germany. It penetrated England also, and in Ireland became a great favorite as Onora, Honor or Norah. Two Gallic bishops named Honoratus are said to be responsible for the derivation of the popular French Honore. Another elaboration in vogue is Honorita.

Perhaps it is the inherent pathos of Celtic legend which gives Nora the talismanic stone which to dream of denotes sorrow—jet. That fashionable glittering jewel should be worn constantly by the bearer of the name, since jet is said to become a part of the very body and soul of its wearer and to exercise jealous care in guarding her from evil. Sunday is appointed her lucky day and mystic 7 her lucky number.

The most charming of all the poetic tributes to Nora is Thomas Moore's: Lesbia hath a beaming eye, But no one knows for whom it beameth.

Right and left its arrows fly, But what they aim at no one dreameth!

Sweeter 'tis to gaze upon My Nora's lid that seldom rises: Few its looks, but every one Like unexpected light surprises! O, my Nora Creina, dear, My gentle bashful Nora Creina!

Beauty lies In many eyes, But love in yours, my Nora Creina.

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