

The SANDMAN STORY

FOX'S HEALTH HINTS

S AID Mr. Fox one night as he ran over the hill to the farm, "Those chickens do not know what is good for their health and I must tell them."

Now, the chickens were living in a house by themselves and Mr. Fox knew right well they were foolish and not old enough to know anything about him, so he crept up to the window and looked in by standing on his hind legs.

"You poor little dears," he said in a loud whisper, "it is a sin and a shame the way you are treated."

The chickens were all light sleepers and open came their eyes at once, and there stood Mr. Fox smiling in the most friendly manner, and how were

this very unhealthful place while all the old hens live in a nice, big house.

"You all want to live to be big hens or roosters, don't you? I know you do," he said, without waiting for an answer.

"Now, I will tell you what to do tomorrow when you are out. Just you all creep under the gate by the road and run as far away from the barnyard as you can and I will save you from this unhealthful place and take you where you can grow up big and fat—I mean big and strong."

The next morning after breakfast all the chicks ran for the gate and some of them crept under it and ran down the road, but most of them were seen by the older hens and made to come back.

"We want to live to grow up big and strong," peeped the chicks that were brought back. "We can't grow in that unhealthful place we sleep in."

"Who told you that silly story?" asked Mrs. Old Hen.

"Oh, a nice, kind animal who came to our window last night. He wants to save us and we were going to live in a nice place he has. Peep, peep; we want to grow up."

"I think you will find that it will be better for your health to live here," said Mrs. Old Hen, "for if I am not mistaken that was Mr. Fox who visited you last night and gave you health hints, and those chicks that got away this morning will never come back."

The next night Mr. Fox returned to urge the other chicks to run away the next day. "Your friends are in a more healthful place, my dears," he said. "I want to see you all happy and well cared for."

"We have decided that this place is healthful enough for us," said the chicks, grown wise since the night before, "but it will be very bad for your health if you do not run away at once. Peep, peep, peep," they all cried so loudly that Mr. Fox did not stop a second.

"Now, who has been giving them health hints beside me, I should like to know," thought Mr. Fox as he ran for home.



they to know he was not as kind as he looked?

"Peep, peep," cried all the chicks. "We want some mush."

"Of course, you do, you poor little dears," said Mr. Fox, "but don't make such a noise for all the old hens will eat it all up; now be quiet."

The little chicks stopped at once, for they well knew that the old hens often ate all their dinner when no one was looking.

"You are badly treated, indeed," said Mr. Fox. "Here you are shut up



I GOTTA plenty trouble other day alla right. I been veesit da congress and senate tree, four day and he no go to work yet. So I decida eef I no show up one day mebbe he stoppa da speech and starta da job. You know, I come deesa place—Wash, Uniteda State, D. C.—for see da congress work and I no gotta more as ten or twelve years to stay.

Anyway, I gotta idee stay way from dat place and see President Weelson. One time I vota for heem so I tink mebbe he would be glad for see. He dunno I am een town so I decida maka leetle surprise.

I aska poleeceman where da Pres leeve and he tella me een da White House. I ask wheecha white house and he tink I am craze. Well I tink he was a leetle craze, too. You know I see ten, feefateen white house een deesa town one day. So how he tink I know wheecha one where, da Pres leeve?

I tink da Pres was pretty well acquaint here. I aska streeta car man and he tella righta queeck. But I gotta trouble so soon I reacha place where Meester Weelson leeve. One guy stoppa me den other one stoppa me and pretty soon was beega crowd aska too many question.

One guy aska wot for I wanta see da Pres. I tella heem I vota for Meester Weelson, one time but wot for I wanta see ees confidensch.

But I no gotta chance for see da Pres. I gotta too moocha trouble rencha da house. But I decida getta even. Eef Meester Weelson know I vota for heem one time and I hava trouble maka da veesit mebbe he fire da whole bunch wot no letta me een. I writa heem letter and eef dat bunch wot stoppa me loosa da job serva dem right. I no care.

Wot you tink?

Language He Understood.

A retired captain, expostulating with his pretty daughter, exclaimed: "This is a fine time, to be coming home after automobiling with that lubber!" "But, daddy," explained his daughter, "we were becalmed. The wind died down in one of the tires and we had to wait for it to spring up again."

DAISY ROBINSON



Daisy Robinson, the "movie" star made her debut as a child—one of the fairies in the production of Peter Pan. Later she played juvenile roles in a Brooklyn stock company, when she was taken over by a large motion picture producing concern. She has appeared with some of the leading film players. She declares she likes comedy best.



POSTAGE-STAMPS.

THE first stamp for letters as a revenue-producing agent was introduced into Great Britain by Sir Rowland Hill in 1840. For a while the stamps were simply bits of paper, which had to be pasted on the letter by the purchaser. The first adhesive stamp was the English "one-penny black." It was not until 1854 that perforated stamps came into use. Before this all stamps had to be cut apart.

BEAUTY CHATS

By EDNA KENT FORBES

THE HAIR

A LUXURIOUS head of hair will make even a homely face lovely, and will redeem an otherwise hopelessly plain woman.

It seems curious that so small a percentage inquire about the hair. Its bad arrangement can spoil a face. Its good arrangement make a plain one attractive. When people emerged from a state of savagery, hair began to be something more than a



Absolute Cleanliness is Needed for Pretty Hair.

protective covering. In biblical times it was a disgrace to be bald, and the word "baldhead" was a term of reproach. The ancient Britons were so proud of their blonde flowing hair that the worst punishment they could devise for an unfaithful wife was to cut off her hair. It is written that Caesar's most cherished privilege was that of wearing his laurel wreath all the time, as he, poor man, was bald!

Every woman can possess beautiful hair. It is merely a matter of absolute cleanliness and of proper care. The hair should never be treated harshly. It should be brushed gently, to spread the natural oils. After brushing, a piece of absorbent cotton put on the brush and rubbed over the surface of the hair, will produce a

natural brilliant gloss, without the aid of any artificial remedy. This will also clean off much dust that the brush cannot take.

HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. Lurie

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

"IN" AND "INTO."

THE distinction between the uses of these two words, "in" and "into," can be expressed best by giving examples of proper and improper usage. Therefore, compare the two sentences which follow: "The man walked in the house" and "The man walked into the house." In the first case the action was confined entirely to the house; that is, the man was in the house, and he walked therein. But in the second case, the man was outside the house, and he entered it. "In" shows state of being, or position; "into" denotes action, movement, tendency or direction.

Do not say: "I fell in the water," but say, "I fell into the water." Following is a case in which the two words are used correctly in one sentence: "I threw the stone into the house, and it lies in the room."

"Come in the house," says the mother to the child. She should say: "Come into the house."

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

BEAUTY.

WAN and haggard was her face, Gone was every hint of grace, But a flash deep in her eye Told of inner spirit high That to those who walked in streets Spoke of truest loveliness— Beauty of the rarer kind, Beauty of the heart and mind, Unto service given—she Held the Soul of Sympathy.

The present year marks the four hundredth anniversary of the death of Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida.

MISDIRECTED LABOR OF MAN AND HORSE REDUCES FARMER'S PROFIT



Vegetable Culture Requires More Labor From Man Than From the Horse.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Jimmy is too contented," declared James Henderson, Sr. "He'll work 16 hours a day here on the farm and never stop to wonder why he doesn't get more money than one of those slick-haired soda clerks in the drug store. Something is wrong with our farm system. I think I know what it is, but it'll do Jimmy more good if he finds out for himself. I want to teach him to think."

Perplexed by Losses.

He was right about his farm system, but he was wrong about his son. Jimmy, in his own quiet way, had realized long ago that a business which required from 14 to 16 hours of steady effort daily, should pay more than he received as his share of the farm profits. He had indulged in all sorts of mental gymnastics in an effort to locate the trouble, but had never reached a sound conclusion. He knew that certain crops produced a profit, while others probably involved a loss. How was one to know one from the other; the difference between poor farm practice and good farm practice?

He found the solution in a bulletin which came to him from the United States Department of Agriculture. "A Method of Analyzing the Farm Business," was its title, and Jimmy realized, after a glance at the pages, that he had the secret of success so far as the Henderson farm was concerned. He devoted a good many evenings to studying the bulletin, then finally sought the elder Henderson on the farmhouse veranda one night and surprised him by remarking that their farm system was as full of holes as an old boot. Once launched upon the subject the young man displayed an interest that caused his father to settle back in his chair with a sigh of content.

"We've never made money here because we spent too much," Jimmy asserted. "We haven't spent money exactly, but we have spent things that are equivalent to money—time, labor and farm acreage. If we permit Jack, the hired man, to put in a day's work on a job which isn't profitable, we've spent the amount of his wage and, in addition, the amount of profit over and above his pay which his work should have earned for us. We've wasted his labor income."

"We've spent a good deal of horse labor income, too. That's our sore spot, I guess. We have 12 horses—fine ones, I'll admit—but they're eating up profits in the barn. I've made some calculations based on the figures contained in this bulletin. Arranging the problem to suit our crop rotation and the size of our farm, I find that we've just work enough for eight of these horses. Eight horses would pay us a profit, but four more will eliminate that profit in food and care."

"Where did you get all this information, son?" queried his father. "From a farmers' bulletin," confessed Jimmy, unabashed.

"Humph!" grunted James Henderson, Sr., in no wise displeased. "Maybe the bulletin can tell us how to get out of the hole?"

"Yes, sir! We've been paying Jack good wages the year around just so we'd be sure we had him for the summer's work. We've lost most of his labor income during the winter months. Our dairy is small. If we build up a larger dairy it will give us an opportunity not only to employ Jack's labor at a profit in the winter season, but it will also use up some of our excess horse labor. Similarly we can plan crops that will require more horse work and less man work. The fundamental information we need has already been obtained for us by the Department of Agriculture, and a good bit of it is in this bulletin."

"They've studied a large number of farms and calculated to average so a farmer can tell more accurately just the amount of labor he will need to plant, cultivate and harvest any particular crop. For instance, one cutting of hay on the average farm requires a 10-hour day for one man and one horse for each acre. Corn for the silo costs three days of man labor and five and one-half of horse work. Potatoes will use up eleven ten-hour days of man work to the acre and ten horse days. According to these tables vegetables require much more man labor than horse work. Onions, for instance, need 1,490 hours of work by a man and only 100 hours by a horse to the acre."

Basis for Estimates.

"Naturally, these figures will not fit every farm—they're average estimates—but they will furnish a basis from which any farmer can make his own calculations. The specialists say that careless handling of the labor item is one of the principal influences in reducing farm profits. He paused.

"There's one thing I'd like to know—why the Department of Agriculture sent me this bulletin. I didn't ask for it—didn't even know they had it."

The wise old man in the chair glanced up at his son with a gleam of merriment in his eyes.

"No, son," he replied. "You didn't—but I did."

TRACTORS ARE TIME SAVERS

First Impulse of Purchaser Should Be to Obtain Fullest Information Regarding Machine.

Farm tractors are time savers for the average farmer. After a farmer gets a tractor his first impulse should be to get all the information possible about it and then manage it to get the full benefit from that information.

IT PAYS TO SHELTER ALL FARM EQUIPMENT

Winter is Proper Time for Making Needed Repairs.

Careful Inspection of All Implements Should Be Made and Everything Got in Readiness for Farm Operations in Spring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much of the loss and annoyance caused by breakage of farm equipment may be avoided by careful inspection and repair of weak parts before the season's rush begins.

The proper time for making repairs is during the winter and at times when the regular farm work is not urgent, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say,

As the season advances, implements which will be needed for the next farming operations should be gone over and given any attention required to make them ready for immediate use. If the farm machinery is not properly housed during periods of disuse, it is all the more important that it should be given a careful overhauling. After inspecting the implement, tightening bolts, strengthening weak parts, and renewing broken pieces, the necessary painting should be done. Frequent applications of dark metallic paint, consisting either of red lead or venetian red and raw linseed oil, not only improve the appearance of farm implements, but add greatly to their durability.

This is an age when appearances count, and a farmer's standing in the community frequently is governed by the appearance of his farm equipment. The man who spends his spare moments in the repair of fences and gates and maintaining a neat appearance of the entire farm has a better chance of becoming a leader in his community than the man whose farm has a slovenly appearance.