

THE SANDMAN STORY

OLD FOX'S REVENGE

OLD GRANDPA FOX, as he was called by all the young wood animals, had been bothered so much by the youngsters that he was at his wits' end to know how to punish them.

One day he was sitting outside his door dozing in the sun when Billy Squirrel and his brother climbed into the tree over Grandpa Fox and let down on a string a wiggly turtle, which scared old Grandpa so he tumbled out of his chair.

Another day he fell asleep in his chair and when he awoke and picked

up two that will pay them off in good shape."

For a long time after that Grandpa Fox was very busy every evening, and if the Squirrel brothers and Tommie Rabbit had watched they might have noticed the light burning late in Grandpa's cabin.

He chuckled as he worked, and though it was very delicate work Grandpa felt it would be well worth all the trouble and care he was taking.

A basket of big nuts stood on one side of his chair and from these Grandpa Fox was very carefully taking all the meat, leaving the shells in two pieces, which fitted perfectly together when empty.

These he filled with pepper—red pepper, too—and then glued the shells so nicely that even an expert could not have told they had been opened.

These, of course, were being prepared especially for the Squirrel brothers.

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up his pipe, which had fallen on the ground, what had Tommie Rabbit and the Squirrel boys done but filled the pipe with black pepper, so poor Grandpa Fox almost sneezed his head off.

Another time they stole his spectacles and put in a magnifying glass, so that everything looked so big to him that he was afraid to move.

But the limit of his patience was reached when they tied strings to all the sticks of wood and when Grandpa Fox went out to get his wood in for the night as fast as he picked it up those bad youngsters would tug at the string and down it would fall.

Grandpa Fox could not see real well in the half-light and it took him a long time to find out what was happening, but when he did he snapped off the string from the sticks in a hurry, you may be sure, looking very angry. He knew better than to talk, for that was just what the youngsters wanted, and Grandpa Fox, having been young himself, had not forgotten his youthful tricks.

"I'll fix those youngsters," said Grandpa, as he sat smoking by the fire that night. "I may be getting old, but I think I can scrape up a thought

Eileen Burdette



One of the winsome faces on the "movie" screen is that of Eileen Burdette, the charming little actress who has been admired by thousands in some of the large productions.

BETTER PRODUCTION AND BIGGER PROFITS FOR GROWERS OF WOOL



Keeping the Fleece Intact is One of the Things Graders for Co-Operative Pools Have Emphasized With the Growers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

They are being "shown" down in Missouri—and they like it.

For the first time the wool growers of that state have been marketing their wool co-operatively, and the plan is proving a great success. At 70 centralization points the wool has been brought in from the country for pooling. All told, several thousand growers have shared in the big co-operative movement and wool amounting to millions of pounds has been handled. In each case it has been graded as the growers brought it in, an expert grader supplied to the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, classifying the fleeces. The work of the grader is part of an investigation being carried on by the bureau in connection with a study of the tentative wool grades which the Department of Agriculture has recently established.

It isn't so much the immediate increase in money returns resulting from co-operative marketing that interests these growers—although they promise to fare as well or better than the average in this year's market, which is far from normal—but it is the benefit they expect to derive next year and the years following from their experience of this season.

The "showing" in Missouri—and elsewhere—has consisted in demonstrating the value of grading as carried on under the co-operative plan. The growers have been quick to see their mistakes and propose not to repeat them. As a result, the entire wool industry is to profit by a general raising of standards among the growers.

Amazing Variety of Wrappers.
The seemingly incidental—but really very important—matter of wrapping the fleece illustrates the benefits of co-operative wool marketing. One of the regulations which must be observed, if the wool grower is to suffer no penalty when his wool is graded, is that each fleece shall be wrapped in paper twine or a hard-glazed twine. If other twine is used fibers from it are almost sure to become mixed into the wool and may cause serious trouble in the spinning machinery, or if these fibers are woven into fabric they become conspicuous owing to the fact that they take the dye differently than the wool fibers. This often results in the cloth having such defects as to be almost worthless.

Many wool growers had never understood this until it was explained to

them by the grader, consequently some of the lots of wool brought into the warehouses were done up in ways that would have been amusing had it not meant considerable financial loss to the uninformed growers. Some used binder twine and sisal, others bark, smooth wire, and barbed wire, and still others cotton rags torn in strips. The majority, of course, had their fleeces tied with the proper materials.

Incidentally the bureau of markets explains that Missouri is not alone in the matter of being "shown," since wool growers in all sections of the country have discovered that they have been following practices that often seriously penalized them.

"No More Wet Wool for Me."

But the use of proper wrapping material is not the only thing which the co-operative wool growers are learning. "Shear the sheep when the wool is absolutely dry," say the Department of Agriculture and wool experts everywhere. But many growers apparently do not know of this requirement. One grader in Missouri was amazed to find all of the wool in a certain lot thoroughly soaked. Pressed for an explanation the grower admitted that he did not know that moisture made any difference in the grade, but realized that moisture added to the weight. When asked how he could account for the condition of his fleece, he admitted that he had allowed his load of wool to stand in the creek all night. When he discovered that it was responsible for his wool being rejected he took the decision smilingly and with a "Never again!" drove away.

Burs Cause Trouble.

One class of "rejects" in wool grading is known as "burry." Many farmers have become indignant when some of their fleeces were thrown into the burry class. But in each case the grader has been able to show them by careful examination that the condemned fleeces contained large numbers of burs—sometimes 50 or 60. Every such experience has sent the grower back to his farm resolved to "clean up those burs." "Next year you'll see an improvement in my wool," more than one man has told the grader.

The bureau of markets is prepared to furnish information to any person interested in learning more about co-operative wool marketing as well as co-operative marketing in numerous other fields in which success has been equally pronounced.

"What's in a Name?"

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

By MILDRED MARSHALL

LUCRETIA

THOUGH Lucretia was the name borne by the notorious daughter of Borgia, it is one of the quaintest and most old-fashioned of names in this country. It is a far cry from ancient Rome to modern New England, but the name has completed the transition with very few changes to mark the successful stages of its evolution.

There are two theories among etymologists in regard to the original source of Lucretia. Some contend that it comes from the Latin word *Lucrum*, meaning "gain," and for that reason Lucretia is said to signify gain. On the other hand, there is much evidence to prove that its real source was in the Latin word for light, *lux*. Many feminine names have been derived from this root and the same word has supplied surnames without number.

It is believed, therefore, that the noted old gens Lucretius from which Lucretia is directly descended, was only another of the derivatives of *lux*.

"Lucre, combining the fleece under the midnight lamp," the famous old Roman tale, inspired Shakespeare to write one of his earliest poems. Despite her notoriety, Lucretia Borgia probably established the name of Lucretia in Italy, and in early modern times it was one of the few classical names to be revived.

France has a *Lucrece*, which is popular, and England imported Lucretia in the eighteenth century.

Lucretia's talismanic stone is the red-hearted ruby. It has the power to bring her strength of body, an invincible spirit and success in every undertaking. Tuesday is her lucky day, and 6 her lucky number.

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HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. LURIE

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

"WHERE AM I AT?"

IT IS not correct to use the word "at" or the word "to" after the word "where," as in the sentences, "Where were you at last Sunday?" and "Where were you going to?" Say, instead, "Where were you last Sunday?" and "Where were you going?" This is one example of many in English in which the speaker or writer uses too many words to express his meaning.

The sentence, "Where am I at?" attracted much attention about 20 years ago when it was used by a speaker in the house of representatives. The member was making a long speech, filled with long sentences. Not much attention was being paid to him, and he "lost his place" while uttering one of his long sentences. So he turned to the speaker and asked: "Mr. Speaker, where am I at?" The reporters took advantage of the opportunity to poke fun at him, and the phrase was repeated and laughed at all over the United States.

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The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

AT THE TABLE

All can rule the great that cannot reach the small.—Spenser.

AVOID any little mannerism that indicates extreme fussiness or finicalness of taste. The person who appears to be examining minutely every morsel that he takes on his fork makes one feel that he is suspicious that the food is not entirely what it ought to be. So, too, the person who samples every viand very carefully before beginning in earnest to eat is too finical to be a pleasant table companion.

Large pieces of bread are broken into smaller pieces before being buttered and carried to the mouth.

Cake may be broken and eaten like bread or crackers or it may be eaten with a fork.

Celery, olives, radishes, salted nuts, bon bons, preserved ginger and other trifles are eaten from the fingers, but berries, melons, and grape-fruit must be eaten with a spoon. Bananas are generally eaten with a fork, peaches, apples and pears are peeled, quartered and cut into small pieces and then picked up with the fingers.

Grapes and small plums are eaten from the fingers, and the stones or skins taken into the hand and carried to the plate, never dropped from the lips. Prune seeds are best pressed out with the spoon before the fruit is eaten, and then laid to one side on the plate.

Bones of fowl, game or chops must not be taken in the finger, but green corn may be eaten that way.

Artichokes, source of much grief to the inexperienced diner, if served hot or cold with sauce must be broken apart, leaf by leaf, and the tip dipped in the sauce, and eaten from the fingers. The heart is cut up and eaten with a fork.

Finger bowls are provided merely to moisten the finger tips, not for a general handwashing.

Your host who inquires what portion

of poultry or game, raw meat or well done you prefer will thank you for a definite answer. If you really have no preference say so definitely. Do not enumerate various cuts that appeal to you.

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Wick Will Clean Greasy Hands.

That old round wick from the oil stove that your wife usually throws away when it burns too short, if slit in half and laid flat, makes an excellent scrubber for the motorist to use in working the grease and grime out of his hands, asserts Motor Life.



THE ADDING MACHINE.

THE Babylonians had the first recorded mechanical aid to addition, a "pebble-board" with small stones which were shifted about. The Chinese abacus, with its beads on wires, is also very ancient. Pascal, in 1641, invented the first adding machine with dials. In 1820 C. X. Thomas brought out the first successful all-round calculating machine.

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SELF-SERVICE PROHIBITED

How dared you kiss me! You look sweet enough to eat. Well, in future please remember I'm no cafeteria where you can help yourself.

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

SEEK out the Southland if you will,
Where flowers deck your window-sill,
And tuneful birds are singing;
Where soft as silk the morning breeze
Confides its secrets to the trees,
And Springtime's bells are ringing.

I still shall hold to Winter's ways,
Despite the roughage of her days
When arctic blasts are blowing,
The blasts that, though they thrill
With strife,
Impart new vigor to my life,
And keep my soul a-growing.

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Island Has Disappeared.

One of the most famous of disappearing islands is Expedition Island, situated off the northwest corner of Australia, and which was visited as lately as 1893. Today it has disappeared, and is now fifty feet below water. The island was thirteen miles long, and famous for its beauty.

PLANTING CORN FOR SILAGE

Some Farmers Prefer to Grow Crop Thicker Than for Grain Claiming Higher Yields.

While some men prefer to grow corn for the silo thicker than for grain, claiming that in so doing they get more tons of forage per acre, the majority of farmers plant their silage corn the same as field corn and in hills.

ACCOUNT OF FARM BUSINESS

Memorandum of Various Items Will Prove Valuable When Calculating Profit and Loss.

In making a record of the farm business, the item of labor income cannot be determined accurately without some system of accounting. Some farmers will require accounts showing the amounts expended for labor, others on the amount paid for feed, and still others on the amount received for crops sold. A memorandum of such

items will prove valuable when the time comes to calculate the year's business. The matter of farm accounting, according to the specialists who have studied the problem for the United States Department of Agriculture, is not dependent upon any particular form or blank book—the real secret of success lies in knowing what accounts to keep and how to make use of them. Farmer's Bulletin 661 suggests the sort of accounts most needed.

Cause Digestive Troubles.

Overfeeding the sow is certain to cause digestive troubles with the small pigs. For the first few days a slop of wheat shorts with a little tankage or linseed meal is the best feed.

Turkeys Relish Grasshoppers.

Farmers troubled with grasshoppers can make no better investment than a nice flock of turkeys.

Greatest Enemy of Farmer.

The greatest enemy of the farmer is WASTE.