

The SANDMAN STORY



ABOUT SPRING BLOSSOMS

"GREETINGS," cried Mistress Springtime, and as she spoke the air seemed to be just a little warmer, a little softer, a little fresher. For when Mistress Springtime spoke it seemed to change the whole air about.

"Greetings," cried the buds and the early blossoms and the little tiny bits of green things which would before long be leaves.

"Greetings," called Mr. Sun from an high.

And Mr. Sun shone down upon Mistress Springtime and made everyone around say:

"What a delicious day! So sunny and warm and beautiful. Spring is really here."

And of course Spring really was. For Mistress Springtime had arrived. She had arrived in all her glory. She was not wearing her best dress



"Greetings," Cried the Buds and the Early Blossoms.

yet—she had a number of lovely dresses to wear, but she had worn her very pale, olive green traveling suit and a pale-green bonnet to match with a wreath about it of tiny spring flowers hidden under their leaves.

Mostly they were little violets and trailing arbutus flowers.

"I am going to talk to the fruit trees today," said Mistress Springtime. "I'm going to tell them about the spring styles in blossoms for fruit trees—the latest and newest spring styles."

"Will they be different this year?" asked the fruit trees, and their

branches shivered a little in the breeze.

They were always just a trifle nervous that the styles might change, and they did love the old ones best.

That is, they liked to wear fresh, new copies of the old styles.

"Just the same," said Mistress Springtime. "Just the same but everything will be new."

"The pear trees will have lovely new blossom costumes—following the good old custom of what is most becoming to pear tree beauty."

"And the apple trees will have their new blossoms and the wild cherry trees, the plum trees and the peach trees, too—all will wear their loveliest costumes. They will be their favorite costumes, but everything will be new."

"Years ago, when some one said: 'Will the fashion in fruit blossoms ever change?' I said:

"No, for we know what each fruit tree likes and what blossoms will be the most becoming."

"Then, too, I said that we wanted to have friends and because we did not have faces which they could tell apart, they would at least be able to know all of the Apple Blossom family all of the Peach Blossom family, and all of the Wild Cherry Blossom family, and all of the Cultivated Cherry Blossom family, and all of the Plum Blossom family."

"So it is they know you, or if they do not know you some friend can introduce you."

"Some one, perhaps, will say: 'What are those blossoms?'"

"And another will answer: 'Oh, don't you know? Those are Apple Blossoms.'"

"So they are introduced."

"That is the way," the fruit trees said. "Ah! Mistress Springtime, we can hardly wait until you unpack."

Mistress Springtime laughed.

"I wonder if people know," she said, "that we call the ripening of the different fruits the Great Fruit Parade. Just as there is a procession of flowers right through the spring and summer, so is there the Great Fruit Parade of blossoms, and later of fruit."

The fruit trees around bent a little in the breeze, as though to answer "Yes" to what Mistress Springtime had said.

And then Mistress Springtime unpacked!

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Esther Ralston



Charming Esther Louise Ralston, popular "movie" star, was practically brought up in the theater. Her parents were of the stage, and at the age of two years Esther made her debut in an act with her parents. She was born in Bar Harbor, Maine. It was only a few years ago that she entered motion pictures and she was a success from the start. This is her latest photo.

THE WHY OF SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

PLANTING BY THE MOON

DWELLERS in cities do not realize how important a part the almanac plays in the growing of crops. In all countries the widespread belief is among farmers that, in order to do well, crops should be planted immediately after the new moon. All except tubers—they should be planted in the dark of the moon. This idea runs back to the time when man first constructed for himself a moon-goddess out of the earth's satellite. In fact, the underlying idea is older than the mythologies, being the first attempts of primitive man to comprehend and connect up the natural phenomena by which he was surrounded.

The ancients regarded the moon as the source of moisture, and the ultimate cause of the growth of plants, as the sun was the source of heat. They evolved the "doctrine of luna sympathy" by which the waxing and waning of the moon affected vegetable life. Therefore, seeds planted at the time of the new moon got a good start, waxing in vitality as the moon waxed in size.

This for all crops which produced above ground—got out of darkness as the moon did. But for the tubers, which increased in darkness underground, they should be planted when the moon also was in darkness, thus getting the full benefit of the "luna sympathy." This theory runs back through the whole history of agriculture—the writings of the great Roman authors are full of it. In the mythologies the most ancient moon-goddesses were intimately connected with agriculture. It was Isis who first discovered wheat and barley and instructed her brother-husband, Osiris, in their cultivation.

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SAWS

By Viola Brothers Shore

FOR THE GOOSE—

WHAT a simple world this would be without gestures; and how colorless.

No matter how much you love your sister, you can't help being happier the day you get your proposal than the day she gets hers.

If women was ruinin' the country it'd be every woman for herself and me for us all.

FOR THE GANDER—

The woman that can be won with a Rolls-Royce can be lost with a yacht.

If you really want to know a lot about a woman, get her to write you a letter.

You get more credit handin' back an old glove with a smile than givin' away ten dollars with a long face.

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Femininity Marks Milady's Apparel

Wide Range of Color Both in Wools and Silks on Fashion Card.

The suit, which has always been considered the first love of American women, was seen in wools, in silks and in combinations of wool and silk, for the whole season lays an emphasis on nice detail for the more serviceable clothes, observes a fashion writer in the Kansas City Star, detailing a special showing of spring and summer apparel for women.

Now that the ensemble idea permits such a wide latitude in the choice of colors, every woman may be clothed in the one which does her natural charms credit.

A tailored french blue two-piece dress with plaited skirt and a blouse which buttoned down the front, flanked by groups of pin tucks, was worn with a matching hat and a beige coat, coming within an inch of the hem of the skirt. A floral crepe suit with a deep blue background, had a flesh colored blouse with a jabot edged in an applique of the floral pattern. This coat was three-quarters length. Gray and beige sheer tweed with a beige blouse was one of the perfect types of the hip-length jacket suit.

The floral patterned chiffon dress, which will flatter any woman, was shown in many variations. The general characteristics of these dresses are the flounced skirts, the trailing draperies and the feminine softness which has completely conquered the mode of 1929.

One of the new features of the collection was a suit of black lace bound with ribbon with a cream colored blouse. The jacket has a peplum, pert as you please. The skirt is regulation street length, which at least is a good four inches below the knee.

Paton's famous black lace evening dress received the same interested attention that it was given at the Paris



Godets About the Hem; Shirring Holding Fullness at Hips.

openings. This dress has a fluttering bolero and much drapery, which is transparent, permitting silk stockings to present a veiled appearance.

Afternoon dresses of the floral patterned chiffons were both sleeveless and sleeved. A number of smart Roman stripe silk ensembles had a one-piece tailored dress with hip-length jackets of the same material, with the stripes running around the figure. Many crepe dresses had lingerie collars and cuffs, organdie or batiste and lace. A black wool suit had a blouse and hat of chartreuse green.

Broad straw hats were worn with the picturesque type of summer day dress, the small hat remaining supreme for street and general wear. Brim or no brim, the line is long at the nape of the neck.

Refinement of pattern marks prints of both silk and chiffon. Floral prints have an artistic blending of soft and vivid coloring and modernistic prints carry one color blended happily with many others. For example: such a print in a long-sleeved afternoon dress had a three-flounced skirt, a Peter Pan collar of white organdie and close cuffs of the same material.

Skim Milk Solids Are Needed in Bread Making

Bread made with skim milk solids (skim milk solids are what remain of milk after the water and fat are removed) is readily distinguishable from ordinary bread by its improved appearance, texture and flavor, but its nutritional qualities are what appeal most highly to the housewife. Breads so made are capable of supplying a substantial portion of the daily requirements of milk solids. A pound loaf of bread, made with the equivalent of all fluid skimmed milk for the liquid content of the dough, contains the skim milk solids of nearly half a pint of milk. A loaf of this bread, therefore, would supply one quarter of the daily requirements of skim milk solids, based on the "quart a day" rule, while the "pint a day" required by adults.

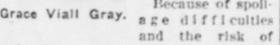
Gowns That Are Liked for the Large Figure



A flare in the front is a good line and a smart one for the stout woman, says the Woman's Home Companion. Fullness all the way round is apt to give an impression of bigness. A plain back does just the reverse. It straightens the figure and gives a slim side silhouette. The frock illustrated adds a curve that contributes to the long lines. The eye follows the edge of the vest panel, picks up the curve at the side of the skirt, goes over to the back and down to the hem. Breaking the outline of the circular skirt makes it more than a style asset and adds to the length of the figure. The dress is recommended for silk crepe of all one color.

Steam Pressure Cooker for Canning Vegetables

Some acid vegetables, such as tomatoes, are very easily canned. On the other hand, non-acid vegetables are harder to can because they are more apt to spoil. Among the non-acid vegetables are asparagus, string beans, lima beans, corn, greens, including spinach, okra, green peas and sweet potatoes.



Grace Viall Gray.

Because of spoilage difficulties and the risk of poisoning from occasional contamination with botulinus bacteria, the United States Department of Agriculture recommends the canning of these vegetables with the steam pressure cooker. The department also recommends that meats, fish, sea food and poultry be canned under pressure.

Pressure cookers range in size from the small one which will contain three-quart jars to the factory sizes, which have a capacity of thousands of cans per day. They are constructed of strong material and provided with a tightly-fitting lid, which makes it possible to hold steam under pressure and obtain a temperature ranging from 210 degrees to 270 degrees F. They are equipped with pressure gauges which register the pressure in pounds and the corresponding temperature; with safety valves and steam petcocks.

In using the steam pressure cooker, the foods are first prepared and packed into containers and then cooked under a pressure of from five to fifteen pounds steam. This means a temperature of 229 to 250 degrees F. All organisms in both the spore and active forms are destroyed in a relatively short time under pressure.

Sterilizing or processing, as it is also called, is the most important part of canning. The food will spoil if the sterilizing is not thorough; that is, if all the organisms are not killed or rendered harmless.

Corn, although usually considered one of the hardest vegetables to can, becomes simple to can if a pressure cooker is used and full directions followed. For canning, the garden varieties of corn are best. The ears should be gathered depending upon variety and season. Shuck, silk and clean carefully. Cut from cob and scrape with back of knife. Put in a kettle and for every two cupfuls of corn, add one cupful boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of sugar. Stir and allow to come to a boil.

Pack boiling hot into containers. The pack should be loose and moist. Fill jars to within one inch of top. Seal tin cans, partly seal glass jars, using the pint size. Process immediately to ten pounds steam pressure for 90 minutes or 75 minutes at 15 pounds pressure.

Gingham Very Popular

It is impossible to stress too strongly the vogue of gingham this season. Indeed, some of the best French models have been used and this effect of this simple material, combined with smart and sophisticated lines, is most intriguing.

It May Be Urgent



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All human beings hang on a slender thread; the strongest fall with a sudden crash.—Ovid.



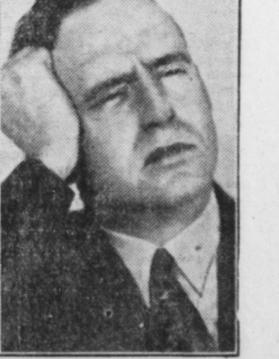
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How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

"LIKE A DUTCH UNCLE"

TO TALK to some one "like a Dutch uncle" is to speak in no uncertain terms, in sharp and uncompromising reproof. The first part of the term, "Dutch," refers obviously to the reputed severe parental discipline of the people of the Netherlands. "Uncle," however, has an interesting story.

Synonymous with "uncle" in Latin is "a severe guardian" or "stern castigator." Two ancient illustrations of this shading of the term are to be found in poems of the classic author, Horace, as follows:

"Metuentes patruae verbera ae lingua" (to dread the castigations of an uncle's tongue) and "Ne sis patruus mihi" (don't come the uncle over me).

It is this classical connotation of "uncle," lost in correct speech, that has survived in our modern slang to throw light on a curious detail of a former day.

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SMILES



GABBY GERTIE
"Her baring may be worn way down but her cash will not pay all the bills."
Get a New Boss
"How do you like your new boss?"
"Totten. We don't pull together at all. When I'm late he's early, and when I'm early, he's late."
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For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

CONQUEST OF AN IDEA

BIOGRAPHY contains no more pathetic chapters than those which record the defeated purposes and unrewarded skill of creative genius. The life story of the late David D. Buick is no exception to the almost general rule that the ability to create a great idea is no guarantee of a life of pecuniary ease. Very early in the automobile industry David Buick toiled at the plumbing trade. It was while thus engaged he worked out his idea of an automobile engine which later became the engine of the automobile which now carries his name. In the reorganization of interests, through which his car was being developed, Mr. Buick was given a block of stock which, had he held it, would have made him financially independent. But fate seemed to lead him to further ventures which required cash capital, so the stock was sold for \$100 a share which at the present time is worth 60 times that amount. The adventure proved a failure; and the founder of the Buick car died penniless, while cars which bore his name were furnishing pleasure to many, and making millions of dollars for invested interests.

Seldom is an inventor rewarded for his invention. Why? Is it fate? Not so much that, as it may be that the genius which creates something knows little or nothing about business management. If every successful inventor could have had a business manager, biography might record fewer tragedies like that which came to David Buick.

There is, however, another side to the picture. The car bearing the name of this inventor still rolls on and will doubtless continue to do so for many years to come. Is there not an unquerable satisfaction in having imparted to the world something really worth while? While ideas like ideals may not bring expected rewards in terms of financial gain, they do bring a satisfaction for having accomplished a very definite result. Something like this must have come to David Buick; for those who knew him best testified that no word of complaint, criticism or regret ever passed his lips; that his life was calmly and quietly lived. He had a merry twinkle in his eye and a cheery greeting for all his friends. Some sustaining power must have been responsible—The realization of the Conquest of an idea—perhaps is what should be said.

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