

The SANDMAN STORY

MR. COON GETS EVEN

MR. COON was feeling pretty cross with Mr. Fox, though Mr. Fox did not know this, and Mr. Coon wasn't going to tell him, but his mind was made up the very next time he had a chance Mr. Fox should be paid for treating him in such an unfriendly manner.

It happened that Mr. Fox had been visiting the poultry up at the farm, and the farmer did not think he was the right sort of a caller to have around, so he set Mr. Dog to watch, and he also set a trap, hoping to catch Mr. Fox the next time he called.

But Mr. Fox was too clever to be caught in a trap. He wasn't certain,



Mr. Dog Watching the Door

but he thought there was a trap under the hay by the poultry house window.

He wanted to make sure for he had his mind set upon having a turkey dinner some night.

Mr. Fox did not think it wise to risk his feet in finding out about the trap so he trotted over to Mr. Coon's to tell him about some fine young chickens which he was sure his dear friend, Mr. Coon, would like.

"I am waiting for the turkeys to be the right size," he explained to Mr. Coon, "and as I am tired of chicken dinners I thought I would give you a chance."

Mr. Coon thanked Mr. Fox for being so thoughtful, and that very night he trotted up to the farm and caught his toes in the trap, but he managed to

get away and ran home to nurse his sore foot for a week or more without having any food to speak of.

Of course, Mr. Fox was watching not far off, and learned just what he had suspected, and now he would be careful of straw when he was again ready to visit that farm.

While Mr. Coon was home sick he had plenty of time to think, and as he thought he came to the conclusion that Mr. Fox was to blame for all his trouble and suffering, so that was the reason he was so cross at Mr. Fox, and no one could blame him, for one tender toe is bad enough and more than one must be very bad indeed.

One day after Mr. Coon was well he happened to notice Mr. Dog watching the doorway of the home of Johnny Woodchuck and an idea came to him right away.

Mr. Coon waited for Mr. Dog to give up watching and go home for his dinner; then off he ran to tell Mr. Fox that Johnny Woodchuck had a very wide doorway to his home because he was so fat.

Mr. Fox bounded right off for Johnny's home, for he had no idea that Mr. Coon knew the part he played in his being caught in the trap, so he was not at all suspicious.

Mr. Coon knew that Johnny had several openings to his home, that he would be out of the way by the time Mr. Fox got inside, but that was not what he intended for the joke on Mr. Fox.

The doorway was wide just as Mr. Coon had said, for Mr. Dog had helped to make it so, and half of Mr. Fox's body was inside Johnny's house when Mr. Coon, who was watching from a tree, saw Mr. Dog coming on the run, but he was not barking, so Mr. Fox did not hear him.

Mr. Coon smiled. He knew it would not matter at all to Mr. Dog whether it was Mr. Fox he caught or Johnny Woodchuck, and he would give Mr. Fox the worst shaking he ever had in his life, if nothing more.

Mr. Dog came up to Johnny's home. He recognized Mr. Fox at once and grabbed him by a hind leg, which brought him out of the doorway so quickly that Mr. Coon could never be sure how Mr. Fox looked when he saw who had him.

They got so mixed up that Mr. Coon couldn't tell them apart, but Mr. Fox managed to free himself and off he ran with Mr. Dog chasing him.

Mr. Coon called out from his safe place in the tree, "Look out you do not step on a trap, Mr. Fox. Sorry Mr. Woodchuck was not at home."

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SUCCESSFUL TOMATO GROWING DESCRIBED

Bulletin Gives Different Methods Used in Industry.

Much Depends on Good Farm Practices, Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer, Planting, Cultivation and Thorough Spraying.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

About 2½ quarts of canned tomatoes is the yearly per capita consumption in the United States, according to figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. How the tomato is grown, put up, and shipped, together with practices followed in communities where its cultivation is highly specialized, are given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1233, recently issued, copies of which may be obtained free of charge upon application to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.



Hardy Tomato Plant Started in Pot.

ton, D. C. The bulletin also contains valuable suggestions to growers as to methods which are profitably followed where the crop is most successful.

The story of the tomato is that of a delicacy which has lived down a bad name and come into its own after years of effort. Of American origin, it attracted unfavorable attention first about 1800, and for a long time was branded as poisonous and consequently avoided. Later, designated as the love apple, it found favor with a few lovers of delicacies and with growers. By 1887 the total pack of canned tomatoes in the United States was about 3,000,000 cases of 24 one-quart cans each. Now the commercial pack, exclusive of soups, purées, ketchup, and pulp exceeds 10,000,000 cases of 24 No. 3 cans. These figures do not include the millions of cans put up by housewives for home consumption or the fresh tomatoes which grace American tables during the growing season.

Chief among the states where tomatoes are raised for canning are, in order named: Maryland, Indiana, Missouri, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The acreage planted in tomatoes for canning purposes only in 1920 was 244,745. The yield from that acreage was 1,008,358 tons.

The bulletin follows the methods used from the seed to the can, describes methods of planting, soils best adapted for the vegetable's growth, tells how the crop may best be harvested, and sums up the chief requirements for good results as follows:

"Successful tomato growing depends on good farm practices, good seed, good plants, proper fertilizer, careful planting, clean cultivation, and disease control through spraying and through the use of disease-resistant varieties. Growers who pay attention to these factors produce crops which give them satisfactory returns."

GOOD EMERGENCY FEED CROP

Sudan Grass Is Rapidly Replacing Millet in Many States—Useful Summer Pasture.

Sudan grass is admirably adapted for use as an emergency hay crop, and is rapidly supplanting millet in many states. It is being used successfully by thousands of farmers as a summer pasture. For this purpose there are few crops that give better returns and serve so well to supplement the permanent pastures and the feed lot.

FEED CROPS ARE CONVENIENT

May Not Bring in Much Money, But They Take Care of Animals Which Can Be Sold.

Feed crops may not bring much cash but they are very convenient to take care of the animals. The animals may be converted into cash or the products from animals such as milk, cream, etc. It is not an easy matter to produce too much feed. It is hoped that the money generally paid out for feed will be kept at home this year.

GIVE SOY BEANS ATTENTION

Crop Should Not Be Overlooked by Progressive Farmer in Adjusting Corn Acreage.

Soy beans should not be overlooked by the progressive farmer in the adjustment of his corn acreage. They require careful attention like corn, but they will make his decreased acreage of corn worth more money. It is a high protein, high oil crop in one.

Madge Bellamy



Dainty Madge Bellamy, the diminutive "movie" star, had no worries concerning Easter togs, for on that day she donned her mother's finery of another day. Miss Bellamy is well known among the many other screen stars.



MY FRIEND'S little keed, Tony, gotta hard time stay een da school. Every day seema like he and da teach gotta da fight. He been een da school fiva, sexxa mont now and he makea more trouble dan de senate for da League of Nation.

You know when he go een da school he gotta trouble first ting makea too moocha talk. Every time Tony makea da conversash he say da teach makea heem stick round for da lesson.

But Tony ees so smarta keed as hees fadda longa time ago. Da oida man learn speaka da Engleesh so queeck he reacha deesa country. Een tree, four mont he can talk lika devil and swear worse as da.

Da oida man finda job worka on da railroad. And when da railroad finda out Tony's papa can speaka da Engleesh he gotta job he da foreman rigta queeck. He say eef he no can speaka dat way he no be da foreman.

So Tony's papa tella heem talka so moocha he can alla time and learn speaka plenta Engleesh. And when Tony talk een da school he gotta stay een and makea da lesson. Da teach say she gonna keepa heem late every night so she can learna heem keepa da mouth shut.

Between hees fadda and da teach Tony sure no getta moocha educash. Mebbe da teach makea Tony keepa da mouth shut because she no wanta heem be da foreman somaday, I dunno.

But Tony usa da head een da school other day alla rigta. Da teach aska heem for da lesson wot's deefrence between da congress and da senate en Uniteda State. Tony he dunno, but he no letta da teach know dat. He say he jusa keepa da mouth shut and eef he keepa da mouth shut he no gotta stay een da school after da wheestle blow. I tink Tony ees smarta guy so moocha as da teach.

Wot you tink?

(Copyright.)

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

WORRY

I F BY a bit of worry I could cure A portion of the care man must endure I'd gladly stand the gaff of it, And worry night and day, asleep, awake, And even do my level best to make My daily staff of it.

But since 'tis but an added woe with not Of remedy a tittle or a jot, Let's make the merest chaff of it, And meet our care with drafts of constant cheer, And whea a cloud of worry cometh near Just make a laugh of it.

(Copyright.)



AGGRAVATING THE FAULT.

Emphatic Man—When I say a thing I mean it. The Woman—But, sometimes that only makes it worse!

Masking Her Feelings. Mrs. Goodpatter—It makes my heart ache to turn a hungry, homeless wanderer from my door.

Mrs. Topflat—Same. That's why we rented this apartment, where they can't get past the janitor.

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE

OF COURSE you have read about the royal bride and groom of England, and whether married or single yourself, have doubtless wished them joy.

To some people the thought of marriage is terrifying, but when all things are considered, it is not half so alarming as the prospect of a solitary and forlorn old age.

A few words, the slipping of a ring upon the finger, a piece of engrossed paper, and the happy twain are united for life.

There are other unions in this world a thousand times more portentous than the betrothal of ardent lovers, which the young should do their utmost to avoid.

The pairing off with bad habits is one, sure in the end to lead to sorrow and remorse, from which there is no divorcement or no possible avenue of escape.

It is when the youthful first misally themselves with evil things that they begin to undo themselves.

They are not comfortable or happy on their wedding day, when without constraint or the golden ring, they promise loyalty to the Prince of Darkness.

They miss the fine salutations and good wishes of staunch old friends, for they have deliberately turned their backs upon them.

They are married now to principles against which their fathers and mothers, and their own conscience as well, had warned them.

There is no sunshine in their hearts, no smile on their faces, no pouring out of praise for blessings falling everywhere about them and of which they cannot partake.

They go to pieces on the rock of fear, and when their days are drawing to a close, they let go their hold on life and drift out to sea unnoticed even by their wicked associates.

Whatever may be the opinion of the helpless souls of the underworld with regard to commendable ambition, spiritual pride and sweet humility, they are too cowardly to express themselves openly.

"For better" is not in their ritual; "for worse" smudges every line and mocks everything good, noble and inspiring. Heart-emotions are taken at a wrong valuation by the habitual doers of evil, who began their careers by wedding the sons and daughters of darkness.

To wed High Resolve, ought to be the chief purpose in life of every young man and woman, for it is only by high resolve that humans can attain their rightful heritage.

(Copyright.)

Mother's Cook Book

"Be good, fair maid, and let who will be clever."

EVERYDAY GOOD THINGS

THE cooky jar is an institution which should be kept up in every family. The following will be good cakes to fill it:

Sour Cream Cookies.

Cream one-fourth of a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar, add two well beaten eggs, a little salt and soda, one-half of a nutmeg grated, one-half cupful of sour cream, flour to make a dough to roll, adding two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Roll, cut and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a hot oven.

Oatmeal Cookies.

Brown and grind two cupfuls of oatmeal, add one cupful of sugar, two well beaten eggs, one cupful of shortening, seven tablespoonfuls of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, raisins and nuts if desired. Mix as usual and bake on buttered sheet, dropping by teaspoonfuls.

Rolls Oats Sweetbits.

Cream a tablespoonful of butter, add one cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of vanilla, two and one-half cupfuls of rolled oats browned and ground, one-half cupful of ground nuts and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the egg yolks and fold in the whites at the last. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a baking sheet.

Coconut Macaroons.

Take one cupful each of coconut, corn flakes and sugar. Beat two egg whites until stiff, then add the sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of vanilla and the rest of the ingredients. Drop by spoonfuls on a baking sheet. Add a bit of salt to the white of egg when beating it.

Almond Macaroons.

Blanch and pound one pound of sweet almonds to a paste, adding a bit of rose water from time to time while making the paste; add two pounds of powdered sugar to the well beaten whites of seven eggs. Drop by spoonfuls on buttered paper and bake in a slow oven.

Nellie Maxwell
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PREPARING PORK TO USE OR SELL

Selling Hogs and Buying Pork Is Not a Profitable Practice for Farmers.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF CURING

Young Animals From 8 to 12 Months Old Are Best for Furnishing Home Meat Supply—Avoid Danger of Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every farmer can well produce the pork and pork products which are consumed on his farm, for selling hogs and buying pork involves profits, but not to the farmer engaged in the practice. This point is brought out in Farmers' Bulletin 1180, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, which tells how hogs should be killed and describes different methods of curing and canning pork on the farm. Highly nutritious and palatable pork products for home use are easily made, says the bulletin. Pork can be cured and canned in a number of ways and the variety of products affords a supplement to the daily meals.

Young Hogs Yield Best Meat.

A hog of medium condition, gaining rapidly in weight, yields the best quality of meat. A reasonable amount of fat gives juiciness and flavor to the meat, but large amounts of fat are objectionable. Smooth, even, and deeply-fleshed hogs yield nicely-marbled meats. The meat of old hogs will be improved if they are properly fattened before slaughter, but young hogs from eight to twelve months old are best for furnishing the home meat supply.

The bulletin emphasizes especially the importance of selecting only healthy hogs for slaughter and of thoroughly cooking all pork products used for food.

Even if the hog has been properly fed and carries a prime finish, the



Proper Equipment for Rapid and Skillful Work at Killing Time Is Important.

best quality of meat cannot be obtained if the animal is not healthy. There is always some danger that diseases may be transmitted to the person who eats the meat, particularly if it is not thoroughly cooked.

Hogs Before Killing.

Hogs intended for slaughter should not be kept on full feed up to the time of killing. It is better to hold them entirely without feed for 18 to 24 hours prior to that time, but they should have all the fresh drinking water they want. It is essential to have the proper equipment for rapid and skillful work at killing time. Such equipment includes a straight sticking knife, a cutting knife, a 14-inch steel to keep the knives sharp, a hog hook for holding the animals, a bell-shaped stick scraper, a gambrel for holding the hog to facilitate cleaning and cutting the meat, and a meat saw. If the hog is not too large, a barrel is a convenient receptacle for scalding.

Complete directions for killing and cleaning a hog, properly cutting the portions of meat, rendering lard, making sausage, smoking cured meat, and home canning of pork and pork products are described in the bulletin, copies of which can be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture.

RIGHT TIME TO PLANT CORN

In Central Corn Belt Seed Planted in April Is Slow in Coming Up and Is Not Hardy.

There is a right time to plant corn, and usually the better farmers whether they figure by the calendar, by the size of oak leaves, or by the phases of the moon, in every neighborhood know when that right time comes. It is suggested, however, that more corn is planted too early than too late. Corn is a hot weather plant. In the central corn belt the seed that is planted in April is usually slow in coming up and less hardy than the seed planted about the middle of May. The distribution of rainfall affects the yield, and this varies from season to season, but the corn experts say, and this theory is verified by common experience, that the best yields and most rapid growth may be expected from the medium planting dates.

THE RIGHT THING at the RIGHT TIME

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

WHEN VISITING

WHEN you are the visitor, you might think all your responsibilities would end, so far as the financial end of things is concerned. For it is without doubt the duty or privilege of the host and hostess—it depends on them which they consider it—to pay your expenses while you are their guest. That is to say, besides providing you with board and lodging they plan and pay for your entertainment.

However, there is nobody so offensive as a stingy or a selfish guest. The attitude of taking all and giving nothing is one that everybody, and perhaps guests more than anybody else, should avoid. Though, of course, you accept the gift of hospitality from your host and hostess in accepting their invitation, don't be greedy about it.

For one thing, if you make a long visit, by all means suggest some sort of "treat" of your own. You may invite your hostess, if you are a woman, or your host and hostess, if you are a man, to the theater. Don't be officious about it. Don't upset their plans. And be careful not to do it in such a way that you will seem to be planning diversion because you are bored with their plans. But in a tactful way invite them to be your guests for one afternoon or evening.

Then there is the matter of candy. It is always a thoughtful thing of the guest to keep the family supplied in candy—that is to say, to keep them supplied in a limited way. If there are children who are allowed to eat candy, as there are even in this enlightened day, give them a box of candy. Get a box of your hostess' favorite chocolates. And if there are young girls in the family remember that they, too, will be delighted to receive some sweetmeats from you.



"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

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

JOSEPHINE

THE origin of Josephine lies in Scriptural history. When, after long waiting and hoping, a son was born to Rachel, she named him Joseph, the name coming from a word meaning an addition, because she hoped that there would be still another child added to her family.

The beautiful character of Joseph assured him namesakes beyond number and in 1621 a festival day was fixed by the pope in honor of St. Joseph, the husband of the Blessed Virgin. This spread the use of his name afar. Spain adopted it, calling him Jose Maria, or Pepito for the contraction. In this way Pepita, or Josefa, the feminine form, arose.

The daughter of Maria Theresa was called Maria Josepha, and these names were seldom separated in France, Italy and Germany. The famous Empress Josephine really bore the name of Marie Josepha Rose. Her unfortunate career as the wife of Napoleon made her such a dramatic figure in French history that Josephine became the favorite name of French dancers, who sometimes contracted it to Fifi or Finette. In Switzerland the name became, through some curious Jose Maria, or Pepito for the contraction as such among the peasants.

Josephine was introduced into England straight from France, and no effort was made to change it or place the stamp of the Anglo-Saxon upon it. America, taking it over, straightway contracted it to Josie, but Josephine is always given in baptism. Josephine is popular in all Latin countries, except Spain, which retains Josefa. Sweden has a musical Josefina.

Jet, signifying sorrow, is Josephine's talismanic stone. If worn by her it will drive away the causes of sorrows, disease and suffering. Thursday is her lucky day and 2 her lucky number. Her flower is the snowdrop of purity.

(Copyright.)

One Must Be Amused.

"How did you happen to lose your cook?"

"I blame the motion-picture industry," said Mr. Gadspar.

"How so?"

"She didn't like the kind of films shown in our neighborhood movie theater."—Birmingham Age-Herald.