Always the Hope of Treasure-Find

A man in Salisbury, Maryland, found $30,000 in an old graveyard which he bought for $200.

His name is Vance Butler, and he is a gas station operator. He bought the land on which there was an abandoned graveyard for $200 and set two negroes to work clearing it. They found a rusty pot containing the money, gold, silver and currency [illegible] to about $30,000.

[illegible] you never know in this [illegible] there's buried gold until [illegible] up against it.

[illegible] of every day people are unearthing treasure, discovering buried gold as unexpected as this fortune turned up in a rusty pot in an old graveyard.

The buried treasure is not always in money—though it is not less valuable, indeed frequently it is more precious than gold.

By a chance turning of some corner people have found an interest that has enriched the rest of their lives; a small nugget of thought, that has led them to a wealth of discovery and adventure and turned into new channels the whole direction of their lives.

No less unexpected, in some unaccented meeting, has been found the gold of a deep and true friendship. And in the years, too, when we regard ourselves as past the age when lifelong friendships are formed. Then such a treasure-find is doubly cherished.

And just so, frequently to those who have turned their thoughts from hoping, who have resigned themselves to life without it, just so, in a chance contact, a chance turning of a corner that has many times been traversed, just so we sometimes find that greatest of treasure—love.

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STOPS a Headache

There seems to be no safer way to end a headache—and there certainly is no *safer* way—than two tablets of Bayer Aspirin.

You've heard doctors say Bayer Aspirin is *safe*. If you've tried it, you know it's *effective*. You could take these tablets every day in the year without any ill effects. And every time you take them, you get the desired relief.

Stick to Bayer Aspirin. It's safe. It gets results. Quick relief from headaches, colds, or other sudden discomfort.

[illegible] (Nadyl) [illegible] vised, [illegible] himself [illegible] keenly alert, peppy, cheerful. NR—the safe, dependable, all-vegetable laxative and corrective—works gently, thoroughly, naturally. It stimulates the eliminative tract to complete, regular functioning. Non-habit-forming. Try a box, 25c—at druggists'.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10c.

Spring Heralds Coming Circus

Much Actual Geography Seen in Sawdust Ring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

THE circus, land of sawdust and spangles, pink lemonade and peanuts, is about to emerge from winter quarters. The magic rumble of red wagons and the footsteps of circusdom's spangled battalions have echoed down the corridors of many summers; yet few really know the phantom white city, a nomadic world, a geographic marvel and a mystery from beginning to end.

There is more actual geography within the narrow borders of Spangleland than in any similar space on the face of the earth. From the shores of the seven seas come its citizens, their faces turned toward the open road where lies the winding trail of the big tops. Dainty equestriennes from France and handsome Russians from the steppes; pink-cheeked athletes from Great Britain and Scandinavia; flashing brunettes from Italy, Argentina, Mexico, and sunny Spain; blond Germans with iron bodies; suave, charming Austrians; almond-eyed maids from Yokohama, Tokyo, and Nagasaki and from the seething land of the dragon; sun-tanned sheiks from the shifting sands of Araby; whip-crackers from Australia and hard-riding cowboys from the western plains; clowns, acrobats, aerialists, riders, staff executives and laborers from every state in the Union—all owe allegiance to the transient country of tents.

A game of checkers in the circus "backyard" between a genial young Japanese tumbler, heir to half a million dollars, and an old clown who ran away from his home in the Middle West long ago, lured by the spangled Pied Piper and his steel-throated calliope, shows how the big top draws together the ends of the earth. Such is the population of Spangleland, where people from nearly every country under the sun are fed into the hopper of a highly organized machine to emerge firmly woven into the brilliant mosaics of a fast-moving performance, subscribing without reservation to the one supreme law of the trouper—"The show must go on."

The circus is organized socially, but a trouper's geographical background has nothing to do with his qualification for membership in the circus golf club, baseball team, clown society, women's clubs, or circus chapter of the American Red Cross. Above all else, the population of this nomadic melting pot learns tolerance, and it's what a person is rather than where he came from that counts most.

Trained Circus Elephants

Yet the circus has its aristocracy. [illegible] are performers who literally [illegible] "born in the show," cradled [illegible] tray of a trouper's trunk; [illegible] slumber by a discordant symphony of snarling jungle beasts, blaring bands, and rain beating a soft tattoo on circus canvas. With the circus are persons descended from royalty, university graduates, staff members who spend their winters in their own pecan and orange groves, work for newspapers, or return to school-teaching and to retail business establishments when the season ends. The band plays "Auld Lang Syne" at the closing performance and the vast circus company flies apart like a punctured balloon. But the siren call of the big tops is all-powerful and each spring finds them following the trail of the red wagons again.

Got Start in Circus.

Circusdom has been a springboard from which men have vaulted to prominence in other fields. Will Rogers was the "Cherokee Kid" with Wirth's circus in 1904. Al G. Fields, the minstrel king, started trouping as a Shakespearean clown. Fred Stone wore spangles before the footlights claimed him, and some of his best antics were born back in "Clown Alley" during his circus days. Billie Burke, the stage star, bears the name of her father, a famous clown, and the fondest boyhood recollections of David Belasco concerned his youthful career as a bare-back rider in a small circus.

Many persons still look upon circus trouping as something akin to robbing a bank, which accounts for the interesting fact that many present-day circus stars had to run away from home to join. Take Mabel Stark, for example. Her relatives virtually disowned her when she laid aside the crisp, white uniform of the trained nurse to expose herself to the mauling of "big, striped tomcats," as she affectionately refers to her tigers. But the call of the calliope and the magic of the midway were in her ears and she immigrated to Spangleland, there to become the only woman in the world who breaks, trains, and works tigers. She has more scars on her body than a giraffe has spots, and her exciting career has fed newspaper columns for years.

The almost unlimited geographical aspects of the circus are nowhere more in evidence than in the wild-animal menagerie. To this traveling college of zoology belong animals from every continent, each a splendid physical specimen, receiving the utmost care from the animal attendants. Zoological experts from leading universities never cease to marvel at the exceptionally fine condition of the circus animals, despite the fact that they are moved from city to city almost every day. Variation in climate in different sections of the country presents a serious problem for circus animal attendants, who often pass hours in a cage with a sick jungle charge, so fond are they of their animals. Seldom does a beast die while the circus is on the road.

Under a single spread of canvas are gathered hundreds of animals and birds—tigers from Bengal, Sumatra, and Siberia; lions and leopards from Africa's tangled jungles; tall, silent giraffes from the open stretches of Ethiopia; nilgai, black buck, aoudad, tapir, and gemsbok antelope. In the same circus colony are Russian brown bears, huge black fellows from Alaska, and polar bears from Greenland's icy slopes. But the circus animal population does not end here. There are hippopotamuses from north of the Transvaal; orang utans from Borneo; tiny rhesus monkeys with pathetic faces, affectionate dispositions, and delicate lungs; llamas from the mountains of Peru; pumas from North and South America; macaws from Mexico; sea lions from California; a sea elephant from the Antarctic wastes; wise, friendly elephants and a curious armored rhinoceros from India; the more familiar rhino from Africa, together with hyenas, dromedaries, zebras, and water buffaloes. Australia contributes the kangaroo.

The rhinoceros, despite his perpetual grouch and his amazing ugliness, is one of the most valuable beasts in the circus, costing about $10,000 by the time he has been purchased from an exporter and raised to maturity. While the more impressive rhino hails from India, a dwindling species, the African, is a formidable fellow of steam-roller disposition. Rhinoceros, elephant, or water buffalo can whip a tiger or at least discourage him in most instances. In contrast to the evil-tempered pachyderm, with the deadly horn and the tiny, piglike eyes, is the good-natured hippopotamus as genial as he is fat.

Circusdom procures some of its camels from Arabia; others are born in captivity.

Elephants From India.

Circus elephants, almost without exception, come from India. Their African cousins, though larger, are much harder to handle and have proved pretty generally useless in circuses except for display purposes. Jumbo was an African and he was stubborn, like the rest of his four-footed countrymen. One night years ago, in St. Thomas, Ont., Jumbo gotsinto an argument with a freight train on the wrong track, with the result that his funeral was held the following morning.

Indian elephants are natural actors and enjoy doing tricks in the big show. They are quick to learn, once they realize what is expected of them, and their ears are tuned to applause like those of a born trouper. Most of them are surprisingly good-natured, and they are so anxious about a firm footing that in most cases they will not voluntarily step on a man. Giraffes are captured by means of a lasso, and often an Africa-born giraffe will be seen to have about two inches of hair missing from his stubby mane—evidence that the lasso was instrumental in his capture.

The big circus cats, unless born on the show, are captured in the jungle regions with traps and pits covered with jungle foliage and baited with young goats. A new method of capturing wild beasts alive involves shooting them with a gas bullet that puts the animal to sleep without pain. When the creature wakes up he finds himself a prisoner. These recently perfected gas bullets are said to be capable of bringing down a lion or a tiger at a distance of 200 feet. But circus animals from the four corners of the earth are imported for a far more interesting purpose than mere exhibition. Many of them are educated. In the circus "classrooms" the natural enemies of the jungles are taught to tolerate one another.

Mystery of Circusdom.

Much of the mystery of circusdom lies in the moving of this miniature cosmos, with its citizenry of animals and people from every clime, and in the pitching of the tents that compose the canvas city. The largest circus carries its own doctor, lawyers, detectives, barber shop, blacksmith shop, fire department, chefs, business experts, and postal service, and it travels on 100 railroad cars in four sections. There are long, steel flat cars for the wagons and other vehicles; huge box cars for the hundreds of horses, elephants, camels, llamas, zebras; commodious sleeping cars for the performers, staff, and laborers.

That the moving of the show may be expedited, cook and dining equipment is packed up at 5:30 in the afternoon, and is sent ahead aboard the flying squadron, along with the wild animal cages and the menagerie tent, which is loaded immediately after the start of the night performance. The land of the white top remains static for just about six hours—between the time the last wagon moves upon the lot, in the late morning, until loading begins again, in the late afternoon. But, if there is a late arrival, the time between unloading and packing up again is shorter still. Of course, when the circus arrives on Sunday or when it remains in a city for more than one day, as it does in a few very large cities, this schedule is not followed. The longest run made by a circus in 1931 was the Ringling-Barnum jump from Springfield, Mass., to Montreal, Canada, a Sunday trip of 335 miles. The shortest run was 12 miles, from Philadelphia to West Philadelphia.

Circus exhibition in the United States had its beginning in 1785 and President Washington attended Rickett's circus in Philadelphia in 1793. The circus of those early days was a puny ancestor of the present-day show. Indeed, it had no elephant! The first pachyderm to set foot in the United States arrived several years later, aboard a sailing vessel called America.

Spangleland scarcely could lay claim to being a complete world in miniature were it not for the fact that within its boundaries can be seen the freak as well as the normal handiwork of Nature. The side show is a separate and distinct kingdom.

From $2.50 A DAY SINGLE $4 DOUBLE

These are the NEW low rates now in effect at the HOTEL VICTORIA, NEW YORK.

Again under the popular management of Roy Moulton, the NEW HOTEL VICTORIA assumes first importance as the perfect headquarters for visitors to New York. The word "WELCOME" takes on a new meaning here.

1000 ROOMS

All newly decorated. Each room equipped with a PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, RADIO, CIRCULATING ICE WATER, A "BEAUTY REST" MATTRESS, FULL LENGTH MIRROR, SPACIOUS CLOSET, WRITING DESK and other modern features.

2 minutes to theatres and shops. R. R. terminals and steamship piers quickly reached.

Suites and Sample Rooms Available Varied Facilities for Meetings, Banquets and Conventions

The NEW HOTEL VICTORIA 51st STREET [illegible]E, NEW YORK

"Buy British" Movement Referred To by Pepys

The popular cry "Buy British!" was evidently heard in good King Charles' golden days, to judge by the following extract from Pepys' diary, writes a columnist in the Manchester (England) Guardian.

"September 8, 1667—Here I met Sir G. Downing who would speak with me, and first to inquire what I paid for my kid's leather gloves I had on my hand, and showed me others on his, as handsome as this in all points, cost him but 12d (about 24 cents) a pair, and mine me 2s (about 50 cents). He told me he had been seven years finding out a man that could dress English sheepskin as it should be—and, indeed, it is now as good in all respects as kid, and he says will save £100,000 (nominally about $500,000) a year that goes out to France for kids' skins. Thus he labors very worthily to advance our own trade, but do it with a mighty amount of vanity and talking."

Cases for Dainty Gifts in Order

Combine Usefulness and Beauty, and Always Remembrance.

Dainty gifts of usefulness in a home are especially in demand for hope chests. The engaged girl appreciates these household presents especially when they are made by the giver, or at least have some touches of her handwork on them.

Cases will be needed for wedding presents of flat silverware, a name given to all such pieces as knives, forks, spoons, of all sizes and sorts, sugar tongs, etc., since they lie flat or nearly so on a table.

A case is exquisite when made of silk and ribbon, and as each case takes but a small quantity of material, the cost of the beautiful gifts remains small. For practical use, cases of deep red or green double-faced canton flannel are excellent. This textile is similar to extra heavy outing flannel, which can be used as a substitute. Bind cases with ribbon and have ribbon tie strings. Feather-stitch down each seam dividing pocket sections for single pieces of silver, and you can readily see how smart the gifts are.

A set of three quilted silk cases is mentioned as a good sort of present for three girls to make and give the prospective bride. The silk can be bought ready quilted, or, this stitchery can be done by the givers themselves. The running stitches can be taken diagonally across each case in opposite directions, thus forming diamond quilting. Or half dollars can be laid on the lining material and a pencil drawn about them, and these circles be run through lining, lightly wadded interlining, and outside silk. Do the tracing before assembling the three parts named, for so only will the circles be accurate.

A silver case in any style is a very unusual bridge prize, and a set of three is sure to delight a winner. Silk should be used as the outside material if choice cases are awards. For the homemaker who wishes to have these cases for her own silver, canton flannel cases are perfectly satisfactory. For articles to contribute to fairs and other sales, this sort will sell fastest, as it can be priced lowest. Of course, this is assuming the material has to be purchased, and is not to be found in a piece bag. Often left-over pieces of dress or good lingerie silk can be found in such a bag, and be put to the best of uses in fashioning silver cases.

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POISON in Your bowels!

Poisons absorbed into the system from souring waste in the bowels, cause that dull, headachy, sluggish, bilious condition; coat the tongue; foul the breath; sap energy, strength and nerve-force. A little of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will clear up trouble like that, gently, harmlessly, in a hurry. The difference it will make in your feelings over night will prove its merit to you.

Dr. Caldwell studied constipation for over forty-seven years. This long experience enabled him to make his prescription just what men, women, old people and children need to make their bowels help themselves. Its natural, mild, thorough action and its pleasant taste commend it to everyone. That's why "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin," as it is called, is the most popular laxative drugstore sell.

DR. W. B. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN A Doctor's Family Laxative

Large Pimples on Face Twelve Years

Healed by Cuticura

"I was troubled with pimples all over my face, neck, back and arms. They were hard, large and red, and hurt when I touched them. They festered and scaled over and at times I could hardly stand to have my clothes touch my back and arms. I could get no rest or sleep and was in that condition about ten or twelve years.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample of each. I purchased more and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two twenty-five cent boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Marsha Nevils, R. 6, Box 125, LaGrange, Texas, July 26, '32.

Cuticura Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. One sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass."—Adv.

Just So It's a Smile

It's good to remember that even a sickly smile is more cheering than a face that is longer than an afternoon shadow.—Toledo Blade.

GIRL to WOMAN

EVERY mother knows those anxious years when her daughter is becoming a woman. The wise mother makes a confidant of her child, advises her as to her physical well-being and watches carefully for any symptom that will indicate that her daughter's health is not all it should be. Read what Mrs. Edward Wheeler of Triadelphia, W. Va., says: "When I was a growing girl I was subject to colds. I lost much strength, my system became very weak. I felt tired, my appetite was poor and I had nervous headaches. Mother gave me Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and in a short time I felt so much stronger and more active, was relieved of frequent colds and since then I have been in very good health." Write Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y.

Psyllid and Flea Beetle Do Damage

Potato Insects Cost Growers Four Million Dollars in Past Year.

By Leslie B. Daniels, Deputy State Entomologist, Colorado Agricultural College. WNU Service.

Colorado's potato crop was damaged to the extent of $3,702,000 during 1932 by two destructive insects, the potato psyllid and the potato flea beetle.

This estimate of damage is based on low prices paid for potatoes produced last year. In normal years, the loss to producers would have been much heavier. The psyllid damage totaled $2,700,000.

Serious outbreaks of psyllid disease this past season also have occurred in Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska, Arizona and New Mexico. Common perennial ground cherries furnish probably the greatest menace as a host to psyllids. These plants harbor millions of the insects from spring till fall.

Farmers of Colorado have been gambling with psyllids for the past thirty years. The enormous number of these insects present throughout the state in 1932 would indicate that we are close to a peak in numbers. When such peaks occur there are ordinarily natural forces such as parasites that enter to reduce the population for the coming season.

We know that a specific parasite was doing effective work in destroying psyllids last season, although it did not become active early enough to effect the course of the disease.

It is highly possible that the psyllid insects will be so reduced in numbers by this parasite that they may not do much damage this year. Although this is highly possible we cannot predict it with absolute certainty because we still have much to learn about the psyllid.

As to control of this insect through the use of insecticides there is very little that I can say. We did treat fields in Morgan county with lime-sulphur and oil sprays, but neither controlled the condition.

We are expecting to continue rather extensive investigations on control this season, providing funds are made available.

Too Many Branches Cut Off Trees First Season

Many orchard growers, in an effort to make their trees appear properly pruned, remove entirely too many branches the first year, says T. J. Talbert, chairman of the horticulture department of the Missouri College of Agriculture. This usually happens when growers take possession of an orchard in which pruning has been badly neglected, or when they appreciate too late the value of pruning in their orchards.

This severe pruning after years of negligence may throw out of balance the top and root system and produce a heavy growth of water sprouts which may result in little or no fruit development. It is a much wiser procedure to prune only moderately the first year, removing and thinning out the small branches in the top of the tree, here and there in the center, and on the sides in order to open up the tree for the admittance of sunlight and air.

It is seldom advisable or necessary in the neglected orchard to remove limbs larger than 1½ inches in diameter. It is true that occasionally limbs larger than this will be found growing in undesirable places.—Missouri Farmer.

Woman Leads Growers

More than 85,000 farmers in England and Wales have registered as wheat growers under the new wheat act. The first person to register in County Tyrone, Ireland, was a woman. A drive to enroll more farmers in Ireland and Wales is being considered.

Farm Hints

Ten South Carolina counties report a total profit of $19,153 from 920 4-H club projects conducted in 1932.

• • •

Sixty-one former 4-H club boys and girls are enrolled in the freshman class at the State college of Washington.

• • •

Some farmers are seed growers and most farmers are seed users; the seed users would make more money if they bought new seed every few years from the growers.

• • •

With modern machines 4,000 men could harvest the United States wheat crop; with the equivalent of a century ago this task would employ several million men.

• • •

About 22,000 pigs were raised in Nevada in 1932, a decline of 7,000 from the previous year. This is in line with a slight decline in pork production for the United States as a whole.

• • •

With 17 members owning 150 animals, the first rabbit club in the state of Maryland has been organized.

• • •

A statement issued by the fertilizer division of the Dominion Seed branch, Ottawa, shows that Canada is now self-supporting in essential fertilizer items.

• • •

A farmer of Halifax county, N. C., has over 60 per cent of his cultivated land planted to cover crops and all of it will be turned under for soil improvement.

• • •

Those old apple trees that harbor railroad worm and codling moth will make good firewood and that is all they are good for.

• • •

An Iowa boy enrolled in baby beef work with his 4-H club in three years had gross returns of $649 from prizes and sale of calves fed.

• • •

Through intelligent co-operation Denmark has risen to a strong, resourceful nation noted for schools, well-kept farms, divided wealth, and fine dairy and pork products.

• • •

New York state grows about 25,000 acres of sweet corn for canning factories in normal times; about 11,000 acres were grown in 1932.

• • •

Iredell (N. C.) farmers using the seed loans for cash buying last season say they saved at least 20 per cent on the fertilizer purchases.

• • •

Butter is scored as follows: (One hundred per cent for perfection) 45 per cent flavor and odor, 25 per cent body, 15 per cent color, 10 per cent salt and 5 per cent package.

Scraps of Humor

JUST TOO MUCH

The tidal wave of money shortage had caught the old bookmaker and landed him, high and dry, in the workhouse. But the ruling spirit still swayed him, and he started a "book" inside.

A friend asked him how he was getting on, and he shook his head sadly.

"The business is too much for me, and I shall have to get a clerk," he replied. "I can reckon two to one in cigarettes, or four to one in an ounce of tobacco or a quarter of tea, but when it comes to working out eleven to eight on a suet dumpling—well, I'm done."—Tit-Bits Magazine.

KNOWS HER STUFF

The Prospect—Am I the first man you ever kissed?

The Maid—Why! Do I go about it like an amateur?

A Regular Knockout

"Speaking about boxing," said Brown, "I've got a brother-in-law who's boxed about 50 chaps up to date, and not one of 'em has been seen since!"

"He must be a terrific hitter," remarked Smith.

"Quite a gentle fellow," Brown pointed out. "He's an undertaker!"

Plowing With a Stick

"What's your idea of a gentleman farmer?"

"He's a person," answered Farmer Corntossel, "who is so well fixed that he can waste profanity on a golf-ball instead of on a mule."—Washington Evening Star.

Amid Dissensions

"I understand you are the teacher of the new singing school."

"I started in a teacher," replied Miss Cayenne, "but now I'm the referee."

Symbolic

Smith—Let's see, what's the symbol for November?

Smart—The ax, I guess. First the politician gets it and then the turkey.—Boston Transcript.

Used for Bridge Prizes

Governess—Methusaleh was nine hundred years old.

Bobby—What became of all his birthday and Christmas presents?—Boston Transcript.

MODERNISTIC

He—What I want is a home-loving little wife.

She—Well I love dancing and matinees and motoring. Home-loving, eh? Isn't that a new fad?

Revenge at Last

Judge—It seems to me that I have seen you before.

Prisoner—You have, your Honor. I gave your daughter singing lessons.

Judge—Thirty years.—Watchman-Examiner.

Source of Pleasure

"Bliggins entertains a good opinion of himself."

"No," replied Miss Cayenne; "his good opinion of himself entertains Mr. Bliggins."

Necessary Preliminary

Clara—Now that you know Tom wasn't out with another girl as you thought, why don't you make it up with him?

Sara—Why, he hasn't even attempted to beg my forgiveness.—Stray Stories Magazine.

Why Should He Know

New Boarder—Where's the bathroom in this boarding house?

And Another—I don't know—I've only been living here a month.

A Scientific Question

"Nothing is ever totally lost or destroyed," said the professor of physics.

"In that case," said the simple and frank person, "how do you explain the fact that everybody loses umbrellas and you never meet anybody who has found one."

A Satirical Gardener

"Do you read much fiction?"

"Yes. I take a lot of magazines that tell me what a fine garden I can make in my back yard."

Comfort

"You children would rather go to a moving picture than to Sunday school?"

"Yes," answered the small girl. "It's darker in the picture theater and we don't have to have our faces washed."

They Knew About It

Politician—The people won't elect me because of my youth.

Supporter—But you are fifty years old and your youth is spent.

Politician—That's just the trouble. They found out how I spent it.

Delight of "Afternoon Tea"

Easy to Make It Matter of Pleasant Informal Entertaining.

Afternoon tea—that charming English custom—is one which most of us wish could be transported bodily to the United States, says one of the most popular of hostesses. There actually are a few offices in New York where tea is served at four o'clock, and I am told by one of the executives that the result in increased efficiency for the last hour of the day has been noticeably good.

Of course, over the teacups in such a place there can be none of the delightful loitering which we associate with afternoon tea as we use it usually for informal entertaining. "Come-to-tea parties" are a boon to the housekeeper who has no maid and who must make her own preparations and do her own serving. Guests also like afternoon teas because in these busy days it is often possible to drop in for a little while at tea time when it would not be possible to go to a luncheon or a bridge.

Because tea-time food is so simple it must be perfect of its kind. First of all, there is the tea itself. Most persons prefer a black blended tea and even if you are a devotee to a traditional green tea for family use, you should forget your own preference and serve the kind liked by the majority. To make the tea, you must be sure to use fresh boiling water, drawn at the last moment from the cold water faucet after it has been allowed to run long enough to be sparkling. Teapot and hot-water pot must be rinsed with hot water. The tea itself may be tied in cheesecloth or put into a teaball of good size and put into the hot pot. The boiling water should then be poured over it and after five minutes the tea should be removed. Experts say that less than five minutes' steeping fails to bring out the flavor. If it is too strong for the person who likes a variety of hot lemonade which he calls tea you can dilute it with hot water. The little pots with tight covers and wicker handles which come especially for tea service should keep water really hot.

Cream and lemon should both be served with tea, as well as sugar. You may be fancy in your choice of this once commonplace product, or you may choose it shaped like hearts, diamonds, spades or clubs or you may choose it colored and flavored.

Sometimes a glass platter or plate divided into sections is used with the tea service. In this are arranged sliced lemon, sliced orange, candied cherries and small mint candies, from which the guests may help themselves.

To serve with tea there should be the daintiest of sandwiches, cut in fancy shapes, of bread and butter or very thin buttered toast. I am especially fond of the type of toast which is made by spreading butter on the loaf, cutting it thin and then baking it in the oven until it is brown around the edge. The butter may be flavored with anchovy paste or deviled ham, or the bread may be spread with marmalade before it is put in the oven.

There are very attractive wafers of various shapes which can be bought ready to spread with a flavored butter, with caviar or with a mixture of crab or lobster meat, minced celery and mayonnaise. Sometimes small biscuits or muffins, split and buttered, are served instead of or with sandwiches.

Tiny cakes or cookies are also usually served with tea. They should be so small that each is but a mouthful.

Cream Cheese and Quince Sandwiches.

Cut crusts from four sides of day-old bread, [illegible] butter and [illegible] in an equal amount of cream cheese. Mash quince preserves and add enough fruit and sirup to flavor. Spread on bread and slice. Put two slices together and cut into fancy shapes.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Youth's Advantage

After thirty, a man may know how to love expertly, but he cannot look it so utterly as the youth of twenty.

USE GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

Contains 33⅓% Pure Sulphur

Skin eruptions, excessive perspiration, insect bites, relieved at once by this refreshing, beautifying toilet and bath soap. Best for

Soft, Clear Skin

Rohland's Styptic Cotton, 25c

New HOTEL EDISON 47th ST. JUST WEST of B'WAY NEW YORK

1000 ROOMS EACH WITH BATH AND SHOWER

Circulating Ice Water . . . Radio . . . Large Closets . . . Full Length Mirrors

OTHER UNUSUAL FEATURES

SUN-RAY HEALTH LAMPS

Roof Solarium . . . Air-Cooled Restaurant

ROOMS $2.50 from SUITES $6.00 from

IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

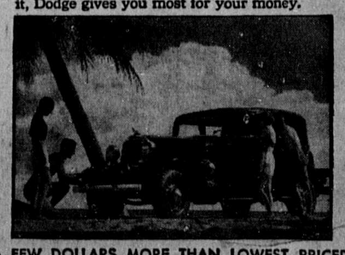
TAKES A MUD BATH AT "SIXTY"

● You wouldn't dare put an ordinary car through a test like this! But day after day, week after week, this big new Dodge Six goes through every test that engineers can devise . . . through mud, sand and water, struggling up steep hills . . . heart-breaking trials that put every part of the car under terrific strain.

But the big new Dodge Six comes through every step with flying colors! Lesser cars quit cold after as little as 11 minutes of such torture. Dodge is still going strong after 600 hours of it!

AMAZING ECONOMY . . . COSTS LESS TO RUN

No wonder this new Dodge Six gives you record-breaking economy. Excess weight is *eliminated* . . . lighter, stronger materials make this car safe and economical. So of course it gives you more miles per gallon. That's one reason why it costs less to run—and why it outperforms its rivals in traffic, up hill, or 'cross country. Yet this tough conqueror of the test pit . . . this car of amazing economy on the highway . . . is the same Dodge Six that stuns Miami and other smart places with its beauty. See this sensational new Dodge today. Drive it. Test it. Compare it with any others. Any way you figure it, Dodge gives you most for your money.



JUST A FEW DOLLARS MORE THAN LOWEST PRICED CARS

DODGE "SIX"

with Floating Power engine mountings

$595 AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY DETROIT 115-INCH WHEELBASE

Dodge Eight priced from $1115 to $1395 f. o. b. factory, Detroit