

GREAT HORSES FROM PENNSY

Kentucky Isn't Alone in Turning Out Speedy Harness Nags

Harrisburg, Pa. (UP)—While followers of horse racing, both harness and running, are inclined to give all of the breeding and training honors to Kentucky, Pennsylvania has given to the harness racing world some of its greatest horses.

Probably the most outstanding Pennsylvania bred and trained animal is Margaret Dillon. This great mare, one of the greatest pacers of all time, is a product of the Nawbeck Farm at Paoli, Pa.

Margaret Dillon holds a pacing mark of 1:58 1-4.

Another Pennsylvania champion back in the days of 1894 was Robert J., bred at Williamsport, Pa. Robert J.'s mark was 2:01 1-2.

Peter Manning, champion trotter of the world, hails from the Hanover Show Farms, at Hanover, Pa. This great horse has a mark of 1:56 3-5. Guy McKinney, the trotter who at 3 years old in 1925 won more money than ever before, was credited to one harness horse, of any age or gait, also hails from the Hanover Show Farms.

Guy McKinney's mark is 1:58 3-4 and last year the horse was acclaimed the 4-year-old champion trotter.

Henry Oliver of Pittsburg owns Peter Scott, 2:05 sire of Rose Scott, 1:59 3-4 and Highland Scott, 1:59 1-2, the only 3-year-old pacer in the two minute class.

Dillon Axworthy, 2:10 1-4, one of the most noted sires in the harness world, is owned by and spent the greater part of his life at the Hanover Shoe Farms.

Clayworth, 2:05 1-4, winner of the \$20,000 Hotel Secor trot at Toledo, Ohio, during the Grand Circuit meeting last year, was sired at Washington, Pa., by Axworthy.

It was over a Philadelphia tract in 1903 that Prince Alert made his best record 1:59 1-2.

These are only a few of the outstanding Keystone State horses in the harness world. The record books of the harness track bear evidence that Pennsylvania, in the harness racing world at least, can be ranked along with Kentucky as a breeding ground for fast horses.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS QUICK ON ENGLISH, VISITORS DISCOVER

Mexico City. (UP)—Knowing only the English language is no bar to Americans who come to Mexico. Or, one might say there is no bar where English is not spoken.

After nearly three weeks in Mexico, Will Rogers insisted that the only thing Mexico City lacked were signs in the shops and other public places: "Spanish spoken here."

Probably one out of every 10 Mexicans speaks English. It is possible for a person to transact business in a half dozen places in a single day without the necessity of speaking Spanish.

There are hotels and business houses where almost every employe understands English. Persons who try to learn Spanish through a course of instruction from a Spanish teacher frequently find that the opportunities for practice are likely to be limited because the fact that you appear a foreigner will immediately cause those with whom you come in contact to start speaking English.

Newspaper correspondents whose knowledge of spoken Spanish is small are sometimes embarrassed to find their questions to government officials in halting Spanish answered in perfect English. Most Mexicans are instinctively courteous and only too pleased to talk to a foreigner in his own language, and for this kindness and their extraordinary quickness in grasping the intricacies of English, most foreigners are duly grateful.

Give Extra Vacations to U. S. National Guardsmen

New York. (UP)—"The annual fortnight of field training, a requirement of enlistment in the national guard, is so popular," said Major General William N. Haskell, commander of the New York national guard, discussing plans for this year's training, "that the majority of guardsmen do not complain of the fact that they are deprived of any other vacation period during the year."

Several thousand men in New York state, employed in business and industry, have had no working day away from their jobs during the years of their guard enlistment.

"Several large employment organizations have recognized this unfairness," the New York commander said, "and have granted their employes an additional vacation period, besides their two weeks' summer training with the guard. Some allow full pay, during field training, and others make up the difference between Guard pay and regular earnings with the firm."

Koreans often paste instead of sew their clothes together, pulling them apart when they are to be washed.

Api Definition.

From the Chicago News. There had been a newcomer at the club and all the other members were telling each other about him.

"You see that man with the high forehead and the sunken eyes?" asked Akhurst of his friend Crombie.

"Yes," murmured the other. "They tell me he's a new member."

"He's an efficiency expert," informed Akhurst.

"What on earth's that?"

Again Akhurst was ready with an answer.

"The sort of man," he replied, "who doesn't enjoy a sea voyage because all the salt is going to waste."

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

SELLING TO THE STORE

In my community, writes a county farm agent two ladies have solved their marketing problems by selling direct to the stores. They made their entry into this trade by selling butter. They picked the best stores they could find and made a proposition to furnish butter under a yearly contract at a slight advance over butter-fat prices. They make good but it and have no difficulty in selling it.

In selling to stores, they have had less worry, save time and generally get along better than when they sold direct to the consumer. The butter sales have opened the way for the disposal of other articles, and now practically everything that is sold from these farms goes through the regular retail channels.

Two things are necessary to be able to sell profitably through the retailer. First of all the article must have merit; and there must be a constant supply. The retailer worth tying up with must have a high standing and a good trade. He must necessarily stand behind everything he sells, so if your product does not come up to the standard his trade demands, it is not uniform, you can not expect to do business with him.

If your product varies as to quantity, he must supplement it by purchases from other sources and take a chance on difference in quality, or disappoint his customers. For him this is poor business, and unless you can assure him of a steady supply of uniform quality he probably will not consider building up a trade for your article.

The merchant must have a profit, so you will probably receive less than you might receive if you peddled your wares. This is offset by the fact that your market is constant, you save time which can be applied to other work, and you have no complaints to adjust and no misunderstandings with customers.

If you start with a merchant, stay with him at least until your contract expires, unless he has violated that agreement himself; and above all things do not sell him a part of your product and then cut into the territory logically supplied by his store and peddle.

A town close to our farm is an excellent market because of its factories which employ men almost the year around, but I know several men in my neighborhood who knock and kick because the storekeepers will buy nothing from them. I know that these men have at various times sold produce to the store—a week's supply, perhaps—then gone right out and sold that store's customers at the same price the merchant paid them for a quantity purchase.

You may not get hooked up with the right store at first, but you can change. Be sure it is the fault of the storekeeper and not the fault of your product if things do not go well. Remember that you are likely to be biased in judging your own product.

Help the storekeeper create a demand for your product through some form of advertising, if such a course is practical.

Better have a regular supply of one or two items than try to sell everything. No farmer—and few others—can put quality into everything.

HOGS FOLLOW CORN

Farm history shows that wherever there is corn, there are hogs, which explains, market specialists say, why swine production has doubled since 1914 in the northwest cornbelt—Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Government charts tracing the phenomenal increase also show that hog receipts have fallen off in the eastern corn belt—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan—and in the southwestern cornbelt—Kansas and Missouri.

Substantiating the rule that hogs follow corn, other charts show that the northwest has led in acreage since 1912, and in production since 1918.

Market experts say the tendency toward corn expansion in the northwest and the tendency of hog production to follow it closely is in harmony with the general western progress of corn culture that made Cincinnati, and then Chicago, the pork packing center of the nation.

For the present, corn acreage in the eastern belt is believed to have reached a maximum, due to invasion by the European borer. The southwest is not expected to expand its corn acreage because other crops, notably wheat in Kansas, offer greater profits. In the northwest, however, expansion is said to be both possible and probable. As a rule corn and livestock in this area are more profitable than small grain, which is the only possible substitute.

Consequently swine production is expected to increase in the northwest, because corn has smaller commercial value there than in the east and is worth more when fed to hogs.

BETTER CONSULT EXPERT

Healthy swine that are thrifty and are otherwise in good condition can be successfully immunized against cholera, providing the operation is properly done and the serum used is potent and the virus virulent. Although the immunization by serum is apparently a simple process, extensive losses sometimes occur because of:

WATCH THE DIET

Experimentation has proved that healthy hogs may contract tuberculosis by eating chickens that died of the disease.

Brood sows need exercise. They also need alfalfa in the ration. If the alfalfa is fed in a rack placed some distance from the place where the sows sleep, they will get both exercise and alfalfa.

The amount of power used in farming is only exceeded by that used in transportation.

cause the serum or virus is used in improper dosages or not properly introduced. A breeder recently had extensive losses in his breeding boars because the virus was so injected that it produced a severe local reaction in the testicles, and although the boars did not die it ruined them for breeding purposes.

The principal losses of swine following cholera immunization occurs in herds in which the swine are unthrifty and usually affected with some other disease or extensively infested with worms. Such losses can usually be avoided, providing the condition is recognized and corrected prior to immunization. Serum and virus produced under government supervision has been tested and proven efficient before it is release, and is usually sufficiently potent to produce a stable immunity. The operation of immunizing swine appears to be simple but there are many details, the proper execution of which insures success. A city farmer believing the immunization of swine a simple procedure, obtained equipment and the serum and virus, and he and his farm foreman proceeded to immunize some 30 head of apparently healthy bred swine. The result was that 17 of these swine died.

FLOWERS FOR FARM

Yellow is the color of cheer in the garden, a favorite with a great many gardeners, and the annuals furnish a fine list of yellows of various textures, tones and intensities. A yellow border with some blue paintings to go with the pale yellow, scarlets and clear reds for the brilliant yellows, and a little lavender for the orange yellows, gives a strip of brilliance and beauty.

The tall yellow portion of the border is best represented by the dwarf sunflowers, which are dwarf only as compared with their tall varieties, which may grow from eight to ten feet under best conditions. The dwarfs reach three feet, with delicate flowers and foliage, compared with the old-fashioned barnyard sunflower. They are known as the cucumber-weaved section, cucumbrifolius, in the catalogues, and range from creamy white to intense yellows with black centers, and the latest development gives a strain with red zonings.

These are easily raised annuals and fine for cutting, the petals being long and often gracefully twisted.

Along with the sunflowers for tall yellows is the Hunnemannia or bush California poppy.

The annual calliopsis with golden flowers zoned with crimson is indispensable in the yellow borders, and the marigolds, both tall and dwarf, with their cousins, the favorite calendula or pot marigold, will furnish beautiful cutting material. The California poppies furnish long-growing brilliant masses of yellow.

The annual chrysanthemums give softer yellows and are beautiful "marguerites" for cutting. In burnt orange of a glistening texture unknown in other annuals are the African daisies, Star of the Veldt, which have the lengthy name of Dimorphotheca in catalogues. They now come from white to creamy yellow as well as in the brilliant orange shades, and are fine for bouquets.

The annual blanket flowers, or gallardias, will furnish the touch of red along with yellow needed for the border, and they, too, are fine cutting material.

EGGS OF QUALITY

It is more difficult to produce eggs of good quality in the summer time than in the fall, winter and spring, but it can be done. Here are the important steps: (1.) Produce only infertile eggs. Remove males from the flock as soon as the breeding season is over and keep them by themselves. Infertile eggs will not incubate when exposed to heat. (2.) Produce clean eggs so none will have to be washed to give a good appearance. Clean nesting material, such as shavings, straw, or sawdust, in the nest and keep the hens shut in the house on rainy days so they will not track mud on the eggs in the nests. This will help considerably in the production of clean eggs. Eggs that have been washed will soil quicker than those that have not, so produce them clean at the start. (3.) Avoid stolen nests. Have enough nests in the house to accommodate all layers; at least one nest for each five hens should be the proportion. It will help considerably if the hens are yarded, as they will then not have much space to roam and steal their nests. Some poultry raisers keep their birds confined all day until about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon and then let them out until dusk; then hens have generally laid by this time and there are no stolen nests. All nests in the house should be somewhat darkened, as a hen likes privacy when she lays. (4.) Keep eggs in cool place between time of gathering and marketing. A cellar is a good place, providing it is not damp and musty. (5.) Candle eggs before marketing to make sure no eggs leave the farm that are watery or that contain blood spots, growth, or mold. (6.) Sell only eggs that are fresh, clean, of good size—those weighing two ounces and over or better—and of firm shell. Eat the dirty shelled eggs, small ones, and cracked ones at home. (7.) Market often—at least once a week and preferably twice a week.

A CAUTION

A fence around the poultry yard about four or five feet high with fine mesh at the bottom and with the bottom buried in the ground three or four inches will provide protection against many animals including dogs, foxes and skunks. If rats or weasels bother the chickens, any refuse or tall grass where they might hide or breed should be removed.

Common salt, lime, phosphorus, and iodine are minerals most commonly lacking in livestock rations.

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Earthquakes Made Study

Earthquake studies are to be conducted on a large scale in Soviet Russia, according to information received in Washington. One hundred seismograph stations are to be constructed and equipped with the latest type of instruments. Inasmuch as the whole vast interior of European Asia, the scene of frequent earthquakes, is now virtually without facilities for the study of these phenomena, it is expected that the completion of this ambitious program will result in substantial additions to the world's earthquake information.

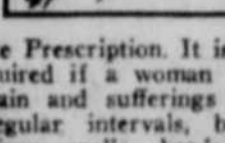
The Brute

Mrs. Green—I went to the dentist's this afternoon, and he made me keep my mouth open for a whole hour. It nearly killed me.

Mr. Green—if he had made you keep your mouth shut for that long it would have killed you for certain.

A Benefactor

A physician who reaches out to benefit humanity leaves a record behind him that is worth while. Such a man was Dr. R. V. Pierce. His study along medical lines, and his knowledge of the remedial qualities of herbs and plants led to the discovery of his wonderful herbal remedy, Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is just the tonic required if a woman is borne down by pain and sufferings at regular or irregular intervals, by nervousness or dizzy spells, headache or backache. Favorite Prescription can be had in tablet form as well as liquid at your neighborhood store.



Vain Admonition

"The cure for worry, my boy, is work." "Yes, but I'm worrying because I can't get work."—Boston Transcript.

Smokes Ecrasite Cigars

Smoking long cigars with an ecrasite cartridge in each is the feat of a young athlete at Baden, Austria. When he believes that the explosion is about to take place he holds the stump between his teeth and lets the "big bang" proceed. The youth has schooled himself to keep his head perfectly still and avoid a recoil by stiffening the muscles of his neck. He says that if an ordinary man smoked an ecrasite cigar, the recoil would almost blow his head off, but he has so trained his muscles that he will permit anyone to hold a sharp-pointed instrument close to the nape of the neck when the explosion takes place.

Wed-Lock

Having been detained late, "in conference," Walter Anthony strolled in Studio Inn and said thoughtfully: "Let's see; I've got to get some flowers and some candy and some theater tickets and—"

"What's the trouble?" Jake wanted to know. "Doing some mental arithmetic?"—Los Angeles Times.

For Galled Horses Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh

All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not suited.

Moon Makes Clocks Vary

After an exhaustive study of the running of clocks over long periods, Dr. Robert B. Morgan of the Naval Observatory, Washington, has reached the surprising conclusion that they go more slowly when the moon is in the western part of the sky. The difference, however, can be detected only by the most delicate measuring instruments. He reports in Popular Science Monthly that when the moon is in the west, one-half of the day is five-thousandths of a second longer than the other.

Oldest English Will

The will of Lady Alicia West (1388) is the earliest will in English at Somerset house.

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for Men, Women & Boys SHOES FOR EASTER. Easter Calls to Everyone... beckoning with flowers, sunlight and the mood of Spring. And style answers the call with a newer enthusiasm, and crisper beauty... And shoes are all important—for the dainty frock must have smart shoes... the new spring suit calls for stylish oxfords... even boys want snappy new shoes for Easter Morning. A call at the nearest W. L. Douglas store or the Douglas dealer in your locality will show you how the new Douglas styles interpret the Spirit of Spring in style and beauty. Do not put it off—for Easter calls to everyone. A fair and square retail price stamped on the sole of Douglas shoes at the factory, guarantees honest value. Men's \$5 to \$8—Women's \$5 to \$8—Boys' \$4 to \$5 Catalog of New Spring Styles mailed on request. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO. 173 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass. TO MERCHANTS! If Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, write today for catalog and agency for America's Best Known Shoes.

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