

HORSE COLLAR IS GLORIFIED

Paris — (UP) — The humble horse collar is glorified in a scholarly tome written by Lefebvre des Nouettes and just published. It is entitled, "The Horse Through the Ages."

M. des Nouettes, who is noted in France for his research work, contends that the widespread slavery of ancient and medieval times was due to the fact that there was no horse collar. Since there were no methods in those days of harnessing a horse properly to a load so that it would not choke, human beasts of burden had to be utilized.

The author emphasizes that all the rough hauling and lifting of heavy stones in the building of pagan palaces, Roman aqueducts, basilicas and baths, as well as of the churches and monasteries of the early Christian era, was done mainly by men and not horses. The need by humans for such work, he contends, was what gave slavery its impetus.

Although the genius who invented the horse collar is not known, M. des Nouettes finds that it came into use between 950 and 1,000 A. D., which marked the advent of the Capetian monarchy in France.

THE GAME GUY'S PRAYER

From the Ottumwa Courier Dear God: Help me to be a sport in this little game of life. I don't ask for any easy place in the lineup; place me anywhere you need me. I only ask for the stuff to give you 100 per cent of what I've got. If all the hard drives seem to come my way, I thank you for the compliment. Help me to remember that you won't ever let anything come my way that you and I together can't handle. And help me to take the bad breaks as part of the game. Help me to understand that the game is full of knots and knicks and trouble and makes me thankful for them. Help me to get so that the harder they come the better I like it.

—And, O God, help me always to play on the square. No matter what the other players do, help me to come clean. Help me to study the Book so that I'll know the rules, and to study and think a lot about the Greatest Player that ever lived, and other great players that are told about in the Book. If they found out that the best part of the game was helping other guys who were out of luck, help me to find it out, too. Help me to be a regular feller with the other players.

Finally, O God, if fate seems to uproot me with both hands and I'm laid on the shelf in sickness or old age or something, help me to take it as part of the game, too. Help me not to whimper or squeal that the game was a frame-up or that I had a raw deal. When, in the falling dusk I get the final bell, I ask for no lying complimentary stones. I'd only like to know that you feel that I've been a good, game guy. — Author unknown.

ONE BULLET FOR TWO

(See Hive) Stand behind your lover, false woman," thundered the Scotsman who found his wife in another man's arms. "I'm going to shoot you both."

A Word to the Wise

The Official "Sheet" of the Sweet Potato Industry of Louisiana. By Beauchamp-Himself, Publisher and Editor, Opelousas, La.

ADVERTISING

No matter how good the things you have to sell, if you don't tell folks about it, you won't sell 'em. Folks don't run round with a flash light peeping in stores seeing what you have and buying is the heart that sends the life blood of a healthy business pulsating through the body of the business organization and keeps it growing and alive.

You know lots of folks "Cuss" the chain stores about "getting the business" and putting the home merchant out of business. They do put some of 'em out of business but there's a lot of 'em who wake up, become progressive and aggressive and go to "Doll-ing Up" the store and advertising and I mean to tell you they "Stay in Business." I know lots of what we call independent merchants who have been made better and liver merchants when the "chain store" came to town. I know some of them right here in my home town, who are lots better merchants today than they were before the chain stores came to town. They haven't put any merchants out of business here—the merchant who wouldn't wake up and realize that we were living in a different day, Put Himself Out of Business.

And Mr. Jobber, your business is to wake up the merchants that deal with you. Tell 'em the new way to do things and help 'em do it. Make them clean up—paint up—display merchandise—use price cards—plenty of perspiration and Advertise like H... and I promise you, the "corner merchant" who takes this dose won't have to close up.

That's the prescription that all of the big syndicated stores use—tell your customers to try it.

NOT PART OF SENTENCE

Cardiff, Eng. — (UP) — Inmates of the prison here protested to the prison governor against lectures on horticulture, on the grounds that they were not included in their sentences.

Amusement Tax.

From Answers. Boy: Please, sir, I want a tooth out. Dentist: Very well—but what do all the other boys with you want? Boy: Oh, they're my pals. They've each paid me a penny to see it done.

Sister Mary's Kitchen

Children sometimes develop troublesome likes and dislikes regarding food as they reach the age of eight or nine. There are several reasons for this and one in particular can be laid to their elders' door. Discussions about food by older persons may do much to influence young tastes. Consequently opinions of grown-ups should be carefully "guarded."

At this age, too, mothers often relax the constant supervision of their children's diet and the juniors are allowed to eat about what they please with the result of a poorly balanced dietary.

It is not at all difficult to plan menus for children from 8 to 10. They enjoy good food and may be allowed a large variety. Most of the regulator adult meals that are well balanced and sensible are suitable for children.

One of the best food habits to establish early, if the meals are well balanced and well cooked, is that of eating some of every food served. Even if the amount is very small, the rule should be firmly enforced, for this habit makes for a balanced diet and develops a broader taste in later years. It's almost impossible for the homemaker to plan interesting and economical menus when there are certain foods her family refuses to eat. For example when summer vegetables, either canned or shipped must be used all winter in place of the winter root vegetables, there's a sameness about the courage and appetite. Aside from this, seasonal foods are always the cheapest.

Variety Is Possible

The rule of a quart of milk a day continues to hold, but some of it may be used in cream soups, creamed vegetables, desserts and beverages. Tea and coffee should not be permitted until the "years of discretion." Meat, fish, eggs, raw and cooked vegetables, raw and cooked fruits, cereals and simple desserts can be served in great variety.

While it's of utmost importance that vitamins and minerals be supplied in abundance, the caloric value of foods must not be overlooked. The amount of food a child needs at this age has been estimated as between 1,700 and 2,000 calories a day. The protein calories should be between 10 and 15 per cent of the whole amount. A working knowledge of the caloric value of the more common foods is valuable.

The ordinary serving of a number of foods yields 100 calories. This makes it easy to calculate the approximate number of calories in the whole day's diet. When the diet is well balanced the distribution of the calories is sure to be suitable. Meat, fish or egg once a day, a quart of milk, plenty of vegetables and fruits, cereals and bread and butter with simple cookies and puddings—such foods insure a wholesome, nourishing diet.

The following menu for a day is worked out to show the number of calories in each dish.

Breakfast: One large orange

TOMORROW'S MENU

- Breakfast — Grape fruit sections, cereal cooked with dates, cream, crisp broiled bacon, bread crumb pan cakes, milk, coffee. Luncheon — Dried beef with rice, prune and peanut butter, sandwiches, orange jelly with whipped cream, vanilla cookies, milk, tea. Dinner — Baked ham, creamed spinach, stewed potatoes a la Southern, apple-celery and raisin salad, custard pie with apricot meringue, milk, coffee.

(100) 3/4 cup cooked cereal (100), 4 tablespoons thin cream (100), 1 soft cooked egg (70), 1 slice toast (50), 2 teaspoons butter (70), 1 glass milk, about 3/4 cup (125). Total calories, 615.

Luncheon: One-half cup baked macaroni with tomato sauce (100), 1/2 head lettuce (12), 2 teaspoons French dressing (66), 1 whole slice whole wheat bread (100), 1 teaspoon butter (35), 2-3 cup apple sauce (100), 1 glass milk (125). Total calories, 538.

Dinner: One ball round steak ground (100), 1 baked sweet potato (150), 1/2 cup creamed peas and carrots (60), 1-3 cup fruit salad with mayonnaise (130), 3 tablespoons brown Betty with 1 tablespoon whipped cream (200), 1 slice bread and butter (135), 1 glass milk (125). Total calories, 900. Total calories for the day, 2,043.

Champion Boy Orator Loses Traffic Debate

Wichita, Kan. — (UP) — Robert Rayburn, champion boy orator, entered an impromptu contest with traffic opponent here, and lost. The winning oration was just five words: "Tell it to the sergeant." Rayburn made bond, charged with driving 50 miles an hour. Germany has developed a substitute for cotton from the Yucca plant.

A Reminder.

From Moustique, Charleroi. "Lily! You're so beautiful! With your blue eyes and your lovely hair, and your shining face!" "Heavens, then I must put some powder on at once."

Jack Be Nimble.

From Answers. "Jack, dear, why are some women called Amazons?" "Well, my dear, I remember learning that the Amazon has the largest mouth."

Tourmaline crystals will permit the passage of light only in one direction.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

NEW VARIETY GRAPE

From time to time mention is made of new varieties of white grape, Ontario, but since it is only of recent introduction it was not possible to know definitely just what its behavior would be over a wide distribution of territory. Ontario has now been tested in many localities under varying climatic conditions, and from each place comes a most favorable report. This variety originated at the New York Experiment Station as the result of a cross between Winchell and Diamond, both white grapes of several years standing in Ontario. It is early, which is of decided importance for certain localities that have a short growing season. It is easily two weeks or more earlier than Concord, which would place it ahead of Worden. Ontario is a variety of the blossom market, of good diameter and of considerable length. It is cold resistant to about the same degree as Niagara. The variety is very fruitful, almost to a fault. But overloading can be checked through closer pruning. Thinning of the blossom market, before they open, is still more effective. The clusters of Ontario are considerably larger than Concord, but the berries are not placed so tightly. The berries are, however, a trifle larger than Concord or Niagara. The golden-yellow color of the Ontario fruit is much more attractive than any other white grape within the knowledge of the writer. It is from the quality standpoint that Ontario makes its greatest appeal. It is neither too sweet nor too sour, and in addition, it possesses the most palatable, termed esters, which give to the variety class of character. Some varieties of grapes are tasty because of desirable esters, while others are mediocre to poor because of their lack. Ontario is a dessert variety of fine juice and it gives one of the tastiest jellies imaginable. It is now widely distributed in the nursery trade.

WILD BLACKBERRIES

Whether or not wild blueberry plants can be bred to give a more palatable fruit is a question that is often asked. Probably it is asked so frequently because failure has so often accompanied transplanting efforts. Blueberries of the high-bush type require a soil that is well supplied with moisture, that is one a peaty or sandy nature, and that has a very acid reaction. For best results the water level in the soil should be from 14 to 22 inches below the surface, but the water should never cover the ground during the growing season. Clay or silty soils are not satisfactory. If the soil is not given due consideration it is not difficult to transplant blueberry plants. Individual plants bearing very large fruit should be marked during the picking season. Any time in the fall after the plants have been picked, and after the spring before growth starts, these plants can be dug and split into pieces each having a top a few inches in length and also having a few roots. If planted in the proper soil a very high percentage of these pieces should grow and in a few years produce some fine fruit. On many farms there are small areas now considered worthless that could be converted into producing centers for material that would later go into making of many blueberry pies and muffins.

A FINE NEW SQUASH

Vegetable breeders of one Experiment Station have developed a new squash and have named it New Brighton. The first seed from which the New Brighton was developed was planted in 1917. According to its originator, the New Brighton can boast of uniformity of size and also of size, averaging, as it does, 20 pounds when mature. The flesh is mealy and uniformly thick over the surface. The fruit is also shapely and has high yielding ability. Even the neck is well filled out. Growers obtaining seed of the New Brighton can save their own hereafter and keep the variety pure by not growing such as other Hubbards, such as the Panama and the Tuba. This particular new fruit of the vine will not cross with summer squash, pumpkin or the Table Queen squash. In 1921 horticulturists introduced the Kitchenette squash, which breeds true for size, shape, color and other characteristics. It has many apparent advantages of a small squash the market demand for the larger forms still persisted, especially in the larger cities, where most of the produce is sold to retailers and not to consumers direct. To meet this demand for more sizable and substantial the New Brighton now makes its debut.

DON'T CROWD CHICKS

"How big a hovey do we need for 500 chicks?" is a question that has been asked us at least a dozen times each of the last five springs, says an operator of a large plant. There just isn't one made big enough for 500 chicks, in my judgment. The same applies to brooder rooms and one-room houses. Three hundred chicks in one room under one stove, is the maximum that can be kept with safety, with early chicks. Late chicks make it possible to raise this limit to 350. Personally we think 250 early chicks about the right number, and for these we want at least a 56-inch hovey. I note that some scientific-minded men at one experiment station says that seven square inches of floor space under the hovey are needed for each chick. If I figure correctly, this would provide room for about 350

SUNSHINE AND FERTILITY

During the winter months, due to short days and absence of sunshine, the birds have been seriously depleted in the absorption of vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin. This is especially significant in the case of breeders, for which an abundant supply of all the vitamins is essential to good fertility and hatchability. Get the breeders out of coops during March as many hours of the day as possible, thus enabling them to absorb as much as possible of vitamin D from the sun's rays. It will harden them up, invigorate them and insure the production of a better hatching egg. Oftentimes

FEEDING FOR PRODUCTION

Investigations made by the United States department of agriculture showed that limited feeding rather than heavy feeding resulted in more economical pork production, even though hogs fed the limited rations made less rapid gains and required longer feeding periods to bring them to the desired weights.

chicks under a 56-inch canopy. That is, many chicks, in my judgment, I would not so-called 1,000-chick size hovers (67-inch) for this many chicks, if I attempted that many in one group. Of course, I think in terms of Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, and he doubtless was thinking in terms of Leghorns. Too many have made all-out springs under one stove, is one of the most common causes of disaster or failure in raising chicks in brooder houses. At least a square foot of floor space for every two and one-half chicks (better two), and not over 250 chicks in one group, will generally save grief and money.

LETS CARRY ON

These trying times have heaped dead ashes on many fine hopes and ideals. Loose tongued speeches and thoughtlessly written pages have in many cases helped to throw up smoke screens which have hidden them. Wild schemes and promises of quick cures have caused the temporary abandonment of age-old human experience. You know that in the past no scheme, plan, or program has made all-out springs in our fields. Your own individual attention to the needs of this crop was necessary. So it has been with the feeding and the milking of the cows and every other enterprise of the farm. It has been your sweat, your application to the individual problems of your particular crop that has helped you most to improve your homes, educate your children, clothe and feed your families. Why guess or speculate too much on the future? What you know of the past is a counsel in helping you meet the future.

GOOD DISINFECTANT

Dairymen and stockmen frequently have occasion to thoroughly disinfect stables, box stalls, milk houses and other places where filth and disease germs may collect and cause serious troubles and losses. A solution of one part commercial lye to 150 parts of water, prepared by dissolving a 13-ounce can of lye ordinarily used for household purposes in 15 gallons of hot or cold water has been found and demonstrated to be an effective and inexpensive disinfectant. Stables or places to be disinfected should be cleaned as thoroughly as possible and then saturated with the lye solution. An ordinary hand or power spray pump may be used for applying the solution. The first application of the solution softens the dirt and material clinging to the walls, floors, or other parts of the stable, and this material should be scraped and removed before a second application of the lye solution is made. Practical tests of this method of barn disinfection have been made by cleaning a barn which had housed an experimental herd of 44 head of cattle infected with contagious abortion. Clean, healthy cattle were put into the stables immediately following the disinfection, and practically a year has passed, during which time there have been no evidences of contagious abortion infection.

WORK HORSE RECORD

The average Corn Belt work horse delivers 681 hours of labor per year at a net cost of \$73.12, according to data obtained in a farm survey conducted by state and Federal representatives. This survey covered 736 representative farms in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Missouri. The information gathered showed that 116 hours per year were utilized in the cultivation of crops. This was the largest item among those listed. Harvesting corn was next in importance and averaged 106 hours. This was followed by harrowing, with 89 hours. Spring and fall plowing combined gave a total of 79 hours. The harvesting of small grain took 46 hours, hauling manure 59 hours, other farm hauling 55 hours and road hauling 30 hours. The remainder of the 681 hours was scattered among various items. Of the cost items the largest and amounted to \$61.54, was the basis of October 1930—September 1931 prices. Chores labor was next and cost \$8.53. Bedding was figured at \$3.97, shoeing at 48 cents, harness at \$2.29, veterinary expenses 65 cents, with interest and depreciation calculated at \$7.45. A mature credit was \$10.44 per head and colt credit was \$1.58. Since these data are based on farmers' own records they have particular significance to the farm-power problem.

A WEED PIRATE

Leafy spurge is proving to be a serious perennial weed in many localities. Unless strenuous efforts are made now to eradicate it agriculture will have another handicap to sustain. This weed is a small, non-flowering, creeping plant with quack grass, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, and field bindweed or creeping jenny. Eradication of infestations of leafy spurge is an exacting job. Heavy application of sodium chloride or ammonium first application of six pounds dissolved in six gallons of water has not been excessive on a square rod. If the infestation is large, covering ten acres or more, the expense involved in getting rid of the weed is great. Several methods have been used. In clean cultivation the land must be worked often enough to prevent all green growth. The roots must be starved out. In Iowa patches of the weed have been seeded to corn which is thoroughly cultivated. After two years of corn the field is seeded to alfalfa. It is important that the fight against leafy spurge should go on vigorously because most of the infestations, although widespread, cover only small areas. If these patches become large it may be cheaper to abandon the farm than to eradicate the weeds.

Even cheap feed is too expensive to be used to maintain lice.

experienced poultry men note a slump in hatchability and fertility along in April. This is very apt to be the result of vitamin deficiency and is quickly corrected by fresh air and sunshine.

COUPLE RECALL ADVENTURES

Near Dawson, Alaska Old Forge, N. Y.—(UP)—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dulin sat in their comfortable Old Forge home the other day and recalled the 20-year period they lived near Dawson, Alaska, seeking gold. Mrs. Dulin recounted how she had to drive a dog team 60 miles to Dawson for provisions in 50 degree below zero weather, and then return.

German Default in Balance

John D. C. Weldon in the Magazine of Wall Street.

We have become so hardened to the threat in various countries of default on international debt payments that we rather expect the worst. When it occurs, we usually find that the effects are not as catastrophic as we had thought. Germany, too, could demand the further indulgence of her creditors without ruin either to herself or to the world.

Whether she will have to do so probably will be answered within the next two or three months. The nub of the problem is that Germany's net trade balance has declined at an alarming rate since last October, for which month it was at the highest level ever known, and that it is at this writing continuing to shrink at a speed which threatens complete disappearance by June unless there is a prompt reversal in world economics.

The German net trade balance for October was 396 million reichmarks. It declined to 267 million in November, to 247 million in December, and the latter low figure was cut more than in half in a disastrous January trade which showed a balance of only 102 million reichmarks, or less than 25 million dollars. The average monthly balance in 1931 was in excess of 50 million dollars and it was largely on this basis that estimates of Germany's ability to pay off private and political debts were made. The January trade figures, projected through the year, would fall short of meeting the debt service even on private external obligations.

Yet this implies an immediate strain greater than actually exists, for in addition to the meager current trade revenues Germany has balances coming in or due in payment for goods exported last year. Such payments, however, cannot long offset the growing deficiency in present trade.

The level reached by German export trade in January was the lowest of many years. Exports were at the level of the monthly average of 1926 and imports were at the level of 1898. As compared with December the export surplus declined 46 per cent and the decline from October was more than 70 per cent.

The down trend can be accounted for only in part by the general deepening of depression in world trade. That obstacle was present throughout 1931 and yet failed to halt Germany in achieving a record trade surplus by October. Since then, however, more and more countries, following the lead of England, have suspended the gold standard and have depreciated their currencies. The inevitable effect upon Germany, as upon any country on a stable currency, is to cut deeply into foreign trade.

Nor is this the end of the story. In addition to the difficulties imposed by currency problems, trade barriers of all kinds throughout the world have been pushed ever higher and this isolationist movement has gathered particular momentum in recent months. With France, Germany has been forced to conclude 32 agreements under which various exports are subjected to severe quota restrictions. Czechoslovakia, whose trade balances has been substantially in favor of Germany, has recently imposed an embargo on payments to Germany. Other European countries also are placing obstacles in the path of German trade in the form of duties, quotas or restriction of payments. In short, with customer after customer, Germany is finding it increasingly difficult to do business.

Actress Takes Wives' Part

BUT MONOLOGUE ROLE ASSUMED ON STAGE BY CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER IS THAT OF HALF A DOZEN WOMEN WHO MARRIED HENRY THE EIGHTH!

BY JULIA BLANSHARD

NEA Service Writer New York — For nearly two months now, one woman, single-handed, has held theater audiences enthralled while she played six weeks to one man!

She is Cornelia Otis Skinner and her monologue production is "The Wives of Henry the Eighth." The story behind this production rings like the saga of a genuine pioneer, a woman who has the courage to do original things naturally.

Miss Skinner, daughter of the famous Otis Skinner, trained for the stage at Bryn Mawr and in Paris, and has had stage experience here in a number of productions.

But before, during and after her parts in these plays, she was most interested in little character sketches that she herself wrote and gave. Coming back from Paris, she used to amuse her friends with her monologues and admit being startled and delighted to have a woman's club call her up and offer her money for appearing at an entertainment.

Found a Theme

For the past few years she has been seeking a theme with which to embody her conception of a technique which would carry her character sketches nearer the theater. Several years ago, in England, she decided on the theme of the love life of King Henry the Eighth. In the vast libraries there she did research for one whole year, her idea was to pick out the most dramatic incident in the life of each of his six wives and to present each in that incident in a way to show just what each woman really was like.

She wrote the sketches herself, tried them out at Knole, Sevenoaks, by permission of Lord and Lady Sackville, and met with such acclaim from the critical English that she decided to bring them over here.

All of her friends and former managers advised against attempting any single-handed performance this winter, on account of the depression. But Cornelia Otis Skinner had made up her mind.

She didn't want to put a whole fortune into her production. So, as she explains it:

"I studied Holbein's paintings of these women all over again, this time not for character but for

their fortunes. I scoured the public library for every bit of information on materials, colors, styles to make their dress authentic. Then I scoured every trunk and closet I had to see what could be used.

"My most successful costume, the one worn by Anne of Cleves, cost only the making! For years my husband has had a bed covering that he adored, but one that I disliked tremendously, because it was such a hard green and such a fancy pattern. In looking at paintings of Anne, I discovered the very use for that bedspread.

"So I took it and designed the dress with it. Of course, my husband asked where it was, about that time, so I told him I had found a marvelous use for it, to come to the theater and see."

Outrigger Smaller Theater Other costumes were evolved in much the same way. Bits of old lace that she had inherited, pieces of gorgeous brocade that she had brought back from the Orient, along with other materials she had collected all went into the making. And when she started her production on Broadway, she modestly took such a small theater that within a week she had to move until she filled one of New York's largest.

Night after night now she presents all of Henry's six wives by day she is a Social Register, five in the exclusive East River section, and finds her greatest pleasure in playing with her young set. Just as Otis Skinner hoped her daughter never would go on the stage, so Otis Skinner's daughter hopes her young son never will. But time will tell whether this family tradition can be stamped out that easily.

WHITE RATS HAVE MINDERS Madison, Wis. — (UP) — White rats have little manners, and eat more in company than alone. Prof. Harry E. Baylow, University of Wisconsin psychologist, discovered in his research. The laboon is likely to bite his mate if she interferes with his eating, Baylow explained.

GOOD INSURANCE RISK Lee, Mass. — (UP) — William R. Eaton has proved to be a good insurance risk. His policy, dated 1897 is one of the oldest in the United States. At 65, Eaton is hale and hearty.

HIGHEST FOREST IN U. S. Los Angeles — The highest spot in the United States has been erected in California. It is located on South Meadows in Inyo National Forest, and has an altitude of more than 9,900 feet. It is expected this landing field will be of great help to pilots making trips over mountains in the southern part of California.

Iowa is the nation's leader in pig-corn production.

Two left Cannajoharie, N. Y., in 1908. They recall that potatoes