"FARM AND HOME"

Our Weekly Digest Of Timely Topics Which Will Be Found Interesting And Instructive

C. E. McCauley

Announcement has been made of the appointment of Charles Edmond McCauley, 27, formerly of Milford, as Boys' Club Agent at Large, at Newark, Del., to fill the position vacated recently by George M. Worrilow, who was appointed county agricultural agent for New Castle county.

McCauley, who has been teaching in the vocational agriculture department in the Milford High School, was gard-uated from the University of Delaware in 1932 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. He was born in Bridgeville, where he attended high school before attending the University.

McCauley, in his new position, will assist the three county 4-H Club agents in their work as it pertains to agriculture and will help organize additional 4-H Clubs throughout Delaware. He will also advise 4-H Club leaders and help them to solve problems of an agricultural nature.

In 1933, McCauley organized the vocational agriculture department in the Milford High School which grew to be the largest department of its kind in the state. He also conducted evening classes in adult agricultural education.

Mrs. McCauley and Charles Edmond, Jr., aged two months, have moved to Newark recently where they have taken up residence with Mr. McCauley.

Tidy Up With Whitewash

There is nothing which adds so much to the attractiveness of the rural homestead as application of common whitewash to fences and to buildings which would involve too much expenditure for paint. When slacking lime with water keep the vessel covered for about an hour and stir occasionally. Use of too much water lowers the heat and retards slacking while too little water causes incomplete slacking and burning. If a pint of molasses is added to each five gallons of whitewash it will penetrate wood and plaster much better.

English Boys Raise Poultry

Junior Poultry club work is carried on in Great Britain under the name of the Young Farmers' club movement. Northumberland was one of the first counties in England to develop Young Farmers' clubs. In the Junior Poultry club there are 100 members, and 200 in the Shorthorn Calves club, whilst a further 150 people are associate members, taking a keen interest in all club work.

Turkey House Needed

If the mature turkeys are given their choice they will remain out of doors most all winter except in time of storms. Their winter quarters or shelter should be a place where no other poultry has been kept. When a building is used, windows should be covered with slats or wire fencing on the south. Other openings on the south should equal one square foot for each ten square feet of floor space. This additional opening should be covered with wire netting and burlap.

POULTRY

QUALITY CHICKS MAKE PRODUCERS

Fixed Characteristics Are Important.

By Roy S. Dearstyne, Poultry Department, North Carolina State College. WNU Service.

No poultryman can develop a flock of good layers from a brood of inferior chicks. Good chicks make good birds.

Some poultrymen can breed and raise their own chicks with satisfactory results, but most flock owners will find it better to purchase chicks from a reliable hatchery.

The best chicks come from disease-free parents, are true to breed, and develop into superior layers. A carefully bred chick receives from its parents certain characteristics which carry with them the success or failure of the poultryman.

Among the most vital factors transmitted from parent to chick are:

The ability to produce. A hen laying 175 eggs a year costs no more to keep than a bird producing only 100 eggs.

Egg size.—The size of the eggs laid by a bird is a characteristic coming directly from its parents. Large eggs bring better prices than small ones.

Early feathering.—This bears a direct relation to broiler prices, as every poultryman attempting to market poorly feathered birds has discovered.

Early sexual maturity.—Frequently the well bred Reds or Rocks will come into production 60 days sooner than inferior birds, thus giving 60 days' extra production.

Give these things serious consideration when breeding or purchasing chicks for the coming year.

Must Keep Feeding Cost Down to Make Flock Pay

Feed costs are likely to contain serious leaks. Feed is the largest item of expense on the poultry farm and it is important for the poultryman to keep this cost down without going below the minimum requirements for good feeding, asserts F. H. Branch, extension economist of Massachusetts State college.

Branch lists several don'ts concerning feed practices. "Don't hold growing birds which are to be marketed after they cease to make rapid gains in weight. Don't keep hens that have stopped laying for any length of time unless they show prospects of staging a come-back. Don't use feed hoppers that permit hens to pull grain out and waste it. Don't buy high priced rations if a cheaper home mixed ration has given you just as good results. Don't buy feed in small quantities if you can get reduced prices on quantity lots.

No well-managed poultry business is complete without a yearly inventory, a simple record of receipts and expenses, an egg production record, and an account of the number of birds removed by death or culling, says Mr. Branch. Such a record supplies the information for spotting leaks in the business.

Instinct Rules in Egg

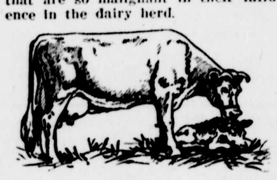
According to a great naturalist writer, among birds instinct inhibits all sounds whenever any noise is heard. With certain species this suppression may be noticed even before the young are hatched. "When the little prisoner is hammering at its shell," he says, "and uttering its first feeble 'peep,' as if begging to be let out, if the warning note is uttered, even at a considerable distance, the strokes and complaining instantly ceases, and the chick will then remain quiescent in the shell for a long time."

NEW FEED HELPS MILK PRODUCTION AND COW HEALTH

The cow to be a money-maker at her best must freshen and refreshen within 52 weeks of the year, according to Van Pelt, dairy authority of the Purina Mills. When the cow is allowed longer than 12 months for the completed cycle of her yearly work, she automatically sinks to a lower level of profit making, Van Pelt claims. To make a cow's year the most efficient, with the greatest returns on the energy expended, the dairyman must take into account the natural characteristics of the cow herself and play them up to the fullest advantage.

Danger at Freshening Period

"There is no time that a cow is more susceptible to costly cow troubles," says Van Pelt, "than at the time immediately following freshening. This particular period easily can be termed a period of susceptibility. Susceptible because she hasn't the strength and the vitality to build up resistance. It is in this particular period when the cow finds herself an easy victim to the disease carrier in the herd whether it be tuberculosis, Bang's disease, mastitis, or any of those troubles that are so malignant in their influence in the dairy herd.



"A cow in calving shrinks herself 130 to 150 pounds. This includes the calf, the placenta, and the water expelled. Following this loss at calving time, finds a slight fill-up or return in weight for the next three days of 12 to 15 pounds. Then, unless the dairyman guards against it by proper methods, he finds a still further shrink of 70 to as high as 90 pounds through the next three months.

Special Feed Required

"In the past dairymen have been inclined to think of holding up on the feed immediately following freshening because they didn't feel that the cow's digestive tract should be overtaxed. But science now makes it possible to start feeding immediately after freshening. Years of experimenting at the Purina Research Farm have resulted in the development of a special feed that is light, easy to digest, cooling in its nature, laxative and building in tissue and bone. With this new feed for the cow two months' before freshening and one month after freshening, the dairyman need not be afraid of overtaxing the cow, because it has been developed especially to fit the cow's digestive and body condition during those periods."

In explaining the result, Van Pelt says, "Everything that the cow lost isn't gained but a refill takes place that guards against any drastic shrink that carries with it so much of the cow's vitality. The results show in a stronger herd, greater foundation, and over a year's time stepped-up milk production. There are fewer replacements to contend with, better quality of udders, greater percentage of conception at breeding time and greater return of net profit in dollars and cents."

RESEARCH FULFILLS COW'S MILK NEEDS

Experimental Farm Lets Dairy Herd Determine What's Needed for Production.

Quite frequently the housewife is heard to say, "This milk is mostly water." Strange to say, the cow that gave the milk will agree with her. As a matter of fact, water is the principal ingredient in milk. As W. R. Arends, well-known dairy authority points out, "The cow needs about 5 times as much water every day as she produces milk. That means a 4 gallon cow should drink about 20 gallons of water daily. Of course, in the winter a cow's water requirements may be a trifle less."

Other important materials in milk are the milk sugars, butterfat, minerals and proteins. According to Arends, the place where dairymen can give their cows the most help in making milk is in a true balance of proteins.

"Some dairymen," says Arends, "feel that protein is protein and that by simply mixing a lot of some protein carrier with grain, the cow gets all she needs in milk making. This is far from the truth, for the proteins in milk are complicated. It takes a combination of different protein feeds to supply all of the elements needed for best milk making.

"Linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, soybean meal and alfalfa meal are all excellent sources of protein, but anyone of them alone doesn't give a cow all the proteins needed to milk at her best. It takes a carefully blended combination of such feeds to give the cow what she needs in milk-making proteins. Certain high protein concentrates, such as cottonseed meal, are very forcing, and when fed to excess, may cause unlimited cow troubles."

Arends says that a good part of the research work at the Purina Research Farm has been given over to finding out just how much of one and how little of another ingredient is needed to do the best job of making milk at the lowest cost to the dairyman. "Taking nothing for granted and letting the cows themselves determine what's best for milk at the lowest cost, the Purina Research Farm has been able to develop dairy concentrates that are far more profitable for dairymen than those of a few years back. Today a cow can get exactly what she needs without any waste of feed and the dairyman can make more money giving her that kind of feed."

Soybeans Moving Faster

In recent years no crop has made as great an increase in production as soybeans. Nevertheless, reports show the annual crop moves more rapidly on commercial markets than formerly, growers having disposed of 65 per cent of their 1935 crop by January 1 as compared with 30 to 40 per cent in other years. This was held by the Department of Agriculture to be the result of newly developed uses, especially for human food.

This Week At Washington

THE LIBERTY LEAGUE'S AIM WAR HELPED BIG BUSINESS ROOSEVELT CHECKS RUIN SACREDNESS OF CONSTITUTION FARMERS' INCOME INCREASES

"Never before in our history has there been such a widespread, well-financed drive to destroy the American system of government as restored by Roosevelt," said Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania at the convention of Young Democratic Clubs of that state at Allentown. "When the world war came, we paid in the blood of our people for the expansion of America finance and industry abroad. When we cast our lot with the allies, the processes of Big Business speeded up into a monster war machine. Our wealth flowed in gigantic war loans. We know that the money never left this country. Our allies bought from American Big Business with money borrowed from the American government, which means the American people. The people paid duPont for powder, Schwab for steel and Morgan for credit and we are still paying.

"America learned to build more and better machines during the war, to make one man do the work of ten. According to all standards of justice and all theories of economy, that development should have permitted shorter working hours of labor and higher pay. But the history of the troubled years that followed the war show how swiftly and surely the greed of men in high places led America to the brink of destruction. There was a feverish period of 'boom,' but the cold statistics show the working man did not share in that false prosperity. His dollar bought less; his purchasing power diminished and the process of bleeding the American people continued unchecked for years. The Harding administration smiled tolerantly on Big Business; the Coolidge administration likewise permitted Big Business to operate the American government. And the Hoover administration, struggling feebly against the inevitable, carried us into the greatest depression known to the civilized world.

"Then, in a moment, the mad race of America toward ruin was checked. It was checked because America revolted and elected a man of the people, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"The President solved the problem in the only way it could be solved—he drove the money changers from the temple, as he promised the people. He curbed the wholesale exploitation of the farmer and the worker, the home owner and the investor and he utilized the nation's boundless credit to feed and clothe and give shelter to the unfortunate victims of the economic debauch.

"In return he earned the undying enmity and hate of Big Business. In their efforts to discredit the President and again seize control of our government, these leaders are motivated by only one interest, which is and always has been private profit for the few at the expense of the many.

"To that end they have not hesitated to attack the very fundamentals of our American system by devious and treacherous methods. They have fought viciously and with no consideration of expense to destroy all of the agencies the President has established in the public welfare.

"The American Liberty League openly boasts that its purpose is to poison the minds of the American people against the Roosevelt administration and it has officially reported a larger campaign fund than even the always affluent Republican party. We must crush these organizations set in motion by the men who are striving again to control the financial and industrial destinies of the American people."

"When Rosevelt took office he, like Lincoln, faced a crisis. He met it fearlessly and effectively. No one questioned the 'constitutionality' of what he did to relieve the distress of the banks, the railroads, the insurance companies, the building and loan and other financial concerns, local and national. It was only when he stepped out to help the farmer, the stockman and the workingman that the Constitution was thought of. So now we must listen to the discussions of the 'sacredness of the Constitution.' It is the good in the Constitution that is sacred. There was nothing 'sacred about the provision that upheld human slavery, or the provision that prevented imposing a tax upon the income of the rich."

January cash income of farmers was the highest for January, 1936, in five years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington. Totaling $566,000,000, the January cash farm income included only $1,000,000 in benefit payments, yet was 46 million dollars higher than the January, 1935 income, which included $70,000,000 of benefit payments. The January cash income of 1934 was $490,000,000 and included $60,000,000 of benefits. Cash income in January, 1933, when there were no benefit payments, totaled only $348,000,000, having fallen from $437,000,000 in January, 1932, and $589,000,000 in January, 1931.

The Bureau reported the total farm cash income for the year 1935 was $6,943,000,000—11 millions above the estimate issued in December. This includes sales of products plus benefit payments. Total cash income in 1934 was $6,387,000,000 and in 1932—the low point of the depression—it was $4,328,000,000.

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"Little Stories for Bedtime" by Thornton W. Burgess

A DIFFERENT GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK

ONCE more Lightfoot the Deer was playing hide and seek in the Green Forest. But it was a different game than the one he had played just a short time before. You remember that then it had been for his life that he had played—he was the one who had done all the hiding. Now, he was "It," and some one else was doing the hiding. Instead of the dreadful fear which had filled him in that other game, he was now filled with longing, longing to make friends with the beautiful stranger of whom he had caught just a glimpse, but of whom every day he found tracks.

Once Lightfoot Ran Smack Into Buster Bear.

At times Lightfoot would lose his temper. Yes, sir, Lightfoot would lose his temper. That was a foolish thing to do, but it seemed to him that he just couldn't help it. He would stamp his feet angrily and thrash the bushes with his great spreading antlers as if they were an enemy with whom he was fighting. More than once when he did this a great pair of great, soft, gentle eyes were watching him, though he didn't know it. If he could have seen them and the look of admiration in them he would have been more eager than ever to find that beautiful stranger.

At other times Lightfoot would steal about through the Green Forest as noiselessly as a shadow. He would peer into thickets and behind tangles of fallen trees and brush piles, hoping to surprise the one he sought. He would be very, very patient. Perhaps he would come to a thicket which he knew from the signs the stranger had left only a few moments before. Then his patience would vanish in impatience and he would dash ahead eager to catch up with the shy stranger. But always it was in vain. He had thought himself very clever, but this stranger was proving herself more clever.

Of course it wasn't long before all the little people in the Green Forest knew what was going on. They knew all about that game of hide and seek just as they had known all about that other game of hide and seek with the hunters. But now, instead of trying to help Lightfoot as they did then, they gave him no help at all. The fact is they were enjoying that game.

Mischievous Sammy Jay even went so far as to warn the stranger several times when Lightfoot was approaching. Of course Lightfoot knew when Sammy did this, and each time he lost his temper. For the time being he quite forgot all that Sammy had done for him when he was the one being hunted. Once Lightfoot almost ran smack into Buster Bear, and was so provoked by his own carelessness that instead of bounding away he actually threatened to fight Buster. But when Buster grinned good naturedly at him Lightfoot thought better of it and bounded away to continue his search.

Then there were times when Lightfoot would sulk and would declare over and over to himself: "I don't care anything about that stranger. I won't spend another minute looking for her." And then within five minutes he would be watching, listening and seeking some sign that she was still in the Green Forest.

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Chesapeake City

Miss Mary Krastel celebrated her birthday by entertaining a number of young friends at her home last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Johnson have removed from the Francis Shunk Brown farm to the R. E. M. Carpenter estate.

Mrs. William C. Pyle, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Willard Stephens, Camden, N. J., has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Thornton, Yonkers, N. Y., have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs George Thornton, Bohemia Manor.

Mrs. Hanson Knorr, who died at her home near New London, Pa., from the effects of burns resulting from a fall against the stove, was buried in St. Augustine cemetery on Thursday.

John Schaefer has gone to Florida where he will spend several days fishing.

Master Jack Kinter was host to a number of young friends last Saturday night. The occasion was "Jackie's" seventh birthday. Many happy returns of the day, "Jackie."

Mr. and Mrs. John Mellor, who have been Philadelphia relatives during the winter, are spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. William Fears.

Mrs. Albert Buckley has opened her home again after spending several months with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Buckley, Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. Alvin Morgan, who has been very ill, is somewhat improved.

The Woman's Civic Club of Chesapeake City, will hold a benefit card and bingo party, in the Civic Club Hall on Wednesday evening, March 18. Prizes will be awarded and refreshments will be served.

SCIENTIFIC ODDITIES

Dry wood has a greater fuel value than green wood. Each 10 per cent of water or moisture in wood will detract about 12 per cent from its value as fuel.

Every time it rains every person on this earth receives a radium bath.

There's enough carbon in the body of a person to make a diamond of 18 carots.

In England cattails were used for upstering before silk was imported from Java.

Silk can be made from a sow's ear.

Tests show that arithmetic greatly increases the rate of perspiration.

HOBBIES

By MAX CHAMBERS

HUNTING

Of all the hobbies people have enjoyed down through the ages, no doubt hunting has been the most durable. First it was the hunt for food with clubs, then the kings made it bow and arrow sport, and now with dogs, firearms and cameras hunting has become a leading hobby.

Nowhere in the East is there finer hunting than on the Delmarva Peninsula.. While all of the game in this section is small except the deer in Worcester county, it is plentiful small game that makes a sportsman's paradise, whether he uses duck shot, the fascinating camera shot or follows the musical bay of a pack of hound dogs after a fox which is much in favor down Federalsburg way.

"Teddy" Fletcher, 15, lives at Preston but he hunts all over Caroline county. His Xmas card for 1935 was a remarkable picture of himself with his bag for the day hanging over his shoulder. And his neighbor, Burton Proctor, Sr., has an unusually fine rack of guns and rifles, perhaps twenty in all. They are custom made, hand engraved, and several have gold triggers and sights. Fletcher Sisk, also of Preston, is a crack shot as are Dr. Wm. D. Noble of Easton, and Walter P. Chrysler, who has a lodge near Cambridge.

But there is one man on the "Shore" for whom small game holds little interest. He is Sandy Tamargo, world traveler and owner of Circus Park, near Elkton. Wild game is his cartharisis. He has hunted big game all over the world and has found adventure on Canadian Mountain sides, in African jungles, and has brought his trophies home to rest in his Cecil County Lodge. A few minutes at Circus Park will prove to the most casual observer that Sandy is a real hunter. He says that he got the "Hobby Riding" habit from his father who was a hunter of no mean ability. Sandy's collection of curios and mounted animal heads is the largest private exhibit in the country.

When questioned about his most exciting experience. Sandy pointed proudly and said, "There over the door is the head of a big rhinocerous that charged me in East Africa after I had surprised him at his drinking place. With the crash of an earthquake and the speed of an express train, he rushed at me. My gun bearers ran but I grabbed a rifle just in time to make two quick shots. One struck the big black rhino in the eye. Momentum brought him to within twenty-five feet of where I was standing. That bullet saved me from what might have been a horrible death but I'd hunt him again tomorrow if I could."

Hunting as a hobby is a great adventure in the big out-doors even though the camera is fast replacing the gun.

Next week: Radio.

Sign of Respect

In Masai Land, East Africa, spitting is a token of respect. Before advancing to shake hands he will expectorate freely into his palm. He spits before any important event, or at the coming of a friend or superior.

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