THE CECIL COUNTY STAR

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Faith

American agriculure faces many problems—some of the most serious nature. And American farmers are doing something about them.

Fewer and fewer farmers are sitting back and waiting for the government to step in and fix things up. More and more farmers are working with their fellows, through such organizations as the marketing cooperatives, in a determined effort to lessen their troubles. The gain in the membership of these cooperatives, and the increase in their volume of business, is one of the most significant factors in the whole history of agriculture.

Today's farmers have faith in their own abilities to earn a living and go ahead. When men feel that way, few problems can defeat them.

Illustrative Anecdotes–XXI–

John D. Rockerfeller borrowed a dime from his secretary one day to pay his bus fare home from his office. "Be sure to remind me of this transaction," he said.

"Oh, that's nothing, Mr. Rockerfeller,' replied the secretary.

"Nothing!" exclaimed Rockerfeller. "Why, that's two whole years' interest on a dollar-"—*George Lyttleton Upshur.*

"If I Have Four Nickels–"

Finding that some of the boys at Proctor Academy were playing the slot machines, the headmaster, Dr. J. Halsey Gulick, went to police headquarters, secured a confiscated machine and set it up in the mathematics room. He then had the mathematical instructor work up a problem involving the law of mathematical probability to be solved by playing the machine with "phony" money.

The boys learned that a player hits the jack pot once in 4000 times—at a nickel a throw, that meant it would cost about $200 to win $5. They learned also that the next highest payoff was once in 2000 plays—it cost $100 to win $1.

The boys soon gave up gambling.—*The Rotarian.*

The Old-Time Religion

Someone has said, "If we could get religion like a Baptist, experience it like a Methodist, be positive about it like a Disciple, be pround of it like an Episcopalian, pay for it like a Presbyterian, propagate it like an Adventist, and enjoy it like a Negro—that would be some religion!"—*Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

No Money For Libraries

To have a good free library system is to have an insurance policy on democracy. Yet our libraries, even in wealthy communities, find it hard to get enough new books and to replace old ones as they wear out. In some small communities, especially in rural areas, public libraries simply don't exist. Following are facts to illustrate the situation:

Forty-five million Americans have no public libraries wthin their reach.

Of the 3,100 counties in the United States, less than 300 have countywide library service.

As a whole the country spends 37 cents a year per capita for library service. Two states at the bottom of the list spend 2 cents a year per capita; the top state, Massachusetts, spends $1.08; while New York, one of the richest, spends only about 62 cents.

In twenty-two states half or more of the population are without free library service.

Aged In Noise

The liquor industry has discovered that noise ages liquor quickly. They are now installing loud speakers near the barrels of firewater to reduce the ordinary aging time, which is from on to seven years. A hot swing number by Benny Goodman is said to age Scotch in twenty-four hours.

A blonde averages 150,000 hairs on her head. Brunettes average between 80,000 and 130,000. And a "red head" is listed as having the low average of 25,000.

Little Known Facts About A Little Known Industry

DRIED EGGS: It's largely thanks to this industry that we can take a package of prepared pancake flour, add a little water, and in half a minute have a Grade-A batter.

Prior to the Sino-Chinese War, drying eggs was almost exclusively a Chinese industry, with America consuming most of her product. Now, with imports cut down to a small fraction of former totals, American egg-drying factories have started up in most of the large egg-raising areas of the United States.

Egg yolks are dried by forcing them through a nozzle under high pressure into a heated chamber. There, in spray form, they drift down to the bottom and become powder for shipment.

Egg whites are usually dried by laying out in large pans where, under slow heat for several days, they dry into crystal flakes.

Chief markets for dried yolks: ice cream manufacturers, bakeries, manufacturers of prepared cake, doughnut, and pancake flours.

Chief market for dried egg whites: the candy industry.

New Soviet laws, according to press reports, decree tardiness a cause for dismissal without appeal, and there are not enough alarm clocks to go around in Russia. The Portland Oregonian says: "Until they show us something better—and they haven's yet—we'll take alarm clocks and capitalism every time."

A constituent has written one of the Congressmen a puzzling letter, to wit: "Please send me at once a list of everything that has not been invented."

SHELTERBELTS PROVE VALUE

11,000 Miles Of Trees Now Protect Farms In Plains States From Ills O fWeather

WASHINGTON—A widely ridiculed project of the New Deal's early days—the so-called shelter belt tree-planting program to protect farmlands in seven of the semi-arid Great Plains States—has just entered its fifth year with its advocates declaring themselves more than satisfied with evidence of its success.

Begun in the Spring of 1935 with a $1,000,000 emergency relief appropriation, the program has since survived searing drought, grasshoppers and jackrabbit plagues, public and Congressional criticism and indifference.

With the 1939 Spring plantings recently completed, there are now 127,000,000 trees from three to thirty-fiv feet high growing in such locations from the Canadian border to Texas that they are already sheltering, or soon will be, some 20,000 farms.

The United States Forest Service believes the surface has only been scratched, but the program already means the existence of 11,000 miles of living greenery protecting the soil and the crops and bringing comfort to perhaps 150,000 farm dwellers.

Before And After

Dramatic photographs are displayed—pictures of barren, windswept farmsteads of 1935, the swirling topsoil piled, use-lost and waist deep, about the line fences, and then pictures of the same farmsteads four years later, with thirty-foot heights of greenery from twenty to 100 feet wide sheltering picnickers eating watermelon which grew equally sheltered where "nothing would grow before."

When farmers benefited by the project were asked, in official questionnaires, to set a monetary value o fthe trees to them, many replies struck a common note.

"I cannot, place a value, as I certainly would not be without a grove," said one.

"It is impossible to make an estimate; for comfort and pleasure alone they are worth more than dollars and cents," said another.

"Unable to place a monetary value, but it is an immeasurable joy all the year around," still another answered.

Yet measurable economic benefits have accrued. Scattered farmers in the Plains area who have matured belts or groves, individually planted years ago, have listed many of them beyond those most emphasized in description of the present program. The list includes protection to livestock during blizzards, protection to new-born Winter cattle, reduction in stock-feeding costs because feeders in the open are protected, savings in th cost of household fuel both through the shelter of the trees and the wood they provide, protection of buildings, crops and orchards from destruction by windstorms and tornadoes.

Birds Are Attracted

In addition to all this these once treeless regions have attracted birds, which destroy harmful insects and provide song and the pleasure of hunting and eating in the open seasons.

The shelter belt program, managed by the Forest Service—with WPA providing the planting labor and funds for growing the seedlings, vision, rodent and other pest control ving the needed equipment, supe and the like—is fairly simple in outline. It involves the planting, on the windward sides of individual farms in the semi-arid or sub-humid areas, of demonstration belts which, on the average, take up about 7 per cent of the farm's acreage. The sections where such plantings have been made include the western third of Minesota, about half of North Dakota, a third of South Dakota, four-fifths of Nebraska, half of Kansas and Oklahoma, and half of the Panhandle of Texas.

A typical planting of a 320-acre farm includes a primary shelter belt of ten rows of trees about 100 feet wide to protect the farm from damaging and searing southwestern Summer winds which eat up the soil's moisture, blow off the soil, chew up the crops with windblown sand and shrival them with 110 to 120 degree heat. This also often protects the house, barns and feedlot from bitter northwest Winter winds.

Small Belts Too

Intermediate belts on quarter-section lines, usually containg from one to three rows of trees, continue this proection, at the same time preventing Winter snow from being blown off the land, where it can give moisture and protection, into gullies and road ditches where it helps little.

Pictures show the fat crops that grow within the shelter of the belts, and how they thin out as the influence of the protection diminishes. Farmers write of the elimination of dust-blowing for as far as fifteen rods from the belts in heavy winds, and of other benefits to men, animals and plants.

So far the government has spent a total of $8,254,000 on this so-called Prairie States Forestry Project, all emergency relief money. Today the program looks though it might become a permanent and regular government activity. Farmers in the Plains area who have been left out are clamoring for the plan's extension.

Quotation Marks

"The underlying strength of the world must consist in the moral fiber of her citizens."—*President Roosevelt.*

* * *

"If there is anything certain in this world it is that Britain and France—and also the countries which they have been in consulation—will never commit any act of aggression or attempt by indirect means to undermine the independence and security of other States."—*Viscount Halifax.*

* * *

"The French Government has tried and is still trying to find a way of enabling Europe to live happily in a free collaboration of people.—*Premier Daladier.*

* * *

"We cannot escape the fact that our nation is an integral part of a world closely knit together by the developments of modern science and invention."—*Sumner Welles.*

* * *

"A permanent conception of Federal responsibility for the support of American citizenship substituted for the historic conception of citizenship's support of the Federal Government is the beginning of fascism or communism under the American flag."—*Senator Vanderberg.*

* * *

"We can preserve our democratic principle of religious and civil liberty only if our people continue to pratice freedom of thought and freedom of expression untrammeled and unafraid."—*Governor Lehman.*

Children's Aid Workers Asked To Speed Up Collections

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cecil County Children's Aid Society held in Trinity Parish House on Friday, June 9, the Rev. Dr. J. Warren Albinson, director of the 1939 drive for funds, reported that a total of $623.69 had been received by him to date. He said that the people of the county wre showing a real interest in the campaign and suggested to the team captains that some of their workers needed to be urged to complete the calls in sections assigned to them, for many people in various parts of the county have told him that they have not yet been called upon.

Cecil County can take care of its own needy children and its people are willing to help, but they must be given the opportunity. He also stated that the officers of the Society were very grateful to those who were giving their time for the making of the individual collctions and that the work of the Society could not be done without the valuable assistance rendered by them each year.

Since last reported there has been received from 3rd district, $129.85; 5th district, $15.65; 6th district, $12.00; 7th district, $178.79; 4th district, $7.75; 8th district, $12.10; Cecil County Homemakers Clubs, $25,50, and out of County $25.00

To Safeguard Babies Against Summer Illnesses

As the thermometer show signs of climbing higher and higher some of the ways by which babies may be kept well and comfortable during the hot weather and may be safeguarded against "summer complaint" and other summer illnesses are outlined below by Dr. J. H. M. Knox, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Maryland State Department of Health

"The best way to keep your baby well," Dr. Knox said in his message to mothers, "is to take your well baby to your doctor regularly for advice and supervision, and to follow the doctor's instructions carefully and very faithfully. If your baby develops any digestive trouble, call your doctor, at once. He'll tell you what to do.

"Summer complaint, or cholera infantum, as it is sometimes called, and other digestive diseases that are so dangerous for babies are germ diseases. Germs that cause the disease get into the baby's food or in the water given the baby to drink. Babies who are nursed by their mothers and who are given cooled, boiled, water to drink, are protected from these sources of danger. Care should be taken not to wean a baby in hot weather except under doctor's orders.

"If mother's milk is not available, the best substitute for it is fresh cow's milk or unsweetened evaporated milk mixed with an equal quantity of water. If sugar or additional water is needed, it should be mixed with the milk according to your doctor's directions. All milk or milk mixtures given to children up to two years of age should be boiled. The feedings should be kept in individual bottles and kept on ice until used. Each feeding should be warmed as needed.

"Always wash the hands thoroughly before preparing the baby's food, and before handling the baby's bottle. All dishes, pots, pans, bottles and nipples should be sterilized by boiling.

"Throw out any milk left in the bottle after feeding. Don't leave the bottle in the baby's crib or carriage. It will only attract dirt or flies. Rinse out the bottle; put the nipple aside, and see that both are sterilized by boiling before using again.

"Be very careful to protect the baby and the baby's foor against flies. Flies are great sources of danger. They are often carriers of the disease germs that cause some of the most serious illnesses babies have. Keep a supply of clean mosquito netting on hand to throw over the baby's crib or carriage while the baby sleeps.

"Some of the diarrheal diseases that grown-ups have are catching. Keep the baby away from people—both children and grown-ups—who are suffering from such diseases.

"If your baby develops diarrheal trouble, dont let it run on. Call your doctor. If you haven't a doctor, ask your County Health Officer to send a public health nurse to your home. She will be glad to assist you in every way possible.

Md. Unemployment Compensation

Out-of-state claims received by the Board in May amounted to 3,312, a drop of nearly two-fifths since January. Of these 119 came from California and 76 from Florida, the two states apparently being favorities of former Maryland workers.

All claims in May amounted to 97,517, of which 3,093 were original and 6,325 were field by unemployed who have entered their second benefit year.

Everything In Its Place

A Red socialist once knocked at a house in Park Lane, London, and shouted to the footman: "The Revolution is here!"

"All revolutions must be delivered at the tradsmen's entrance," replied the footman coldly.

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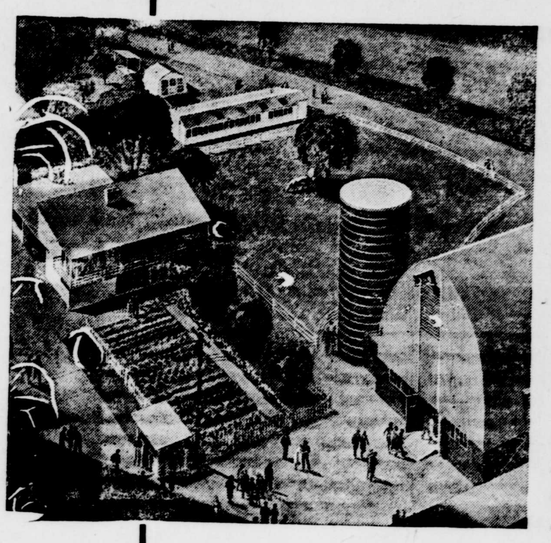

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