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THE SAMOYEDE



YOUR DOG AND MINE

By EDWARD C. LOUD, JR.

THE GREAT DANE

Antiquity knew well the great dane for he has been the companion of kings from even the time before Christ The name great dane is used in America although the German breed is called Deutscher Doggen. America, as early as 1880, featured this breed and today the Great Dane Club of America has given high leadership. Ears are not cropped in England. As one of the largest breeds, the great dane has been exceedingly popular and the present tendency is to make him a useful dog for all purposes as he is especially intelligent.

American breeders have followed mostly the German standard for this breed, adopting a revised standard in 1929. The aim has been to combine size and grace to one. The head especially must be pronounced in the dane and takes 18 points, twice as much as any other feature. Coaresness is especially undesirable either in skull or in chest. General appearance and ability, along with movement, count 20 points. Nobility best expresses the aim of the standard. There is always a tendency towards coarseness in large dogs and this the standard seeks to avoid.

Large dogs are given to obediance and quietness. Their massive strength make excessive barking unnecessary. The great dane, trained as a puppy, makes an ideal companion, watchdog, and servant. They are especially interested in protecting small children. Danes make ideal companions, full of understanding, and with their spectacular appearance, attract attention everywhere. They are a gentlemen's dog fit companion for kings. Nobility, strength, and grace are combined in one in this piece of dignified canine architecture.

General appearance of the Great Dane—The Great Danes appearance should combine nobility, size, power and elegence to a degree not seen in other breeds. He is neither clumsy and ponderous. He should have a long, easy stride and noble, proud bearing. His head should be carried high on a long slender neck which arches slightly before joining the head. The tail hangs down almost straight when the dog is at rest, but when at attention it is carried up in a line with the back, the tip curving upward so that the tail resembles a sabre.

Head of the Great Dane—The Great Dane's head should be decidedly long, rather than broad. It appears to have been pressed together from the great depths and flatness of the cheeks. In front of the eyes the muzzle is finely chiseled. In profile, a definite stop breaks the line of the forehead and the line of the muzzle. When standing in front of the dog his skull should not be much wider than the bridge of the muzzle. Cheeks should be flat.

From every side the head should give an angular appearance with clean cut lines.

A bulging forehead is a fault. The muzzle, measured from tip of nose to stop, should be exactly as long as from the stop to the occiput. The bridge of the nose should be generally straight with a slight arch near the tip.

The lips should hang down covering the jaw, forming a blunt right angle with lines of the head. The folds at the corners of the mouth should be plainly defined.

The eyes should be only medium in size, full almond shaped, and of a keen, lively expression. The eyebrows should be plainly marked.

The ears should be set high on the skull, not too far apart, small and with the tips falling foreward.

Neck and shoulders of the Great Dane—The neck should be long, muscular and powerful, at the same time eaD-hnemsucunllekgs,ndhoobefi$rcu h it is lean, sinewy and arched where it joins the head. The neck should taper slightly as it rises from the shoulders and dewlaps or folds of loose skin should not be noticeable at the throat. The shoulder blades should be long and sloping.

Chest of the Great Dane—The brisket should be of medium length and great depth. The ribs should be well sprung from the back bone but flattened on the sides; they should reach far back and the chest should reach the elbow.

Body of the Great Dane—The back should be moderately long. The length of body should be the same as height at shoulder. The loin should arch slightly. The croup should be short and gently sloping, making a beautiful line as it joins the tail. Seen from above, the loins should be broad and strong.

Tail of the Great Dane—The tail should be of medium length, reaching no lower than the hock, very thick at the butt, set on high and tapering to a fine point at the tip.

Forelegs of the Great Dane—The elbow is well dropped, so that the upper arm forms a right angle with the shoulder blade. The elbows should turn neither in nor out. The upper arms should be muscular and the legs powerful in every rspect. Forelegs should be perfectly straight.

Hindquarters of the Great Dane—The hams should be broad and well muscled, the second thighs long and strong with hocks wide at the joints and well bent.

Feet of the Great Dane—The feet should be round like those of a cat, having thick pads turning neither in or out. The toes should be well arched and close together. The nails should be very strong, curved and dark in color.

Coat of the Great Dane—The coat should lie smooth and be very short, thick and glossy.

Colors of the Great Dane—Fawn: Varies from a light yellow to a golden tan. The nose must be black. The eyes and nails should be dark. Brindle: Brindle must be striped. The ground color may vary from lightest yellow to deepest tan; and a shading of black on muzzle and ears, together with black eyebrows is desired. The stripes must be pure black strongly marked. The nose must be black. The eyes and nails dark. Blue: Varies from a light grey to deepest sable. White is tolerated only on chest and toes. The nose must be black. The eyes and nails dark. Black: The color must be pure black. Nose must be black. Harlequin: Should be pure white ground on which are either all black or all blue patches of medium size. The white should predominate and a pure white neck is preferred. The patches should be sharply defined.

Size of the Great Dane—Males should not be less than 30 inches at the shoulder and females not less than 28 inches.

JOHN W. BARROLL

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Phone No. 10 Chestertown, Md

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

KENT'S AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

SHOWS EFFECTS OF A. A. A. TO KENT FARMERS—LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

(BY COUNTY AGENT J. D. McVEAN)

Decided improvement is noted in the agricultural situation in Kent during the last 12 months. The A. A. A. plan for adjusting producton of wheat, corn, hogs, has meant much to the morale of our farmers and in a financial way. The degree of cooperation has been gratifyingly large. The plan, for the first time, gives the cooperating farmer the advantage over the non-cooperating man.

The benefit payments to cooperating farmers while very important are but a minor part of the boldly conceived plan of enabling the cooperating farmer to secure his fair share of the National income.

The benefit payments have been put to splendid use in payment of taxes, interest, debt reduction, purchase of fertilizer and other essentials. Kent farmers received over $120,000 in 1934 from these payments. They shared in the clearing of burdensome surpluses which result in 'starvation' prices. They helped to increase the price paid farmers for agricultural products.

Kent In The Wheat Picture

A study of the part played by Kent wheat growers' is most revealing. Five hundred eighty three farmers grew wheat during the base years 1930, 31, 32 (crops harvested those years). Five hundred four applications for contracts were made. Four hundred eighty contracts were granted by the Allotment Committee of the local Board. Expressed in terms of percentages we find 82.3 per cent of the growers received contracts 8 per cent. more desired contracts but could not qualify for them.

Cooperation in the work was splendid. Compliance was surprisingly good. During 1934 only four contracts required adjustment, four other contracts were cancelled due to changed ownerships or other involuntary causes. Data from the compliance papers reveal that Kent Farmers were not 'regimented unwillingly' into the plan. In fact over 76 per cent. of the contract holders did not seed their full acreage allowance—10 per cent seeded as much as possible; 6.7 per cent seeded a bit more than the contract specified, but 6 % seeded less than the mininum acreage In total 1600 acres less than maximum was seedd for 1934 harvest.

During 1934 and for the 1935 crop, we find 476 contracts in effect and these cover 91.5 per cent of the wheat of the County. This is reported to be the highest percentage under contract in any county East of the Mississippi River. Kent's share in the benefit payments amounted to over $86,000 for the year which amount is third largest in the State, only Frederick and Carrol Counties receiving more. This amount less local administrative expense also applies to the 1933 and 1935 crops. At this time it appears that the local administrative expenses will be very small—only about 1-2 cent per bushel per year.

Corn Hog Plan Excelled Expectations

The response, by Kent farmers, was greater than was anticipated. 212 contracts were accepted and completed. The contracts and compliance papers were complicated, cumbersome and technical. This discouraged farmers and caused delays. Doubtless some will not sign future contracts, if offered, unless the proceedure is simplified and delays in payment are prevented. Some delay must occur when well over a million contracts are involved in this case alone and over three millions of control contracts are in effect.

M. E. R. A. Steers

The grazing of 457 steers by Kent farmers put several thousand of dollars into circulation affording very practical relief. Farmers, merchants, truckmen, Veterinarians and railroads benefitted. The steers made an average gain of 75 pounds per head a total gain of over 35,000 pounds. The meat was increased in quantity and quality. The meat was conserved and will help greatly in preventing a meat shortage as a result of the most severe drought the country has experienced.

Agriculture Advances

In spite of the times definite progress in agriculture may be recorded. Home health and sanitation made forward strides—dairy barns and milk houses were improved, pounds were drained. 'T. B.' among cattle has almost dsappeared. Removal of cattle subject to Bangs disease and to Mastitis or garget has started. The economic situation has eased up considerably due to the functioning of the Farm Credit Administration through its various type of loans which supply suitable low cost credit according to the need of agricultur. It enables qualified farmers to benefit by 'cash' terms rather than by 'credit' terms. Foreclosures are fewer. Some farmers have adjusted, scaled down and adjusted their indebtedness under one long time mortgage with every hope and expectation of being able to 'weather the economic storm.

Commercial banks and Life Insurance companies are again entering the farm mortgage field. Better credit is now available for those who need it, following the paralysis of farm credit two years back. Emergency Crop Loans and Production Credit Loans met a definite need for short time credit.

The Relief situation is much improved in many ways within the year. Wheat, corn, tomatoes were once more profitable crops. Hay crop was abundant. Fruit was almost a failure. Asparagus added to the agriculture income. Some farmers made definite improvement in the quality of their breeding herds, especially in dairy cattle. Those with surplus horses or colts of their own raising commanded good prices High priced feeds did not help poultrymen, especially turkey raisers. Interest is keen in Dairy Herd Improvement Association work and in Herd Testing. Farm buildings, fences, etc. have been rpaired, painted and improved Farmers are more conservative in their purchase and in the use of 'credit.' Attenion has been given to quality in fertilizer, lime has been applied, more land goes into grass and pasture thus resting land, helping to reduce gullying and erosion. Adapted seed of approved and disease resistant varieties are more extensively used. Increased attenion to sanitation and disease control is noted.

While agriculture has a long way to go before the purchasing power of farm products reaches 'parity' or 'fair exchange value,' it must be acknowledged that it is definitely and decidedly on the up grade. Careful planning through cooperative effort and hard work mixed with determined hope point the way to a better and more prosperous agriculture.

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