Kent News.

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Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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ANNIE SPEAKS AGAIN

"There is something else I must tell the people when they come to the zoo today," said Annie Alligator.

"What is it?" the other alligators inquired.

"I told them the great, the tremendously important, difference between alligators and crocodiles—in their looks—so that people would know us from them, and them from us, when they came to visit the zoo!"

"You did," said the other alligators. "You said it would be your last address or speech of that sort. Or, at least, you said it would probably be your last.

"You left a chance for yourself in case you wanted to say more, and we all thought you would want to say more, and that you would want to make another speech or address."

"True, so you did," said Annie. "Well, you were right. You knew what you were talking about.

"You understood.

"Well," Annie continued, "I think now that I should tell them something else.

"I spoke about heads the other day."

"You spoke then as though you might have to repeat the same speech or address another time," said the other alligators.

"True, so I did," said Annie, "but this time I think I will tell them something else.

"In fact, I think I should tell them something else.

"Yes, I spoke about heads the other day. I told them of the difference between alligators' heads and crocodiles' heads.

"I explained that we had fat heads and square heads and that their heads were pointed.

"Now I think I should tell them something about the difference in tails.

"I like extremes.

"Tails are so interesting."

"Maybe people would not be interested in tails," said one of the other alligators.

"People haven't tails."

"Poor people," said Annie, "but they would be interested in knowing

Tails Are So Interesting.

the difference between our tails and crocodiles' tails."

"Well, maybe," said the others.

"What will you tell them, Annie?"

"The truth," said Annie solemnly. "I always believe in telling people the truth.

"I will tell them that our tails are also fatter and not so silly and flat as are the tails of crocodiles.

"I will say:

"'Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, visitors to the zoo,
Listen to me, listen to me, while I speak to you!
Our tails are rounded and much more fat,
Than the tails of crocodiles, which are flat.'"

"Dear me," said one of the other alligators, "must you speak in poetry?"

"I don't have to speak in poetry," said Annie, "but I like to, and an alligator poet is so unusual.

"I've heard of one before. Then I think people might remember that little rhyme.

"So I am doing a double service. I am giving them information and at the same time I am giving the alligators an alligator poet."

For poor Annie Alligator actually flattered herself that she was a poet—poor, silly Annie Alligator!

But then the information that she gave was correct, and of course she didn't know much, if anything, about poetry. It is always a help, if you want to think yourself fine and smart, not to see what others are doing.

When you see what others are doing you don't think so much of yourself.

That was why Annie Alligator thought she was a pretty good poet!

A Smile

The more than usual lack of intelligence among the students that morning had gotten under the professor's skin.

"Class is dismissed," he said, exasperatedly. "Please don't flap your ears as you pass out."—Froth.

Sign

Little Town Girl—Please, Mr. Farmer, is that pig engaged?"

Farmer—Er, why?

Little Town Girl—She has a ring through her nose.

Hint

"Daddy, should I give Fido some candy?"

"If you want to, yes."

"Well, I haven't any, daddy."

NOTICE

Will buy all junk and pay highest market prices for same. Pay cash. HARRY GORDON, Chestertown, Md.

The DAIRY

DETERMINE VALUE OF DAIRY SIRES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Perhaps the best way to determine the true value of the dairy bull, says the United States Department of Agriculture, is through the production records of his daughters. If a dairy bull has many daughters, and all of these excel medium to low-producing dams, the sire has a certain value; if all the daughters excel medium to high-producing dams, the true value of the bull is comparatively high; but if all the daughters excel high-producing dams, the true value of that bull is very high.

For the first time in the history of this country figures are now becoming available, through the cow-testing associations, by which the true value of thousands of dairy bulls of each dairy breed may be determined through the production records of their unselected daughters.

Department Circular 368, just issued by the bureau of dairying, United States Department of Agriculture, shows how the true value of a dairy bull may be measured by comparing the yearly production records of his daughters with the records of their dams.

In a study that compared the yearly production records of 2,182 daughters with the records of their dams, it was found that the daughters excelled the dams by 377 pounds of milk and 19 pounds of butterfat. These gains are not considered phenomenal, but with the high-average production of the dams (8,635 pounds of milk and 342 pounds of butterfat) they are very satisfactory. The gains would have been excellent had it not been for a few inferior sires whose daughters kept the average production of all the daughters down. This is the kind of sire that should be eliminated from the dairy herds of the country.

In general, the study showed that most pure-bred sires will increase the production of the daughters above that of low-producing dams. However, as the production of dams increases, better and still better sires must be used or the daughters will not excel the production records of the dams. A small increase of the daughters over high-producing dams may be a greater credit to the sire than a much larger increase over low-producing dams.

A study of 58 pure-bred bulls in cow-testing associations, each having five or more tested daughters, showed that in some cases all the daughters excelled the dams; in other cases some of the daughters excelled and others did not; and in still other cases every daughter produced less than her dam. This shows the necessity of using great care in the selection of a dairy sire.

The fact that the daughters of any sire excel their dams in production of butterfat is a very important factor, but it is not the only factor to be considered. It makes a big difference whether the production of the dam is high or low. Some sires increased the records of the daughters over fairly high-producing dams more than 40 per cent; other sires lowered the production of the daughters almost as much below that of similar dams. That does not mean, however, that all sires whose daughters failed to produce as much as their dams should be sent to the butcher; but it does mean that, if kept at all, they should be used to improve lower-producing dairy herds.

A copy of the circular may be obtained as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Best Dairy Farmers Try to Raise Winter Feeds

The dairy farmer who raises all or nearly all his feed on his own farm usually makes more profit per cow than does the neighbor who buys the feed for his dairy cattle, declares J. W. Linn, dairy specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Profitable dairying on the average farm includes the growing of most of the desired feeds for the winter months, according to Linn. Profit from the cow depends largely on growing enough of the right kind of feeds, he says.

If it is impossible to grow all of the feed on the place, substitutes of other feeds can be made. If a farmer has alfalfa or other roughage he needs also a grain supplement to feed the concentrated elements necessary. There is no grain, however, that can take the place of a bulky roughage as a source of carbohydrates or as a filler.

Not Good as Dairymen

The man who has been raising beef cattle or sheep or who has been spending most of his life in learning how to produce big crops of corn and oats does not naturally fit into a dairyman's scheme of work. There is no doubt that dairying pays when it is properly conducted, but the urging of many people of the above-mentioned type into the business does not make for satisfaction or profits, both of which are necessary if the business is to be permanent.

KENT KOUNTY KLAN

For information apply to Box 62, Kennedyville, Md. n27-tf

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