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Biologists Hear Neal Truslow

GIVES TALK AT COLLEGE TO STUDENTS

The third meeting of the Biology Society of Washington College was held Wednesday evening in William Smith Hall. The society was favored by a talk entitled "The Microscope Thtat Makes A Million" by Neal Truslow, of the Truslow Poultry Farm. His talk included a discussion with blackboard diagrams of the life-cycle of the parasite causing Coccidiosis and also an explanation of his research resulting finally in the perfection of "Toxite" the disinfectant used for its extermination. Mr. Truslow demonstrated how with the assistance of a microscope and several scientists his establishment discovered and put on the market a a product which was powerful enough to kill the parasite by penetrating its "egg" on the poultry-house floor before it can reach the fowl.

After the speech was over an open discussion was held in which Mr. Truslow answered many questions asked by members of the society.

A NICKEL WORTH MORE THAN LIFE

Millions of individuals in the United States have suffered untold humiliation during the years in which the depression fastened its tenacles upon the usual sources of employment. It is touching to read of individual hardships which sometimes come to light in the wake of tragedy or dire misfortune.

To the average citizen even in this day of so-called hard times, a nickel is nothing more than five cents and lightly regarded. To many others it represents a part of a fastdwindling sum of money available for current needs which must be used for family living.

Just how important a nickel can become is illustrated by the story of Arthur Roxbury, who, with a family of seven, lived in a third floor apartment in Greenwich Village, New York. Four years ago, he lost his job as his youngest son was born. Odd jobs helped him keep the family alive, together with small earnings of one daughter and, recently. some home relief.

The other day, when he came home after a day of job-hunting, his wife had prepared iced tea for the family but there was food in the house and it would be several days before relief workers would give him another food ticket. The wife found a nickle—all she had—and the husband and father started to a cheap bakery to buy six buns. On the way, he was accosted by a man who threatened him.

With only his precious nickle to lose, Roxbury turned to escape, was pursued by the other man and fled up the steps, of a vacant, tumbledown house. Straight through the building he went, reached a fire escape and jumped to the yard below. Police found him later wandering in the street, sent him to a hospital and he died of a fractured skull.

Those who have not come down to their last nickle, may not appreciate what it meant, to this man to face the loss of his five cents. With a wife and six children waiting for the little bit of bread it would buy. he had no idea of giving it up and attempted as best he could to save it for them.

This story is given space in our columns in the hope that citizens in this community, who are complaining about the cost of relief work, may be able to understand the feeling of those who have nothing. They have good incomes, own much property and yet are worried about a few dollars increase in their taxes. Roxbury, fleeing with his last nickle, would have found it hard to understand the mental reaction of some of our so-called good citizens.

EMULATE THE EGYPTIANS

In his annual address, N. P. Hull, President of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, observed that we cannot continue to pile up great surpluses of all farm products without lowering prices to below production costs—and that, owing to the very nature of farming, acreage cannot be gauged in advance so that it will provide precisely the right amount of each product each year. When a farmer plants an acre of potatoes, for example, only the gods know whether the crop will be 500 bushels of 50.

Mr. Hull then said: "We must find a plan as did the ancient Egyptians to carry from the fat years to the lean years."

Many plans have been suggested for achieving this—and farmers and farm associations can do no more vital work than to study, experiment, and finally develop the best plan that can be created. It is easy to destroy produce—it is easy to replace it if, the year following, nature causes a deficit. Sound economic practice, plus organized effort to stabilize production and marketing, are the real allies of agriculture.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Shareholders of the Kent Building and Loan Company will hold their annual meeting in the Court House, in Chestertown, Md., on

MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1935
at 7.45 p. m.

for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before said meeting.

C. N. SATTERFIELD,
Secretary.

d15-tm

Library To Open As Reading Room

The governing board of the Chestertown Public Library has announced an innovation to take place in the new year—the opening of the library room one day each week as a reading room.

The first Thursday in January, and each Thursday thereafter, the Library will be open for the use of reference works but no exchange of books can be made on these days.

Announcement was also made that the Library would remain closed on Tuesday, December 25, Christmas Day, and Tuesday, January 1, New Year's Day.

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of the Sun:

Dear Editor—I am 8 years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus.

Papa says: "If you see it in the Sun it's so."

Please tell me the truth; "is there a Santa Claus?"

Virginia O'Hanlon.

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. Theythink that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or little children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound andgive to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no child-like faith then, no poetry; no romance to make tolerable this existence. We shold have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus? You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, or even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

Na Santa Claus? Thank God; he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.—N. Y. Sun, many years ago.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear baby, William Edward Price, Jr., who passed away December 21st, 1933.

One year has passed since that sad day
When our dear loved one was called away,
We tried so hard but could not save,
God took him home, it was his will,
But in our hearts he is living still,
Always remembered by his loving parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Price.

Harrison W. Vickers, Attorney.

ORDER NISI

Harrison W. Vickers, Trustee of Raymond H. Bonwill
versus
Clayton C. Ingraham. et al

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., In Equity, No. 2878.

Ordered,this 12h day of December, 1934, by the Circuit Court for Kent county in Equity, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Harrison W. Vickers, Trustee, under and by virtue of the authority contained in mortgage from Clayton C. Ingraham and wife to Harrison W. Vickers, Trustee of Raymond H. Bonwill, dated December 21, 1931, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of February next; provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 7th day of January next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1,200.00.

ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk

True Copy—Test:
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk

d15-4t

HIGH SCHOOL SHOULD PROVIDE PHYSICAL TRAINING, SAYS P. T. A.

When the first high school sprang up in the United States, its main purpose was to prepare its graduates for the Colleges and Universities. Only a select group attended. Namely, those who intended being teachers, preachers or joining some other profession. Those interested in trades were apprenticed to some leader in their line and girls learned the fine points of household management from their mothers.

But as time went on conditions changed in the High School. Compulsory education began. That is all pupils between certain age limits were required to attend school. People who had no intention of going to college or joining any profession were in the school and were compelled to take certain standard courses such as mathematics, Latin and other set subjects. Most school systems are trying to change the high school in such a way as to meet these individual needs of the pupil. They have enlarged the school plant in general and included many new parts which were previously only theory. Auditoriums have been installed. Now one may ask the value of this addition. The answer is this. Every school should have a general assembly at least once a week. Here ideas on student government can be discussed by all. Then, too, every school has its dramatics, glee club and P. T. A. and what is more logical than for the school to be supplied with a suitable place to hold the meetings of these organizations? Certainly it is better than carrying the matter to some distant auditorium or holding meetings in small classrooms.

Since I have started with extra curriculor matters let us consider others which are coming to the fore. Athletics have been growing in popularity until now every high school of any size has its soccer, football, basketball, baseball and track teams for boys as well as corresponding ones for girls. Gymnasiums are provided, for the indoor sports and suitable athletic fields for the outdoor sports. Games of various kinds have always been considered good methods for developing sportsmanship, good judgment, cooperation, speed in reaction and building up sound bodies. This latter is just as much a duty of the high school as building up good minds. This is one reason why schools should have daily physical education classes. These classes cannot be held outdoors in cold or rainy weather, so one can see the necessity for gyms.

A high school should also have a shop room, an agriculture department, a home economics department, music department, libraries, cafeteries and last but not least adequate scientific, commercial and academic facilities. In other words the school should arrange a program whereby the pupil can find some opportunity to better his mental, social and physical life and this can not be accomplished where there is insufficient equipment and building space.

Now lets see how our high school compares with other modern institutes. The building itself is not suited to hold over 150 students. We have approximately 220. One can imagine the problem put on the administration in trying to arrange a schedule that will take care of this great excess. Classes should contain not more than 30 but there are usually 40-50 in each. This makes individual attention almost impossible.

Then consider the equipment. Our library consists of a few books which are so out of date that they are ready for some museum. Our science equipment is so meager one can hardly do a modern experiment. Desks are old and scared. Someone remarked that he had seen models of them in a Pennsylvania museum. Our lighting system is rather bad, too.

The school should have a socializing function but whenever a drama is presented it must be removed to the college auditorium. This takes some the pride from those directly responsible for its presentation. Every child would feel a great interest in his school if he could point out to some friend, a beautiful structure, adequately equiped and bearing the title of Chestertown High School.

Last but not least let us look over the physical education department. The boys athletic field is plenty large but the girls use a section a little over half large enough. Then after a hard practice, the athletes come in to dress, perspiring freely and then what? They must sit around long enough to dry off taking great chances on becoming chilled, then put on their street clothes and go out into the air while their bodies are still warm. Conditions such as this are absolutely against all the doctrines we are trying to teach the pupils. And the worst thing about the whole matter is that the price of installing a few showers is practically nothing compared with the risk our students are taking when they represent our athletic teams.

As soon as cold weather comes our physical education classes are disbanded. There is no place inside to conduct this important part of the pupils education so they must wait patiently until spring comes again. Our basketball team must use the college gym and then only when there is no other college function, which means the boys get about two good practices a week and then are expected to beat teams that practice every day.

On the whole I am afraid that this lack of facilities has a demoralizing effect on our student body and should be remedied. B. Franklin said that a thing worth doing is worth doing well. That surely applies to the educating of the boys and girls of today who are to be our citizens of a few years hence. And the only way to give our pupils an all-around education is to provide a real school plant for them.

SPREAD CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY CHEER

Spread Christmas cheer by giving work to as many as you are able. The best Christmas present to many people would be a job.

The National Reemployment Service office in Chestertown has over 2500 unemployed in its active files—men and women wanting and needing the opportunity to earn an honest dollar.

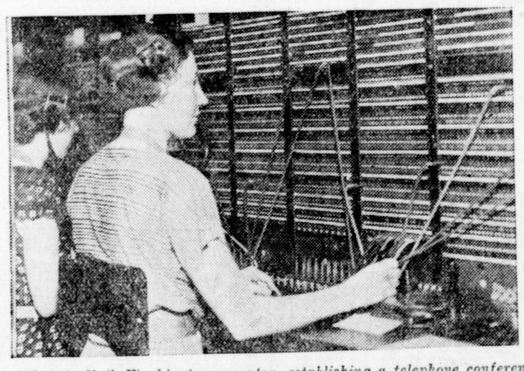
If you can use regular or part time workers of any kind please write or call 207 High street, Chestertown, Md., Telephone 115. This office will furnish you with a list of qualified workers or refer a Mworker direct to you if you prefer. There are classifications from the white collared class, skilled and unskilled workers and laborers.

Make your own Christmas happier this year by giving happiness to others through work.



A NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE

"They're In Conference" — Yet Miles Apart



Christie Hall, Washington operator, establishing a telephone conference call to six branch offices of an industry, where managers simultaneously receive instructions from an executive in the home office. This new telephone conference apparatus has recently been placed in operation by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

The scope of telephone service is continually widening. The first telephone lines connected two instruments only: usually a customer's place of business with his home, or a factory with the company's office. The establishment of telephone exchanges, the building of inter-exchange lines, and the extension of long distance service to a practically world-wide basis has progressively enlarged the possibilities of telephone communication. Until recently telephone service generally consisted of conversations between two individuals only.

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