THIS HOARD WOULD HAVE DOUBLED IN VAL UE—

Deposited in this bank at 4 per cent interest, the hoarded money which has been lying idle for years would have doubled in value instead of merely accumulating dust and cobwebs.

Happily not many persons today actually hoard money with the belief that it is safe from theft or accident.

Money need not be buried in old walls or cellars to be hoarded. It is **hoarded** money if it is idle money, useless money.

The safest way to make your money work for you and the community is to deposit it in the bank, where it is safe, draws interest, and helps build up the local community, thus enhancing the value of your property.

Our officails are business executives and can help to make your money work more profitably for you. Consult them without obligation.

CAROLINE COUNTY BANK

T. CLAYTON HORSEY, Cashier.

GREENSBORO - - - - - MARYLAND

YOUR BANK CAN HELP YOU

The Receiver Off the Hook

When a telephone user fails to replace the receiver on the hook a serious interruption to the service results. In such cases incoming calls cannot be completed, and the operator is compelled to report the line "out of order."

On party lines, if the receiver is not replaced at any one of the stations, not only is that telephone affected, but none of the other telephones on the line can either make or receive calls. Thus an entire line is put out of service, until the receiver of one telephone is replaced.

Sometimes the receiver is accidentally permitted to rest upon a book, or some object which prevents the hook from coming all the way down. When this occurs it produces the same effect as if the receiver were not replaced.

In cases of this sort a repair man must be sent to inspect the telephone. Some little time must therefore elapse before the receiver is replaced, and during this interval calls of great importance may be lost to the subscriber.

PLEASE REPLACE YOUR RECEIVER ON THE HOOK

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company

M. K. NEWNAM
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Denton, Maryland

FINE JOB WORK AT THE AMERICAN UNION

FEMININE TOPICS

An extraordinary set of batik lingerie in purples and greens and violets is given an ornamentation of little flat wooden buttons. The lingerie is tailored, and these small buttons are arranged in sedate rows. They are so thin as not to bulge, and are hand painted in purple and yellow.

—

One umbrella, intended to brighten the rainiest day, is crimson rubberized silk.

—

In the midst of such a furry season, it is rather a relief to find an evening cloak which depends on something else for decoration. One cloak of dark blue velvet I saw recently had a high rolling collar of white ostrich tips.

—

Though the popularity of the cloche is undiminished today, there is a strange variant of it. This hat is small in front but in back it extends in a wide brim downward to the shoulder blades, which it hugs closely.

—

Waffles are now in great demand and a good recipe calls for one egg, one pint sweet milk, two tablespoonfulls butter, three teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon sugar, flour to consistency of hot cakes.

Some of the lovliliest bags are made from a piece of a genuine Mandarin coat.

—

A delicious dish from an inexpensive steak may be readily prepared. Spread a skirt steak with sharp cheese, roll and tie. Brown in Dutch oven as you would a pot roast. Then put in one can of tomatoes, two chopped green peppers, one chopped onion. Cook three hours. Serve with plain boiled spaghetti with the meat, and the sauce will act as a dressing.

—

The fad for scented jewelery is extending, prettily enough, to earrings.

—

There is at least one velvet gown in every wardrobe this season, for velvet is most regal of the many fabrics fashion has approved.

—

The best liked type of evening wrap is voluminous, loose, of simple lines. Its lining is rich, and the mink, as well as the ermine, yields its tails for inside ornamentation.

—

Thanksgiving Cake

Scald four cups of milk; when lukewarm add one yeast cake (softened in a little of the milk), and eight cupfuls and one-half of flour; mix thoroughly. Cream one cupful of butter with two cupfuls of sugar; add two beaten eggs, and when this mixture is thoroughly blended add it to the yeast mixture. Cover; set in a warm place and let rise six hours. Cream one cupful of lard with one cupful and one half of sugar; add one beaten egg, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of salt and the grated rind of one lemon; add to the raised mixture. Let rise, again, over night. In the morning add one cupful and one-half of raisins, one cupful of citron, cut in very thin slices, and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juce. Beat thoroughly; pour into tube cake pans, let rise to double in bulk and bake in a moderate oven one hour. This recipe makes six small cakes, or one very large cake, and two, baked in bread pans. Frost with old fashioned sugar icing.

WHAT IS OLDEST KNOWN ROAD MATERIAL?

Asphalt Has Strong Claims as First Binder for Stone.

Doubtless the oldest material for a road was wood, in the form of branches laid across muddy stretches of paths, much as the familiar "corduroy" road is still made to-day in backwoods districts.

But the oldest hard road material is stone or brick, and among the claimants for hoary age in considering the first forms of built highways, is asphalt. Some commentators of the Bible claim that the word "slime" in the quotation "slime had they for mortar" to build the Tower of Babel should be translated as "bitumen," which is asphalt.

However that may be, there is no doubt about the translation of an inscription found on a paving block in Babylon. It reads:

Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, he who made Esaglia and Ezida glorious, son of Nebopolassar, King of Babylon. The streets of Babylon, the procession Street of Nabu and Marduk, my lords, which Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, the father who begot me, has made a road glistening with asphalt and burnt brick; I, the wise suppliant who fears their lordships, placed above the bitumen and burnt bricks, a mighty superstructure of shining dust, made them strong within with bitumen and burnt bricks as a high lying road. Nabu and Marduk, when you traverse these streets in joy, may benefits for me rest upon your lips; life for distant days, and well-being for the body. Before you I will advance upon them. May I attain eternal age!"

Those who traverse smooth asphalt streets in cities are thus linked with the era of at least 500 years B. C. in the roads they use, although from ancient times until about 1855, asphalt, then to be obtained only from nature (it is now a product of petroleum manufacturing processes) was neglected as a road material.

DR. W. A. SMITH
DENTIST
House and Office
409 MARKET STREET
Office Hours—9:15 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Appointments by mail or telephone
Telephone No. 82

TALKS *to* MOTHERS *about* THEIR BABIES

By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.,

Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

THE RUNABOUT

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MUCH that has been said in the foregoing talks has concerned the mother and the baby under 1 year of age.

This is the period of greatest danger to the child's life and it is proper that attention primarily should be directed to the baby. From infancy the young child gradually enters another period, the so-called "runabout" or preschool period, from 2 to 6, which is fraught with dangers of its own. At this time he begins to walk, to talk and to lead a more or less independent existence. It is natural under these conditions that the mother's care should be somewhat relaxed.

As a rule there is much less attention paid to his food, his clothing and to his habits. Often he is allowed to eat the general diet of the family and between meals to forage at will. He may slip away in cold weather from the family vigilance, improperly shod and clothed, and the consequent cough and cold developed may continue all winter.

Infectious Diseases.

AT this age period the number of infectious diseases increases rapidly and a proportion of them leave the child seriously handicapped.

The most deadly infections of the preschool period are measles, whooping cough and tuberculosis. The dreaded diptheria and scarlet fever kill fewer. In addition to these fatalities there is a much larger group of children who are permanently damaged by these and other diseases. These cases are seen in all dispensaries and doctors' offices, in homes for cripples and in children's hospitals. Many of them begin their years of schooling permanently damaged.

We can reckon the dead accurately. We have no method of estimating the number of these handicapped children. The result of the physical examinations conducted during the war by the draft boards in this country amazed our people. Roughly about one-third of all the candidates examined were declared unfit for military service because of physical defect. Many of these defects were not serious to life, most of them could have been corrected in early childhood.

This is a serious reflection upon the community conscience in matters of public health. We must understand that the child for the first five years of life is an organism so tender, so easily broken, so easily damaged that it needs all the care that first-class intelligence can give it. The problem is to reach the individual child, to know how long he sleeps, what he eats, whether he has fever, what diseases he has had, whether he is housed in an overcrowded room, whether he is normal in his glands, bones, joints, skin and senses, whether he shows the healthiness of good nature or the by-products of bad care.

Healthy Children.

WE must no longer be satisfied if a child is not killed by bad feeding, bad nursing or bad housing, but should think more of the positive conditions of life necessary to keep healthy children always healthy.

We must help parents to a knowledge of the food, clothes, environment, rest, exercise and play the "runabout" requires and in the establishment of good health habits for the child.

The crying need of changing our present *laissez faire* indifferent attitude is clearly shown in the examination of any large group of school children. In going over the children of several primary schools in Maryland 98 per cent. of them were found to have one or more physical defects, some of these greatly interfering with their health and progress and most of them unnecessary.

In an examination of 3,125 pre-school children in Gary, Ind., only 149, or 4.8 per cent., were found to be free from physical defects.

An analysis of these handicaps was as follows:

	Pct.		Pct.
Vision	36.1	Heart	2
Mouth	66.9	Lungs	1
Decayed teeth	64.7	Bones and muscles	41.9
Nasopharynx	69	Mentality	1
Enlarged glands	29.1	Average number of defects	42
Skin	10		
Ears	9		

The lesson from these results which threaten the health and happiness of such a large proportion of our child population is that every "runabout" child should grow up under medical supervision. He should be examined at regular intervals, at least once a year, and parents should cooperate in carrying out the physicians' advice. In cases where there is no family physician the community should furnish this oversight and the public health nurse working under a doctor's direction should assist the parents in removing these physical handicaps and in surrounding the "runabout" child with proper sanitary influence.

Diet.

THE "runabout" child needs but little addition to the dietary already suggested for the second year. The principal meal should be at midday and there should be no eating between meals except for a light lunch in the interval between breakfast and dinner or dinner and supper.

Rest.

A YOUNG child needs a rest during the day even if it does not sleep. The relaxation in lying down for an hour is helpful. He does not store up enough energy during the night to carry him through an active unbroken day. With many nervous malnutritic children the one thing needed is a daytime rest.

Clothing.

THE clothing should be simple and light in weight and permit freedom of movement to every part of the body. The young child should not be made to consider his clothing in his hours of freedom. The child's shoes should be fitted on a last which conforms to the natural shape of the foot. Fashion must not alter a shape already determined by nature. The soles of the shoes must be thick enough to protect the foot from the chill, damp ground. Rubber overshoes are needed when the ground is wet, muddy or snowy. Many a cold in the head has been contracted through cold, wet feet.

Play.

PLAYING is as natural as breathing to a young child. Play, however, can be used or abused. It affords not only a means of exercise but, perhaps, the best field for discipline and training. It should never be permitted to the point of real fatigue.

Teeth.

DENTISTS now agree that the care of the first teeth is of the first importance. Neglect of the milk teeth leads to faulty later dentation and to early decay of the permanent set. The teeth of the young children should be inspected at regular intervals by the dentist and all small cavaties filled. The teeth should be brushed with a soft brush at least twice a day.

The ideal to be striven for in Maryland is that healthy children be born from healthy parents, and that through intelligent home care, assisted by medical and, when needed, nursing advice, these children should be properly guarded through this neglected runabout age and delivered unhandicapped to the school authorities for their education. We are still far from this goal.

Wants

NOTICE OF EXAMINATION—The State Employment Commission will hold an examination in Caroline county on Saturday, December 8, 1923, for Chief Game Warden. $1200 a year. This examination is open to residents of Caroline County only. Apply State Employment Commission, 22 Light street, Baltimore, Maryland. 22-2t

CATARRH

Catarrh is a Local disease greatly influenced by Constitutional conditions.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE consists of an Ointment which gives Quick Relief by local application, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces and assists in ridding your System of Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 Years.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

EUROPE FARMS LACK 'PHONES

Rural Wire Service In Its Infancy In The Old World, Says French Engineer.

"Rural telephone service is in its infancy in the large European countries such as England and France," writes Monsieur M. G. Valensi, noted French telegraph engineer, in a recent article in the Annales des Postes, Telegraphes et Telephones.

One-third of the French telephone subscribers are concentrated in Paris, the writer points out. It is the same for London, which in 1921 contained 30,000 subscribers, while Great Britain as a whole possessed only 85,964.

In contrast to this situation, M. Valensi points out that in the United States "more than 2,500,000 farms possess the telephone. In that country," he adds, "there exist almost 26,000 small rural co-operative telephone companies, made up of farmers who combine to construct a line leading to a point connecting with a telephone central."

TELEPHONE MEN USE SHARK CAGE

Many Kinds Of Animals Contended With In Making Repairs.

If one specimen each of all the various kinds of animals which interfere with telephone service or hamper telephone repair men in their work were brought together into a single exhibition, the result would be one to make any presiding genius of a zoo green with envy.

There are bears which, mistaking the humming of wires for the contented song of a hive of bees, climb the pole to rob the imaginary insects of their honey; they are squirrels that chew holes in the lead sheath of cables, for no reason in particular; there are ants and beetles equally "metalivorous," and there are spiders which fling their webs across a pair of open wires, causing a short circuit when the gussamerlike strands become saturated with dew.

Contend With Shark.

Also there are sharks, for it must be remembered that the telephone line is amphibious. It operates quite as well under water as it does when strung on poles or run through conduits beneath a city street—unless, of course, a vessel drags its anchor and damages the cable, in which case there are any number of dimculties to consider, including—if the cable happens to be that which connects Cuba with the United States—sharks.

One of the three cables of the Havana-Key West telephone cable system was squeezed by an anchor recently and put out of action by being grounded. Service continued, of course—that is the reason for the three cables—but engineers of three companies were immediately set to work locating the break and repairing it. Delicate electrical apparatus detected the location of the trouble. It was found to be just beyond the mouth of Havana harbor.

A piece of damaged cable sixty feet in length had to be cut out and a new section to replace it brought by boat from Key West. Picking up the end of the cable was a difficult and hazardous matter. Professional divers, familiar with the habits of sharks, do not relish too close an association with them at the depth at which it was necessary to work in this case.

Finally a shark-proof cage of iron was constructed, and a Havana diver succeeded in bringing up the end of the cable so that the work of splicing could be undertaken. Before nightfall service had been restored.

This cable is specially constructed to afford protection against breaks and this was the first interruption of service since the submarine line was opened April, 1921.

Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading 10 cents per line, each insertion. No advertisement less than three lines.

For Sale

INCUBATOR in good condition, C. Beckwith, Denton.

ONE 6-SPOUT SANDWICH CORN SHELLER, in good condition, for sale cheap, Nuttle Milling Co., Denton, Md. 2-tf

Miscellaneous

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages. Fred R. Owens, Attorney-at-Law, Denton, Md.,

Wanted an Underwood typewriter in fair condition. The price must be cheap. The American Union, Denton.

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