LOST $3,000,000 BY RITCHIE ACT

In an attack on Governor Ritchie at a meeting of the Lyndhurst Improvement Association last Thursday night William Milnes Maloy, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, charged that the Governor "sold out the rights" of the people of Maryland to gratify his ambition for a third term.

The Governor's claim of having administered the affairs of the State economically is not borne out by the records, according to the speaker. The number of officeholders has been increased, he declared, and the expenses of the State government for 1923 were $7,000,000 more than under Governor Harrington in 1917. He charged that the Governor is trying to "kill off" his companions who might develop into rivals.

SOME ACTIVITIES OF BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE

Recent reports from the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health, show that the total expenditures for 1925 amounted to $29,313.39.

The largest single item amounted to $10,077.13, the sum that was apportioned among fifteen counties toward public health nursing service, with special reference to maternity and child hygiene. The salary of the Chief of the Bureau for full time service and the compensation of the doctors who had charge of the child health conferences—part time service—amounted to $5,000. The amount paid for field expenses, including traveling expenses of doctors and nurses and for other field activities connected with the child hygiene work of the public health nurses amounted to $5867.66.

Other items were:

Salaries of the clerical staff, $3,245.00; health education, $2,500.00; printing $682.08; exhibit material, movie films and miscellaneous, $1,189.85; supplies, $519.76; telephone service, postage, express, and freight $231.91.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene is the youngest of the eight bureaus of the State Department of Health. It was established in 1922 and is financed partly from state and partly from federal funds. Its activities are limited, in accordance with the laws under which it operates to the advisory care of mothers and of children under school age. The funds expended during the calendar year of 1925 were derived as follows:—from state appropriations $15,818.62; from federal funds $13,494.77.

The field work of the Bureau is done in co-operation with the deputy state health officer, or local health officer in each county, with the assistance of the local public health nurse. Clinic physicians are sent on invitation from the deputy state health officer or local health officer to conduct the child health conferences that have been organized in the counties. Local physicians are notified in advance and are invited to take part in all of the conferences.

These conferences are held at regular intervals, usually about once a month, at some centrally located place. No medical treatments are given, but any child who needs such treatment is referred to the family physician. A report is sent to each physician outlining the results of the examination of his patient.

The total number of conferences held in 1925 was 310. The total number of places visited was 191. Of the total conferences, 105 were held during the summer months in connection with the tour of the health-mobile through the counties on the Western and Eastern shores of the Chesapeake Bay. The total number of children brought to the conferences was 4,993. Follow-up clinics were held as follows:—

19 dental clinics; 1 eye clinic; one for crippled children; 1 woman's clinic.

GROVE

Mrs. Elbert Taylor and children, of Greensboro, visited her brother, Mr. W. E. Collins, last Sunday.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. J. E. Lord is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Baker and family, of Centreville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Murphy last Sunday.

Mr. Perry Collins and Miss Annie Bover visited Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Taylor last Sunday.

The Ladies Aid of Grove M. P. church will give a play entitled, "Back to the Country Store," on Wednesday evening, March 31, in the Preston Town Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Employer—What can you do, boy?

Boy—Anything, sir.

Employer—Can you wheel a barrow full of smoke?

Boy—Certainly sir, if you will fill it.

U. S. EXPERTS ADVISE

Raw or improperly cooked pork and pork products may cause the serious and often fatal disease, trichinosis. This warning is issued by specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, especially to persons who are in the habit of eating raw or insufficiently cooked pork products, including sausage containing raw or dried pork meat and intended to be eaten uncooked.

Recent reports received from several sources by the department indicate that a number of cases of illness and deaths have resulted from trichinosis. This disease, because of the similarity of the symptoms, is often mistaken for typhoid fever. Trichinosis is painful as well as dangerous, and often affects all members of a family who have eaten raw, poorly cured, or insufficiently cooked pork. The ailment is caused by a very minute parasite known as trichinae, but a temperature of 140 degrees F. or higher renders the pork harmless.

Following are simple rules of food hygiene indorsed by Federal specialists: Cook pork well. A practical rule is to cook pork until the meat has lost its red color throughout all portions, or at least until the fluids of the meat have become more or less jellied. Federally inspected pork products of a kind prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking are safe since the inspectors require that all pork muscle tissue entering into such inspected products be subjected to a temperature sufficient to destroy all live trichinae.

"COW CAPACITY" KEY TO BIG MILK PRODUCTION

"Cow Capacity" is what causes a cow getting ten pounds of grain a day to produce 36 pounds of milk, and another cow, under the same conditions, and on exactly the same kind and amount of feed, to give only 20 pounds of milk, says the Larrowe Institute of Animal Economics.

"Producing milk is not much different than producing shoes or any other commodity except that we here have to deal with a living animal with a milk-producing ability that is more or less inherited," according to the Institute. "One shoe-maker can turn out a pair of shoes to sell at five dollars while another cannot afford to sell them for less than seven dollars. There is a big difference in the production costs. Similar differences hold true in dairying. The breed of the animals, their feed, the quality of the animals, and their management, all have their effect on the cost of their milk production. A good dairyman may be able to produce milk at a price that would financially cripple another dairyman.

"Feed is the largest single item in milk production. It takes about the same amount of feed to keep a high producing dairy cow alive as it does to maintain a cow of limited production. A cow cannot turn out nutrients in the form of milk which she does not receive in her feed, and the big difference in the production of milk from individual cows lies in the kind of feed they are fed and the amount they are able to consume and convert into milk. A heavy producing cow can utilize a large amount of feed, while the small producer wastes it. It is this cow capacity that makes the large producer a more economical producer than the low producer.

"Many dairymen are misled by a false economy into buying 'cheap' feed for their herds," according to the Institute. "In most instances the cheap feed is not really worth as much at its price as another feed at a higher price. A group of cows on feed selling at $54 a ton, averaged 81 cents worth of grain for every 100 pounds of milk produced. A similar herd on $52 feed averaged 87 cents of feed for each hundred pounds of milk. This means that on the basis of milk produced on the higher priced feed, the $52 feed was really worth only $48.40 a ton, or $3.60 less than the price asked for it."

THREE HELD AS FOWL THIEVES

Seaford, Del., March 22.—Leslie Bright, 28; Olin Bright, 20, and Austin Bright, 25, cousins, claiming to be from Bright's Corner, Caroline county, Md., are locked up here as supposed chicken thieves. The men appeared here today with 160 pounds of fowl and offered it at a much lower figure than the prevailing market price.

Chief of Police Martin arrested them at a local store, where they were trying to dispose of the chickens. The Sussex county police have appealed to the authorities of Caroline county for a record of the men.

Officer, to couple in parked auto—Don't you see that sign, "Fine for Parking"?

Mary—Yes, officer, I see it and I heartily agree with it.

IN INCREASING POTATO YIELD

A progressive corn farmer does not plant the nubbins left in his crib after he has fed or sold the bulk of his crop during the winter. He has long since learned the value of good seed corn. The same farmer, on the other hand, does not always use equally good judgment in selecting seed for his potato patch. Too often he plants the culls and inferior potatoes which are left in the bin after the good ones have been sold or eaten. He has not learned the value of good seed potatoes.

"The first requirement in good seed potatoes," says William Stuart, potato specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, "is that they be as free as possible from disease, at least of those diseases which can not be destroyed through treatment in either the hot or cold corrosive sublimate or formalin solutions." Good seed, he says, must also possess good vigor, high productive capacity, and be true to name and to type of variety. While such factors as the preparation of the land, its fertilization, the proper spacing of the seed pieces, and the cultural care given the growing crop have an important bearing on the yield, none, he says, is of such prime importance as the character of the seed.

Perhaps the best way for the average farmer potato grower to be assured of good seed is to purchase "certified seed." There is abundant evidence that certified seed is improved seed, and that it will yield much more than common or uncertified seed. Reports to the department from a number of experiment stations in the United States and Canada, based on 11,627 tests show an actual increase of 46.4 bushels per acre for certified seed over uncertified seed. Individual tests showed an increase of as much as 219 bushels per acre by the use of certified seed.

Increased yield is not the only favorable result from the use of such seed, says Mr. Stuart. The crop from good seed will invariably grade a higher per cent. of No. 1 stock than will that from poor seed. The difference may often be so great as 20 per cent., but even if it should be only 10 per cent. it materially enhances the value of good seed.

The goose had been carved and and everybody had tasted it. It was excellent. The negro minister, who was the guest of honor, could not restrain his enthusiasm.

"Dat's as fine a goose as I ever set my teeth in, brudder Williams," he said to his host. "Whar did you git such a fine goose?"

"Well, now parson," replied the carver of the goose, exhibiting great dignity and reluctance, "when you preach es a speshul good sermon, I never axes you whar you got it. I hopes you will show de same considération."

He—What shape is a kiss?

She—I don't know.

He—Well, give me one and I'll call it square.

Jim—How long have you been going with Mary?

Jack—Oh, about two permanent waves.

Ross—I used to box in Florida.

Bill—What?

Ross—Oranges.

Coolidge Rock



Nature turns sculptor, and with the aid of the elements fashioned this remarkable likeness of President Coolidge on a mountain cliff near Lostina, Oregon. The huge face is nearly 100 feet high, and was officially discovered by members of U. S. Geographical Survey.

"Golden Anniversary"



Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman has been pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn for 25 years. The anniversary event was celebrated with a great ovation. President Coolidge sent congratulations. The congregation presented Dr. Cadman with a purse of $25,000, a thousand dollars for every year of service.

DISEASES SPREAD BY SPITTING

"Spitting should be prohibited in all workrooms and in all public places," said Dr. R. H. Riley, chief, Communicable Diseases, State Health Department, in connection with the campaign being conducted by the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, Inc., to prevent spitting. "The germs of tuperculosis, pneumonia, influenza, measles, diphtheria, sore throat, and scarlet fever, which even the sputum of healthy people may contain, may be distributed by moist or dried sputum and by careless sneezing and coughing," he continued.

"In workshops, in railroad stations, subways, street-cars, busses, and in other place where persons are gathered together in large numbers the habit of spitting persists. This persists in spite of various efforts that have been made to enforce the law against spitting by making it a criminal offence, subject to fine or imprisonment. Although official placards are posted in cars, stations, and other public places it is an everyday occurence to see many persons expectorate openly on the floor."

Dr. Riley is of the opinion that probably the chief reason for such open defiance of the law is that the general public is not yet convinced of the real danger that comes from this filthy habit. "Anybody will cross the street to avoid walking by a house posted for smallpox," said Dr. Riley. "Yet the same person, with never a thought, will spit on the sidewalk. Sputum, especially in the fall and spring when colds and other sicknesses are prevalent, is responsible for illnesses of the nose, throat, and lungs among both children and adults. The germs of pneumonia, influenza, and common colds, for example, fall to the sidewalk or the floor. They are ground up and affix themselves to dust. Little children, who play on the floor or in the street and who thus pick up such dust and spit, are especially in danger of infection.

"The revolt against spitting must come from the public itself," concluded Dr. Riley. "Legislation alone will not do it. When everybody believes that spitting spreads diseases—that well people can spread it—even you and I——then only will this disgusting and dangerous habit be abolished. When people realize that they can get these diseases from spitting as surely as they can get smallpox from contact with a person sick with it, they may be glad to join the health authorities to prevent the spread of infectious diseases by careless spitting."

RETIRED CANNER SUCCUMBS

Federalsburg, March 22—Joseph P. Patchett, 72, retired canner and wealthy real estate owner, died at his home here today. He had been in ill health for several months, and a fall from an automobile truck, in which he suffered several broken ribs, hastened the end. He had disposed of all his cannery holdings.

Mr. Patchett was a native of Preston, Caroline county. A widow and two children, Oscar Patchett, New York, and Mrs. Laura Dean, Federalsburg, survive.

SPECIAL MUSIC AT M. P. CHURCH SUNDAY

Palm Sunday at the M. P. Church will be marked by the use of special music appropriate to the occasion. Miss Esther Dunham will sing a solo "The Palms," by Faure, while the choir will sing "Ride on in Majesty," by Baines, at the morning service.

In the evening Miss Dunham and Mrs. Porter, of Greensboro, will sing a duet.

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