For Continuous Service

The Central Office Operator

FORTY-EIGHT years ago the telephone was a toy, thought by many to have no commercial value; today it is an indispensable factor in our daily lives. Day in and day out the flashing of myriads of tiny lamps, the calling signals, on the switchboards continue, and day in and day out the operator must be on the job.

¶Good telephone service is only possible because the central office operator is intelligent, willing and interested in her work.

¶From expecting little, the American public has been educated to demand a high quality of service, and gets it ---the most efficient in the world.

Aptly has the telephone been called "The Sentinel That Never Sleeps"

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
"Bell System"
One Policy-One System-Universal Service

Gill Bros. Formula Is An Open Secret

A young man once suggested "that we sell our formula for Gill Bros. Ice Cream to manufacturers in other towns who wanted to know how to make ice cream as good as Chestertown enjoys."

We told him we had no formula to sell. Any chemist could readily analyze Gill Bros. Ice Cream and find just how we make so delicious in flavor, so rich and so pure.

Gill Bros. Ice Cream contains the same choice fruits, nuts, berries available to any other ice cream manufacturer. More than this, it is made from our pure cream furnished in constant plenty from the pasteurized output of our private sources of superior milk supply.

Above all, it is produced with all possible skill and care to maintain the GILL BROS. reputation for highest quality—and to keep faith with a public that has put the stamp of approval on our daily production. There is no richer, no better-flavored, no purer ice cream anywhere.

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Phone 290 Chestertown, Md. We Deliver

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Poultry Notes

A LIST OF IMPORTANT THINGS TABULATED TO REFRESH THE MEMORIES OF POULTRYMEN —OTHER POULTRY NOTES OF INTEREST

The following should be read by every poultryman in Kent County, regardless of how much he knows about poultry. Refreshing one's memory sometimes adds greatly to his efficiency.

1. Immediately sell
   a. All undeveloped pullets.
   b. All cull hens.
   c. All surplus males.
2. Prepare the chicken house for occupancy.

Eggs have taken their usual decided slump and are selling on the market almost at cost of production. At the very moment that hens start laying, the price in the city takes a slump. This is easily explainable, however, although discouraging to the farmer. The price of eggs is controlled by supply and demand—and that's about all there is to it.

Someone has said that they were "bootlegging" eggs. The slump in the price, however, put a stop to this.

Vaccination of fowls as a cure or preventive of roup, chicken-pox, and allied disorders, consists in injecting beneath the skin of the fowl treated, by means of a hypodermic syringe, a liquid preparation made from the exudate of pox nodules of affected birds. This exudate is ground up in normal salt solution, filtered and heated before being bottled for use. Two or three injections are given at intervals of several days. The idea is that by this artificial inoculation of the fowl with the virus of the disease an immunity is conferred. This is a very modern. and by many veterinarians considered a very effective treatment for cure or prevention of the disease mentioned. It is not difficult of administration, or expensive. Not all reports from its use are wholly encouraging, and not all authorities are agreed as to its value, but, with present knowledge, it appears to be the most promising of curative agents yet discovered.

Some time ago, writers on economics insisted that steel output was the only true barometer of the country's prosperity and progress. It stirred one's pride to see the expanding of that great business, with its vast tonnage and its world-wide market, but one day our attention was attracted by some facts concerning another industry, which gave us some new ideas about the sources of national wealth. A statistician, who, it seemed to us at the time, might have been employing his talents to better advantage. compiled a table giving a poultry census for the United States, showing the total number of fowls, their geographical distribution, the annual production of eggs, and so on. The American hen, we found, was laying on the average sixty eggs a year. Without asking ourselves whether this is high or low, we reduced the total output to dozens, calculated the aggregate value at the prevailing market price, and were astounded at the tremendos result.

Then we meditated a bit on that individual average. Sixty eggs a year—we wondered whether the American hen was doing her best. Supposing, we thought, the average were raised to sixty-one. A little figuring showed that this would mean an addition to the national market basket of 25,000.000 dozen eggs eery year, worth $6,000,-000 or $7,000,000. If the average could be lifted to seventy, the country would be richer by scores of millions.

Poultry Notes Left Out.

a. By eliminating—
1. All roof leaks.
2. All cracks in back and ends of house.

b. By furnishing—
1. Plenty of light (glass windows).
2. Ventilation (muslin or burlap covered windows).
3. Dropping boards (under all roosts.)
4. Nests (one for each four hens.)
5. Mash hoppers.
6. Water and milk stands.

3. Feed my chickens for egg production by furnishing—
a. Scratch grain to be fed in litter twice daily.
b. Mash (including beef scrap or other animal protein) to be fed in hopper keeping it before chickens all the time.
c. Green or succulent food.
d. Oyster shell.
e. Grit.
f. Milk whenever I have it.
g. Fresh water all the time.

4. Take better care of my chickens by—
a. Feeding them as soon as they can see to eat in the morning.
b. Sending them to roost with full crops.
c. Keeping fresh, cleanwater, not ice, before them all the time.
d. Keeping the floor covered with six to eight inches of good clean litter.
e. Cleaning the nests and dropping boards often and using a good disinfectant to kill mites.
f. Keeping the hens free from lice.

5. Improve my stock by—
a. Selecting a breeding pen of my best females.
b. Securing good males.
c. Hatching early.
d. Feeding young stock for fast growth.
e. Culling hens frequently during the summer.

6. Market a better product by—
a. Gathering the eggs regularly.
b. Handling them in a manner that will keep them clean.
c. Marketing them often.
d. Separating males from females when breeding season is over.
e. Fattening the cockerels before sending them to market.

7. Keep good records by—
a. Carefully counting the hens and pullets November 1st and including all on the November report and on the inventory sheet.
b. Filling out the inventory sheet completely.
c. Entering all sales and purchases at time made.
d. Crediting the hens with home used poultry and eggs.
e. Entering the eggs gathered daily.
f. Seeing that number of hens sold, used at home or dying chicks with difference between number listed at first and last of month.
g. Sending in reports promptly at end of each month.

FISHERMEN GETTING READY

GREAT PREPARATIONS BEING MADE TO CAPTURE SHAD AND HERRING WHICH INVADE OUR WATERS EVERY YEAR.

Prepartions are being made by fishermen of Kent for the capture of the large schools of shad and herring which are reported making their way up the bay for the entrance of its tributaries. Already a number of herring have been caught in the Chester and within the next week or so it is believed the season will be on in earnest.

Fisherman say that the season this year will be at least two weeks late, owing to the cold weather and the heavy winds which have been prevailing in the lower bay. What few have been arriving in local markets have come principally from the North Carolina sounds, and judging from the catch already made down there, by the fishermen, the prospects are for a profitable spring work. More capital has been expended for nets this season than ever before. It is stated that the popularity of the pound nets is steadily increasing, with the result that the long haul seins are seldom used except by those who live near the head of navigation, the pound nets being used near the mouth of the rivers.

For the past month preparations have been under way for the opening of the season. Many oyster boats have been chartered to carry the fish to the Baltimore market. and hundreds of barrels of salt are also being used in the pickling of the vast quantities of herring. The barrelled herring are later shipped to all parts of the country for consumption.

It will soon be time for the first shad to arrive in Kent waters; as it is known, the shad live in the sea, but ascend the river in the spring to spawn. They have their spawning beds, but the eggs may be extruded anywhere promiscuously in the water, One female averages 30,000 eggs, although as many as 156,000 have been obtained. The eggs sink to the bottom, where they hatch in from three to five days, varying with the temperature of the water.

Shad and herring fishermen along Kent rivers will gladly welcome a good season, as a considerable outlay of capital is required to purchase and keep their equipment in good shape.

MILLINGTON ITEMS.

Mrs. W. H. Burris has purchased the property of the late J. R. Poore, situated on South Crane St. and recently occupied by Mrs. Maggie Poore, widow of the late James Poore.

Mrs. Edward Pinder, of New Castle, Del.. was the guest last week of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Wilson.

Mr. H. Steine has sold his Ice and Electric Light Plant to Mr. Charles S. Church, of Syrcuse, N. Y. Possession to be given the first of April.

Mr. William Jarman, of Crumpton, visited his daughter, Mrs. Leonard Robinson this week.

Rev. G. F. Newton is holding revival meetings at Massey M. E. Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Freeman, of Chester, Pa., spent the past ten days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burris.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Higman returned home last Wednesday, after spending two weeks with relatives in Phila.

Mrs. R. M. Logan has been appointed Principal of Massey School, in place of Miss Anna P. Radnor, resigned.

Mr. A. L. Greenwood and family were guests last week of friends in Betterton.

Mrs. J. E. Woodall, who fell down stairs six week ago today, is a little better.

Mr. John Moore. who has been quite ill for several weeks, we are glad to say. is very much better. Among others on the sick list this week are: Mrs. W. H. Burris, Mrs. C. T. Branigan, Master John Randolph Barnhart and Ringgold Comegys.

CHESTERTOWN LIBRARY GETS NEW BOOKS.

The following new books have been added to the Chestertown Public Library: "The Cost of Folly," by Conningly Dawson; "Ponjola," by Cynthia Stockley; "Children of Men," by Eden Phillpotts; "Little David," by R. S. Christie; "Friday to Monday," by William Garrett; "Lip Malbys Wife," by George Chamberlain; "Fathoms Deep," by Elizabeth Payne; "Big Brother and Other Stories," by Rex Beach; "Mr. Arnold," by Francis Lynde; "Girth Control," by Henry Finck; "Vinzie," by Johanna Spyri; "The Happy Isles," by Basil King.

—The Transcript, $1.50 per year, in $1.50 per annum.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

Most Economical to Keep All Young Stock Growing

The colt or calf that is not allowed to stop growing during its first winter has a big advantage over the one that gets poor and loses weight. For this reason the horse in which size is such an important factor in determining its market value, or the calf to be sold or used for feeding purposes must be well wintered and kept growing all the time. The calf used for beef making is also probably the most profitable which is not allowed to lose its calf fat, but is made into baby beef by good feeding during the first winter and into the following spring and summer.

The feeding of baby beef, however, is too nearly the job of an expert for the average farmer. But if the calves are to be wintered and grazed the next summer and then fed during the second winter, it is still probably most economical to keep them growing the first winter on the right sort of home-grown feeds. Such stock should also have a fair allowance of silage and all the legume hay they will consume. If they have no silage, then the legume hay is all the more necessary. With a fair allowance of silage and all the legume hay they will eat a small grain ration will keep their frames growing and prevent their losing weight. That is, the amount of gain desired will determine the amount of concentrates to be given, but as a rule, if they are to go on good pasture the next summer to be finished the following winter, only enough concentrates to keep them gaining just a little may be found most economical.

It is well to allow all young stock to exercise on fine days during the winter in a sheltered yard or shed.

The important matter in young growing animals is that they receive feeds rich in protein, like the legumes and oil meals, and that they be well supplied with mineral matter or ash.

The protein is best supplied by legumes grown on the place, the mineral matter from ashes, acid phosphate or air-slaked lime or by a mixture of equal parts of all these and common salt, kept in boxes under shelter where the stock can go to it at will.

In Cattle Feeding Make Full Use of All Feed

With corn and cattle selling anywhere near present prices the man who expects to pull any profit out of cattle feeding operations must reckon with every factor of cost, and make the fullest use possible of all feed grown on his own farm. This means he must economize on corn, and that straw and other roughage must replace to a greater extent other stuff, which is usually purchased. This does not mean, of course, that one can fatten cattle upon half of the usual ration of corn, but it does mean that much more straw and other roughage should be made to help out the corn. Many feeders do not use straw at all, except for bedding purposes. Formerly the custom was to carefully stack all straw and during the winter feeding season keep racks well filled with it; in fact straw was the sole roughage in many feed yards. Straw has its limitations as a dry roughage, but fattening cattle will make good use of an astonishing amount of nice, sweet straw, and this will save more expensive hay and enable one to make the fullest use of legume hays in replacing costly concentrates.

It costs something to produce straw, and on many farms it is not given a very high value in rations for any kind of stock. Stacks are left to rot down, entailing a loss of fully one-half of its organic value. It makes good "filling." We are not only wasting too much, but many are selling too much straw. Those who intend to carry over stockers will find good use for every load of straw, and every other ton of roughage on the farm should be used to reduce the amount of corn fed. Let's make the corn stalk fields and the straw stacks help carry other than fat stock through the early winter.

Comfortable Place for Sow Is Quite Essential

At least a week before the sow is due to farrow, she should be placed in the quarters where she is to farrow her litter. This is important for the number of pigs which a sow will save depends very largely upon her being quiet when she farrows. If she is not given a chance to become accustomed to her quarters before she is due to farrow, she may be very restless and discontented, constantly getting up and down and, as often happens when sows are placed in new quarters just before farrowing, she may break out and go back to the place she has been quartered to make her bed and farrow her litter.

Dressing Percentage of Swine Shows Variation

In breeding studies carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture it was found that the dressing percentage of swine ranges from 75 to 85.3 per cent. A variation of this kind brings out clearly the importance of good breeding. It is clear cut evidence that the type of animals approved by the present live stock judge are always superior to poorly bred stock from the production standpoint alone.

Green Feeds in Winter Needed by Laying Hens

During the winter months it is often something of a problem to keep any green feed before a laying flock, especially the hens to be used for settings next spring, or for heavy egg production. Either fresh buttermilk or skim milk takes the place of green feed to some extent, but even so, many poultrymen use sprouted oats, or some other such green food, to get good results

Attention, Farmers

It is better to be glad than sorry therefore do not neglect to place insurance on your HAY and WHEAT as soon as in stack or barn with

JAS. G. BECK,
Phones 55 & 57 Chestertown, Md

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland

In The Matter of Thomas J. Oliver, Individually and Trading as Oliver Packing Co., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on January 9th, 1924, the said Thomas J. Oliver, individually and trading as Oliver Packing Company, of Lynch, Kent County, Maryland, was duly adjudged Bankrupt, and the first meeting of his Creditors will be held at the law office of Sidney P. Townshend, in Chestertown, Maryland, on the 21st day of February, 1924, at 11.30 o'clock a. m., at which time the creditors of said Bankrupt may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine said Bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

SIDNEY P. TOWNSHEND, Referee.
Chestertown, Md.

N. B.—Creditors should at once prove their claims before a Notary Public and file same with the referee or have them ready to file at the first meeting of creditors.

John P. Ahern

MILLINGTON

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Use Our No, 1 Alfalfa Hay- n place of high priced DAIRY FEED. TRY a half ton and note increased production and quality. Others are saving, why not you?

NOLAND

Just now you read of the "BIG SALES" in the city papers as well as the BIG SALES at home. But at Noland's the BIG SALE idea goes on day after day, month after month, and so on year after year. Our Big Sale means extensive economies in all departments all the time.

You know that money saved is money made and our cash store with goods marked at cost prices will save you money. Our prices must be lower. Our goods must be standard quality. Everybody must be treated the same.

A FULL LINE OF
Ladies', Men's & Children's
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Our special work Shoes for men will stand all the hard knocks you put on them. They carry a guarantee on every pair.

Work Pants, Shirts and Overalls are here at the lowest prices for good goods.

We are now showing the latest in Spring and Summer yard and dress goods with all the latest trimmings and notion accessories.

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Don't forget we carry the most complete line of Hosiery in town.

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Bath rooms put in and remodeled. Tin and sheet metal work. Pipe Fitting. Stoves and ranges repaired. Pumps put in. Tanks and windmills put up. Gas and steam engines repaired. Pipe and Fittings from 1-8 to 2 inch. Stop and waste and supplies for bath rooms kept on hand. Plow shares ground. Lawn mowers sharpened.

WM. T. CLARK,
Phone 75-12 Betterton, Md.

Quality Furniture

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Consists of Chair, Rocker, Davenport-Bed complete with mattress.

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