LIVE STOCK

Right Kind of Care of Stock in Winter Urged

"For the most part, the principal object in keeping live stock on a farm in winter is to have it available to utilize grass in summer," says Prof. W. A. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry of the University of Minnesota. "At least it may be said that the cheapest gains made by live stock of any kind on the farm are the gains made from grass. On many farms whatever profit there is in live stock comes from the cheap summer gains made from the pastures. Looking at the problem of wintering stock from this angle, it is readily seen that the principal object must be to winter the herds as cheaply as possible and yet avoid losses and keep the breeding animals and the young growing stock in a thrifty condition so that they will be in shape to go on pasture in the spring and utilize grass to the best possible advantage.

"Too high an overhead expense in buildings, labor and feed has been the cause of failure of live stock to show a profit on many farms. On the other hand, too low an expenditure and too little effort and too little attention to the stock in winter has also often resulted in failure. There is a happy medium between these two extremes.

"This happy medium is found where animals are so housed as to be kept comfortable, yet allowing of their being handled with a minimum of labor; where feeds suitable to the wintering of the stock have been grown upon the farm and are supplied to the animals with regularity and in the proper amounts required to attain the object in view. Such matters as providing bedding, keeping sleeping quarters clean and sanitary, supplying water in such a way that animals can drink without risk of falling and hurting themselves or without being chilled by drinking from an ice-covered tank, seeing that animals inclined to take too little exercise, such as brood sows, growing pigs and breeding ewes, are compelled to take the necessary exercise—all these items and many more similar in character must be studied and worked out ever with the idea of holding down wintering costs and yet avoiding shrinkage or loss of animals in so far as it is possible to accomplish this."

Lack of Exercise Cause of Weak Pigs at Birth

Baby pigs, like most other animals, are subject to numerous troubles at birth. A little knowledge of how to prevent and treat their troubles may save many who might otherwise die, according to Harry B. Rowland, of the animal husbandry department, at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

One of the most common causes of weak pigs at birth is lack of exercise of both the sire and dam previous to the breeding time, or of the mother before the pigs are born. Weak pigs are easily chilled and usually die if born during the month of March and exposed to the changing weather which this month usually brings. At birth, such troubles as navicular diseases or navel infection and diarrhea (scours), either non-infectious or infectious, often cause heavy losses.

The navel cord should be swabbed with tincture of iodine at birth to prevent infection later.

Diarrhea is usually treated indirectly through the mother by flushing out her system with a physic such as epsom salts, or by adding a small amount of linseed oil meal to her ration.

At all times during the suckling period the mother should be fed clean wholesome food in a clean trough, and as well should be kept in warm, clean pen. Then most of the trouble at farrowing time will be avoided, and more pigs will be saved.

Important That Ram Be Thrifty and Vigorous

I make it a point to see that the ram is thrifty, vigorous, and not overfat at mating time. If the ram is too fat, he will be clumsy, slow, and likely to prove impotent.

The mating season is strenuous for the ram, and he must be in the best physical condition. This requires that he have plenty of exercise; a regular supply of salt and fresh water; a suitable grain feed, such as equal parts of corn, oats and wheat bran.

We often find that a ram which did excellent service one year will not always render the same quality of service the following year. Nor can one depend upon a young, strong-appearing ram lamb. The good sheep breeder must have first-hand knowledge of the condition of the head of the flock through frequent examinations.—Reynolds.

TELEPHONES A LARGE FACTOR AT CONVENTION

More telephone and telegraphic equipment than has ever before been put in any one building in New York for temporary use was installed in Madison Square Garden for the Democratic National Convention. Over 1,000,000 feet of telephone wire was added to the normal telephone facilities, a special system being provided to serve almost 600 telephone lines of various classifications. The Bell System Public Address apparatus was also established in the Garden.

Two instruments on the desk of the Chairman of the Convention enabled him to communicate at once with strategic points in the Garden. To maintain these added telephone facilities, which included eleven switchboard positions, ninety-two telephone booths and seventy-one coin box telephones, a special force of operators and telephone men was required.

Many local radio fans had an opportunity of hearing the convention proceedings broadcasted by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company's station W C A P.

MICKIE SAYS—



MICKIE SAYS—

Common Tree Names Are to Be Standardized

To correct the use of local and frequently confusing or contradictory common names for tree species, a committee composed of members of the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture, has been at work for some time endeavoring to standardize these terms. The committee, headed by George B. Sudworth, a recognized authority on tree species and author of numerous bulletins on forest trees, has completed the task of going over the entire list of tree species of the United States to decide upon standard common names to be used in all forest service publications.

The Transcript $1.50.

FIRST TELEPHONE WAS COMPLETED OVERNIGHT

Thomas A. Watson, Assistant To Bell, Tells How He Made Instrument.

When on the afternoon of June 2, 1875, Alexander Graham Bell, working in conjunction with his helper, Thomas A. Watson, discovered the secret of the telephone in the attic



Prof. Bell's First Telephone

of a Boston electrical shop, the first step was the actual construction of a telephone. This task was delegated to Watson.

All that night the young mechanic worked, following out explicity the directions given by Bell. Concerning these instructions, the former says: "I was to mount a small drumhead of gold beaters skin over one of the receivers, join the center of the drumhead to the free end of the receiver spring and arrange a mouthpiece over the drumhead to talk into. His idea was to force the steel spring to follow the vocal vibrations and generate a current of electricity that would vary in intensity as the air varies in density during the utterance of speech sounds. I followed these directions and had the instrument ready for its trial the very next day. I rushed it, for Bell's excitement and enthusiasm over the discovery were intense.

"I made every part of that first telephone myself, but I didn't realize while I was working on it what a tremendously important piece of work I was doing."

POLICE ONCE BANNED TELEPHONE AS NUISANCE

When the telephone was first introduced in police headquarters Chicago—in 1885—it was regarded as a nuisance and was soon removed to an outer office. It is hard in these days, though, to visualize a police department successfully operating without the aid of the telephone.

As a crime detector the telephone is of incalculable aid. It also serves as a crime deterrent, for criminals know that their chances of being caught are increased by the wide use of the telephone.

If it were not for the patrol box and police alarm system, many criminals would succeed in making their escape, but so quickly are alarms and descriptions now flashed to all stations that arrests are often made before the culprit can get beyond the city limits.

HOW'D YOU LIKE THIS MOVING DAY BILL

Shifting Telephones From One Location To Another Costs $20,000,000 A Year.

Most people give little thought to what "moving day" means for the telephone company. When the streets are choked with vans and vehicles of every description carrying household goods to new quarters, telephones also must be checked up, taken out and reinstalled. A family may get along for a while without dishes, pictures and the piano—but the telephone is well nigh indispensable.

What this increased demand for installations means even to a single telephone company in a single state is shown by a recent survey of the three Ohio cities of Cleveland, Dayton and Columbus, made by the Ohio Bell Telephone Company. This survey disclosed that the service of the average Cleveland user is disconnected every twenty-seven months. For the five-year period ending with December, 1921, there were 304,674 disconnections for less than 140,000 subscribers. The telephone of the average subscriber in Dayton, the statistics showed, is changed every twenty months. In Columbus, the Bell engineers found that forty-two per cent. of the new subscribers quit within a year, sixty-three per cent. within two years, while nine per cent. used their telephones less than three months. When it is considered, in addition, that the average Ohio family moves every twenty-five months, the problems presented to the telephone company by "moving day," are self-evident.

What is true in Ohio is true elsewhere, and it has been estimated that the cost to the Bell Telephone System as a whole for installing and removing telephones is $20,000,000 annually. In addition to the large force of men needed for putting in, taking out and transferring telephones, a numerous clerical staff must also be maintained to take care of the book end of the business.

ENGLISH FAR BEHIND IN GETTING TELEPHONE HABIT

"We have a long way to go," says a recent writer in the Yorkshire Evening Post of Leeds, England, "before we develop the private telephone habit to anything like the extent they have it in America, but," he hopefully adds, "we are progressing very steadily."

As a matter of fact, the latest comparative figures on the subject show that, in the course of a year, the English people average only about eighteen telephone calls per capita, as against 174 telephone conversations per person annually in the United States. In other words Americans use the telephone nine times as much as Englishmen.

Bos'n's Pipe and Telephone Call West Virginia's Crew to Quarters



The loud speaker in the crew's recreation room is occasionally a source of entertainment when some radio program of special interest is being broadcasted.

When John Paul Jones commanded, "All hands to quarters," a hardy bo's'n blew the call on his little pipe and followed it up with a lusty shout down the main hatch. With the passing years, ships grew so big that it would take several minutes for a call to be sounded in every part. So several years ago the Navy Department began to consider the telephone as a means of speeding up orders.

The "Arizona" was the first battleship to be equipped with a loud-speaking system. That was in 1916, the very earliest days of loud speakers, and results were so encouraging that the Navy has equipped all subsequent large ships with these systems. Navy officers have co-operated with engineers of the Western Electric Company in adapting each advance in the art to naval needs. The system installed on the "West Virginia," our latest super-dreadnaught, has 100 loud speakers, placed so as to cover every part of the ship. These instruments are grouped on five circuits, any or all of which can be connected to receive calls. By omitting certain circuits for certain special orders, those within earshot of these loud speakers are not annoyed by calls that do not concern them.

The system is operated from any of three talking stations: on the bridge, while the ship is cruising; on the main deck aft, while in port; and in the ship control room, during target practice and battle. A two-stage vacuum tube amplifier assures sufficient power to give good transmission. Its first stage has two tubes in parallel, and its second stage 10 tubes. The large number of tubes was used not only from power consideration, but so that the failure of a tube would not affect the operation of the system.

But the loud speakers have not made the bo's'n's pipe obsolete. No, indeed; he tootles his calls as of old; only he throws some switches and steps up to the transmitter before he pipes up. First he blows; then for the benefit of those who aren't familiar with the little tunes he plays, he shouts the words of the call.

The ordinary wire telephone is much used in carrying on the various activities of the "West Virginia." A battleship is a busy place, with its equipment to be operated and kept in perfect order and its more than 1400 officers and men to be housed and fed. "Save time and steps—Telephone!" is nowhere more applicable than on shipboard. The switchboard of the "West Virginia" has a capacity of 200 lines, serving telephones located in every part of the ship. While at her dock, the switchboard is connected through the Navy Yard board with Bell System lines for official business.

Chief boatswain's mate Samuel Conover instead of piping down each hatch as in the old days steps to the transmitting system and sends his calls instantly to all parts of the U. S. S. West Virginia. Keys at the right-hand side of the box enable him to select the particular parts of the ship which he wants to reach.

Creosote Will Make Posts More Durable

Especially True of Several Softer Varieties of Wood.

With wood becoming scarce and labor more expensive farmers are finding it necessary to use some means of making their fence posts last longer. Experiments have shown that creosote will solve the problem.

Prof. E. R. Gross of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture states that fence posts treated in creosote will last three to five times as long as untreated posts. This is especially true of the softer varieties such as willow, ash, elm, soft maple, white cedar and cottonwood. Many consider it inadvisable to creosote the harder woods such as oak, red cedar and chestnut.

It is better to use round posts for creosoting rather than split posts, as the penetration will be more uniform. All bark must be stripped off and the timber well seasoned before creosoting. Creosote eight to ten inches above the depth to which the post is to be set, since most rotting takes place at or just below the ground line. Posts three or four inches in diameter at the top give best results as they are strong enough for most purposes and usually last as long as larger posts.

It is important to get thorough and deep penetration of the creosote. A good vat is made of an old steel barrel set over a roughly constructed furnace. The creosote is kept at the boiling point and each batch of posts is left in the vat about two hours, depending on the rapidity of penetration. One inch penetration should be obtained. In order to determine this a post may be split or sawed in two. The tops of the posts are either dipped or painted with hot creosote. A farmer having a woodlot may well spend a few days this winter cutting posts. Next winter these posts will be properly seasoned for creosoting.

WAS AMONG FIRST TO TRY OUT TELEPHONE

One of the few men, now living on the Pacific Coast, to talk at the Centennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, over the first telephone instruments then being exhibited by Alexander Graham Bell, is Walter J. Thompson, of Tacoma, Wash. At that time he was president of the bank of New Tacoma. At the exposition Bell's invention attracted little attention at first and it was not until Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, saw and enthused over it that it was given much attention. Shortly thereafter Mr. Thompson had the privilege of testing the instrument.

Reutrning to the Pacific Coast, he related his experience and told about the wonderful new invention and the thrill it gave him to talk over the wire to someone else at a distance. It was not until 1878, however, that the telephone was first introduced on the Pacific Coast.

To Our Many Patrons

We wish to thank you for your hearty support and patronage during 1924, and wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, we are

GILL BROS.,

Chestertown, Maryland

Season's Greetings!

At this holiday season we wish to express our appreciation of the good will of our friends and customers.

May all the joys and pleasures of the Christmas season follow you through a new year of happiness and prosperity.

WM. M. CULP

The Hardware Store

Chestertown, Maryland

ORDER NISI

In the matter of the estate of Simon Dishong, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent County, Maryland.

Upon the aforegoing petition and affidavit it is ordered by the Orphan's Court of said Kent County this 25th day of November 1924, that the sale of real estate consisting of forty-four acres of land more or less situated on the east side of the public road leading from Melitota to St. James M. P. Church in the third election district of said Kent County, made by the said Sarah J. Dishong and the heirs at law of the said Simon Dishong to Martin L. Ochs and Ella M. Ochs, his wife, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some weekly newspaper published in said Kent county at least once a week for three successive weeks before the 31st day of December next.

EDWARD A. SCOTT,
J. HENRY THOMPSON
W. K. HUDSON
Judges Orphans' Court

John P. Ahern

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Leave Church Hill 5.30 p. m., for Baltimore.

Leave Chestertown 6.00 a. m., for Baltimore.

Leave Chestertown 3.00 p. m., for Baltimore.

Leave Rock Hall 7.15 a. m., for Baltimore.

Leave Baltimore for the following points:

Leave Baltimore 1.00 p. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Arrive Rock Hall 4.00 p. m., and 6.30 p. m.

Arrive Chestertown 4.30 p. m., and 8.00 a. m.

Arrive Church Hill 5.00 p. m.

Thursday live stock day, leave Chestertown 9 a. m.; Leave Rock Hall, 11.30 a. m., to connect with 12.00 noon ferry.

Headquarters: Baltimore Office, 434 N. High St., cor Hillen. Phone Calvert 1961.

Residence, Rock Hall, Md. Phone Rock Hall 50.

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